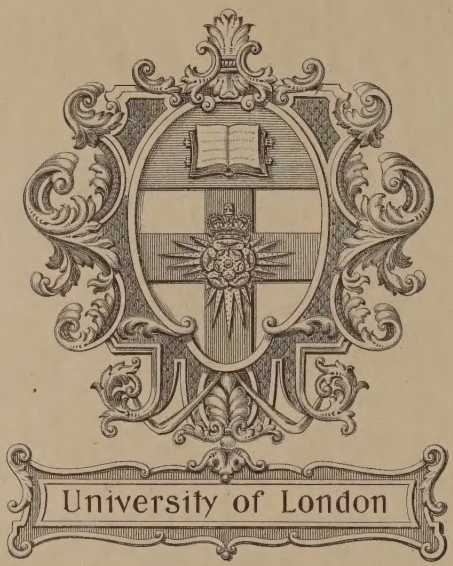
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248. Eleventh report of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, 1868.

447. Second report of the warden of the Standards on the proceedings and business of the Standard Weights and Measures Department of the Board of Trade, for 1867-68.

[c.4021] Report of the international conference on weights, measures and coins; and report of the Master of the Mint and Mr Rivers Wilson, on the International Monetary Conference; held in...1867. [In French with an English trahslation.]

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FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

—*(12.)*—

EXCHEQUER STANDARDS; INTERNATIONAL COINAGE; NATIONAL GALLERY; NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY; SCIENCE AND ART; WEIGHTS AND MEASURES; WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND COINS.

Session

19 *November* 1867 — 31 *July* 1868.

VOL. XXVII.

1867-8.

REPORTS

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SCIENCE AND ART; WEIGHTS AND MEASURES;
WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND COINS.

Session

10 November 1857 —— 31 July 1858.

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STANDARDS COMMISSION.

FIRST REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE CONDITION OF THE EXCHEQUER STANDARDS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

[*Price One Penny.*]

COPY OF COMMISSION

TO INQUIRE INTO

THE CONDITION OF THE EXCHEQUER STANDARDS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES, &c.

VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith:

To Our trusty and well-beloved George Biddell Airy, Esquire, the Astronomer Royal; Our right trusty and well-beloved Reginald Charles Edward Baron Colchester; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Stephen Cave; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Shaw Lefevre, Knight Commander of Our most Honourable Order of the Bath; Our trusty and well-beloved Edward Sabine, Esquire, Lieutenant-General in Our Army; Our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Graham, Esquire, Master and Worker of Our Mint; Our trusty and well-beloved William Hallows Miller, Esquire; and Our trusty and well-beloved Henry Williams Chisholm, Esquire, greeting.

Whereas We did by warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual bearing date the 9th day of May 1867, appoint you the said George Biddell Airy, Sir John Shaw Lefevre, Edward Sabine, Thomas Graham, William Hallows Miller, and Henry Williams Chisholm, together with William Earl of Rosse and John Baron Wrottesley since deceased, to be our Commissioners to inquire into the Condition of the Exchequer Standards, constructed under the provisions of the Act of 5 George 4. c. 74. and other Acts, and now transferred to the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Act of 29 & 30 Vict. c. 82., and to ascertain how far these Standards agree with the Imperial Standards of Length and Weight, and with each other, and for the other Purposes set forth in such Warrant.

Now know ye that We have revoked and determined, and do by these Presents revoke and determine the said Warrant bearing date the 9th day of May 1867, and every matter and thing therein contained.

And We, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability and discretion, have nominated, constituted, and appointed, and do by these Presents, nominate, constitute, and appoint you the said George Biddell Airy, Reginald Charles Edward Baron Colchester, Stephen Cave, Sir John Shaw Lefevre, Edward Sabine, Thomas Graham, William Hallows Miller, and Henry Williams Chisholm, to be Our Commissioners to inquire into the Condition of the Exchequer Standards, constructed under the provisions of the Act of 5 George 4. c. 74. and other Acts, and now transferred to the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Act of 29 & 30 Vict. c. 82. and to ascertain how far these Standards agree with the Imperial Standards of Length and Weight, and with each other, and to report to Us from time to time the result of your inquiries; and also to report what Standards in your judgment require re-adjustment or renewal, as well as if any, and what, additions to the existing Board of Trade Standards are now required, and if any, and what, existing Standards should be discontinued and cease to be secondary legal Standards; and to direct and superintend the steps necessary to be taken until all the Official Standards are proved to be in perfect condition, and to report when they are fit Standards for the comparison and verification of any weights and measures in pursuance of the said Act of 29 & 30 Vict. c. 82.; to report what amount of error should in your opinion be allowed in the comparison and verification in the Standards Department

of the several copies of the Official Standards, and whether any, or what amount of error should be allowed in the comparison with the Local Standards of any weights and measures in common use.

And generally to consider and report how far the Standards Department may in your judgment be made most efficient, particularly by extending its powers and duties to the obtaining from time to time information from the Local Inspectors of Weights and Measures within their respective districts; to the inspection or supervision of Local Standards, Balances, or other Apparatus used for the comparison of weights and measures; and to the furnishing authoritative instructions to the Local Inspectors with the view of securing unity of action in the execution of their duties, but without undue interference with the authority over these officers now vested by law in the local magistracy.

And for the purpose of enabling you Our said Commissioners to make the said inquiries, We do hereby authorize and empower you, or any Three or more of you, to invite all persons as you may judge most competent, by reason of their situation, knowledge, or experience, to afford you correct information on the subject of this inquiry, to attend before you and bring with them all such Books, Documents, Papers, Accounts, and Instruments as may appear to you, or any Three or more of you, calculated to assist your researches in the execution of the trust hereby reposed in you, and to inquire concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We will and command that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you the said Commissioners, or any Three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And We do command and require you, or any Three or more of you, to report to Us, in writing under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any Three or more of you, from time to time your several proceedings by virtue of this Our Commission.

And for your further assistance in the execution of these Presents, We have made choice of Our trusty and well-beloved Henry James Chaney, Esquire, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and to attend you, whose service and assistance you are to use from time to time as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the Fourth day of May 1868, in the Thirty-first year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Signed) GATHORNE HARDY.

REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Commissioners appointed under Your Majesty's Royal Warrant, dated the Fourth day of May 1868, for Inquiry into the Condition of the Exchequer Standards (now called the Board of Trade Standards or the Official Standards) of Length and Weight, and for other Purposes therein set forth; in which Warrant we were directed (among other things) to report to Your Majesty from time to time the result of our inquiries:

Humbly offer to Your Majesty the following our First Report:

1. The Commission appointed by Your Majesty under date of the Ninth day of May 1867 for Inquiry into the Condition of the Exchequer Standards, and for other Purposes, included six members of the present Commission, cited by name in the body of the Warrant of the Fourth day of May 1868, together with William Earl of Rosse, and John Baron Wrottesley. Upon the decease of those noblemen, Your Majesty was pleased to revoke the Warrant of the Ninth day of May 1867, and by Warrant of the Fourth day of May 1868 to reappoint the six surviving members nominated in the former Warrant, with the addition of Reginald Charles Edward Baron Colchester, and the Right Honourable Stephen Cave; the duties of the Commission being defined in the same terms as in the former Warrant. We have therefore considered that the new Commission is deemed to be in reality a continuation of the former Commission; and the details of the Report now to be submitted apply to the proceedings of both Commissions.

2. We have held six meetings, and we have been in constant communication with the Warden of the Standards, from whom we have received several elaborate and important statements, which when more complete we propose to submit to Your Majesty. The materials of the following Sections of this Report are derived in great measure from those statements.

3. On the condition of the Official Standards we have to report:—First, that the Warden of the Standards has, by use of the most accurate balances, and with the best modern appliances and methods, compared the Official Standards of Avoirdupois Weight with the gilt bronze standards, whose authenticity is derived from the Imperial Standard by comparisons made by Professor Miller at the time of construction of the Imperial Standard. And the result is, that the Official Standards of Avoirdupois Weight have been found to be considerably in error, the deficiency of weight in the Official Standard of 56 pounds being nearly 12 grains. In view of the magnitude of this error, and of the consequent error in the practice of the Standards Department of the Exchequer for many years, as regards the verification of Local Standards, it became necessary for the Commission to decide on the course to be adopted in future. The Commission unanimously affirmed the following principle:—

> "That it is the business of a Standards Department to compare Local
> "Standards with the Imperial Standards; the Official Standards being considered
> "only as intermediaries, brought into use for the safety of the Imperial Standards
> "and for general convenience."

As a temporary arrangement, small supplemental weights have been prepared under the immediate superintendence of the Warden of the Standards, by use of which, in conjunction with the defective Official Standards, the just weights are represented. But the Commission propose without delay to prepare new Avoirdupois Standards, correct in weight, and with improvements as to metal and as to form suggested by the latest experience.

4. Secondly, the Warden of the Standards has compared the Official Standards of Troy Weight and of Bullion Weight with the primary platinum Troy pound from which,

in fact, the Imperial Standard of the Avoirdupois Pound was derived. The differences discovered are so small as to require no mechanical correction, and the state of these Official Standards may be considered generally satisfactory.

5. Thirdly, arrangements are in progress for comparisons with their proper bases of the Official Standards of length, of capacity (for which the balance-beam originally constructed by Captain Kater for the same purpose will be used), and of gas-measure.

Of all the existing Official Standards a list will be given in an Appendix to be hereafter prepared.

6. In regard to additions that may be required to the existing Official Standards we submit that the following are desirable.

In weights of the smaller class:—standards of decimal series of grain weights; and standards of the weights of the half-sovereign, and of decimal series of the sovereign (gold coins), showing their full legal weight; together with single standards, showing the smallest weight sanctioned in legal tolerance.

In measures of length:—standards of the chain of 22 yards divided into links; the measure of 100 feet divided into feet; the measure of 10 feet with decimal and duodenary subdivisions; the measures of one yard, of two feet, and of one foot, with binary and other subdivisions.

In measures of capacity:—standards of $\frac{1}{6}$ gallon and $\frac{1}{12}$ gallon, as measures of the wine-bottle and half wine-bottle; and standards of 4, 2, and 1 fluid avoirdupois ounces (of distilled water).

A measure (with proper comparing apparatus) of 1 yard, bearing various subdivisions, has been provided; which, when verified as to its whole length and its divisions by the Warden of the Standards, might with propriety be used as an Official Standard, for accurate comparisons of subdivided measures.

7. The Commission, observing the extraordinary attention now given to the Metric System of Weights and Measures, and remarking that an Act was passed in 1864 to render permissive the use of the Metric System, consider it highly desirable that complete representatives of that system should be lodged in the Standards Office. By the courtesy of the President and Council of the Royal Society, the Commission have been enabled to use the best copies of the French Standard Metre existing in this country, for laying down the exact measure of the metre. The Standards Office possesses a most accurate copy of the kilogram, verified by Professor Miller, and transferred, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury, from the Royal Observatory of Greenwich to the Standards Department. And the Commission have taken steps for procuring complete series of the weights and capacity-measures of the metrical system.

8. The comparing-apparatus of every kind, for making the Official and other Standards available in the most accurate way for public purposes, and the mode of impressing the official certificate, are under revision. Lists of the balances and other comparing-apparatus will be given hereafter in an Appendix.

9. The Commission are of opinion that standards of every weight and measure represented by the material standards now in the Standard Office ought still to be maintained in the office. The Commission have already indicated that the existing series of Official Standards of Avoirdupois Weight ought to cease to be secondary legal standards as soon as others shall be substituted for them. So far as the examination by the Warden of the Standards has yet advanced, no other of the existing Official Standards ought necessarily to be discarded.

10. The Warden of the Standards is engaged in collecting evidence, both from his own examination of Official and Local Standards, and from the representations of Local Inspectors and others, as to the amounts of error which ought to be tolerated in comparisons of different classes. A scale has been formed for provisional use in the Department, with the sanction of the Commission, but it is considered by them as open to further correction.

11. The great and important duty of considering how the Standards Department may be made most efficient has engaged the earnest attention of the Commissioners. As regards the principal object of the Department, namely, the ensuring that no weights and measures, except those possessing reasonable and uniform accuracy, shall be in use for public sales throughout the kingdom, the Commission considered it as the first necessary

step to demand information of various kinds from the Local Inspectors; and a series of inquiries, approved by the Commission, was issued by the Warden of the Standards to all the authorized Local Inspectors. The Returns to these inquiries have been received, and, by a process of great labour conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Warden of the Standards, abstracts of a large portion of the returns have been prepared, and the work is still advancing. Until this operation has been completed, the Commission are scarcely in a state to lay before Your Majesty any recommendations upon the important points which will probably be brought to notice.

12. The Commission have recognized with great satisfaction the effect of the enactment in the Act 29 & 30 Victoriæ, cap. 82., sect. 11, removing the limitations by which the utility of the Standards Office was formerly confined to means of insuring ordinary accuracy in public sales, and tending to make the office available for scientific researches. It has appeared to them desirable, for carrying out this intention, that the office should be made a place of deposit of all standards of antiquarian or historical interest, of standards of accurate character which have been made available for the formation of the Imperial Standards, and of standards which have been used as bases of the most important geodetic measures, pendulum measures, and other scientific measures. With this view, and on the application of the Astronomer Royal, Chairman of the Commission, the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury have given their assent to the deposit in the Standards Office of various valuable standards and apparatus which had been collected at the Royal Observatory; the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in like manner have sanctioned the transfer of the Cape of Good Hope geodetic Standard; and the Secretary of State for India in Council has also sanctioned the transfer of the Indian Standard. These standards and apparatus accordingly have been lodged in the Standards Office. The Commission trust that sanction will also be given for the transfer from the Royal Mint of a large collection of foreign standard weights collected about 50 years past, and possessing a valuable though antiquarian character.

13. It will be remarked that the Standards Department has long been in possession of many antiquarian standards, and of standards of accurate construction which have borne historically an important part in the formation of the modern exact standards. The Commission regret to state that two weights of the latter class, which had been transmitted under proper sanction for exhibition at Paris, have in some unexplained way received serious injury. The Commission are, however, satisfied that there remains abundant direct evidence for the constructive history of the modern standards; although they cannot but feel the importance of carefully preserving every representative (whether original or derived) of the national weights and measures constructed at the time of a great reform in our system of standards, which can serve to give collateral evidence.

14. For giving further effect to the enactment above cited, the Commission desire to point out that a great step would be made in the promotion of general scientific accuracy, by giving to men of science, artists employed in the manufacture of scientific instruments, and others, (on payment of a proper fee), the results of comparison of their own standards with the standards of most accurate character in the Standards Office. As standards of this class would not be available for the official purposes of Inspectors of Standards, and as there is consequently no necessity for limiting the class of standards so compared to the recognized scale of British Standards, the Commission express their hope that the sanction for which they ask may be extended to include every kind of standard in the Standards Office, and especially standards on the metric system, the want of which is already experienced by manufacturers of standards, men of science, and mechanical engineers.

15. As an important matter for maintaining the high character of the Standards Office, the Commission have remarked with pleasure the efforts made by the Warden of the Standards for the formation of a Standards Library. Many papers have been presented by the Presidents and Councils of the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society; others by the Superintendents of the Standards Departments of France, Prussia, and the United States of North America. The translations of these, and compilations from them, made by the Warden of Standards, to be annexed as Appendix to a subsequent Report, will probably be found to convey the most valuable information which this country yet possesses on the standard systems of those countries generally, and particularly on the regulations and working of the metric system. Other official and historical documents have been derived from other sources.

16. It will be evident from the premises that the internal business of the Standards Office has greatly increased. In addition to the large demands for the services of clerks in the formation of the laborious abstracts to which we have alluded, and in the extension of correspondence domestic and foreign, a great amount of labour, both mechanical and clerical, has been thrown upon the Office by the requirement of the reverification of the Local and Official Standards at stated intervals. Applications for increased personal assistance in the Office, made by the Warden of Standards and supported by the recommendation of the Commission, have been favourably received by the Board of Trade.

17. In a late discussion in the House of Commons, on the question of introducing into this country the Metric System, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, speaking for Your Majesty's Government, stated, as a reason for taking no immediate step, that the Government desired to wait until they should have received the opinion of this Commission on the working of the Metric System, and on the probable effect of attempting to introduce it in this country. The members of the Commission have not yet had time sufficiently to examine the papers bearing on this subject, and the Commission are therefore unable at present to express an opinion. The Commission, however, are aware of the great importance of the question, and will not fail to give to it their early and careful attention.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty.

G. B. AIRY, Chairman.
COLCHESTER.
STEPHEN CAVE.
JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE.
EDWARD SABINE.
THOMAS GRAHAM.
W. H. MILLER.
H. W. CHISHOLM.

7, Old Palace Yard,
24th July 1868.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT

FROM THE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COINAGE;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND

APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

21346

ROYAL COMMISSION.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Charles Viscount Halifax, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Charles Pelham Villiers; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Stephen Cave, Our Paymaster General and Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor John Wilson Patten, Chancellor of Our Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Mountifort Longfield, Doctor of Laws; Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir John Lubbock, Baronet; Our Trusty and Well-beloved Thomas Baring, Esquire; Our Trusty and Well-beloved Lionel Nathan Rothschild, Esquire, a Baron of the Austrian Empire; Our Trusty and Well-beloved John Benjamin Smith, Esquire; Our Trusty and Well-beloved Thomson Hankey, Esquire; Our Trusty and Well-beloved John Gellibrand Hubbard, Esquire; Our Trusty and Well-beloved Thomas Newman Hunt, Esquire, Governor of the Bank of England; Our Trusty and Well-beloved George Biddel Airy, Esquire, the Astronomer-Royal; and Our Trusty and Well-beloved Thomas Graham, Esquire, Master and Worker of Our Mint; Greeting:

WHEREAS the Commissioners of Our Treasury have represented unto Us that they deemed it advisable to appoint two Commissioners to attend the International Monetary Conference held at Paris last year for the discussion of the means by which uniformity might be established between the various systems of Coinage at present in existence; and whereas the said Commissioners of Our Treasury have further represented unto Us that the Commissioners so appointed have reported to them the Proceedings of the said International Conference, and have made certain suggestions thereon, which demand further and careful investigation:

And Whereas We have deemed it advisable for these and other good causes and considerations that a Commission should forthwith issue, to consider and report upon the Proceedings of the said International Monetary Conference, and the Report of the said Commissioners in reference to that Conference, and to examine and report upon the Recommendations of the Conference, and their adaptability to the circumstances of the United Kingdom, and whether it would be desirable to make any, and what, changes in the Coinage of the United Kingdom in order to establish, either wholly or partially, such uniformity as the Conference had in contemplation.

Now know ye that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your approved wisdom and fidelity, have assigned, nominated, and appointed, and by these Presents do assign, nominate, and appoint you, the said Charles Viscount Halifax, Charles Pelham Villiers, Stephen Cave, John Wilson Patten, Mountifort Longfield, Sir John Lubbock, Thomas Baring, Lionel Nathan Rothschild, John Benjamin Smith, Thomson Hankey, John Gellibrand Hubbard, Thomas Newman Hunt, George Biddel Airy, and Thomas Graham, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

And We do, by these Presents, give and grant unto you, Our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any five or more of you, such persons as you shall judge necessary by whom you may be the better informed of the truth in the premises.

And also to call for, have access to, and examine all and singular Records, Books, Papers, and other Documents as may afford the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We do by these Presents require and command you Our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, as soon as can reasonably be, to report to Us in writing under your hands and seals, all and every your proceedings by force of these Presents, and your opinions touching and concerning the premises.

And We do by these Presents declare and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any five of you, shall and may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And for your assistance in the execution of these presents We have made choice of Our trusty and well-beloved Charles Rivers Wilson, Esquire, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and to attend you, whose services and assistance we require you to use from time to time as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at St. James', the Eighteenth day of February, 1868, in the Thirty-first Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

GATHORNE HARDY.

REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We, Your Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report on the proceedings of the International Monetary Conference held at Paris last year, and on the Report of the two Commissioners who were appointed by the Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury to attend the Conference, humbly offer to Your Majesty our Report thereupon.

Instructions to Commissioners.

We were directed by Your Majesty to "examine and report upon the Recommendations of the Conference, and their adaptability to the circumstances of the United Kingdom, and whether it would be desirable to make any, and what, changes in the coinage of the United Kingdom, in order to establish, either wholly or partially, such uniformity as the Conference had in contemplation."

Before, however, referring to these questions, we think it desirable to lay before Your Majesty a short statement of the proceedings which have been taken in different places in Europe, in the course of the last few years, on this subject, and of the circumstances which led to the assembling of the Conference at Paris.

Proceedings in furtherance of International Coinage.

Public attention was forcibly called to the subject of establishing a common system of coins, weights, and measures at the time of the Great Exhibition in London in the year 1851, by the difficulty which was then experienced of comparing the value of the articles which were exhibited from different countries, the prices, weight, and measurement of which were expressed in the terms used in the country where each article was produced.

The subject was entertained at the first meeting of the International Statistical Congress which met at Brussels in 1853, and again at a subsequent meeting held at Paris in 1855.

At the meeting of the International Statistical Congress held in London in 1860, under the presidency of the late Prince Consort, an international Commission was appointed to prepare a report for the next meeting of the Congress, which took place at Berlin in 1863. At this meeting of the Congress a resolution in favour of assimilating the coins of different countries was adopted.

In 1867 a committee was appointed in connexion with the Paris Exhibition, for the purpose of examining the question of the establishment of an uniform system of weights, measures, and coins, which was attended by members from various countries, and they also passed resolutions in favour of uniformity both of coins and of weights and measures.

Convention of 23 Dec. 1865.

In December 1865, in order to remedy great inconvenience which had arisen as regards their silver coins, and to re-establish the uniformity of currency which had at one time existed in France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, those four countries entered into a formal Convention, by which an international coinage was established among themselves, and by the 12th article the power of joining the Convention was reserved to any other nation which might be inclined to adopt the same system of coinage. This Convention was brought officially under the notice of Your Majesty's Government by the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, with reference to the 12th article, and with the expression of a hope that the provisions of the Convention which had been adopted by so considerable a portion of the continent of Europe might be examined in order to ascertain whether they might not be extended to this country. It was added, that in the event of such a proposition being found inadmissible, the Government of the Emperor would attach much importance to the consideration by Your Majesty's Government of some arrangement by which a convenient relation might be established between the British coinage and that adopted by the countries which had joined the Convention; and a further wish was expressed that the English Government would depute Commissioners to attend a Conference of representatives of various states, for the purpose of deliberating upon the best means of securing a common basis for the adoption of a general international coinage.

Proposals of the French Government.

Conference of Paris.

The Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury, to whom these communications were referred, while expressing doubts as to the adoption of the Convention of 1865 by this country, saw no reason to decline the invitation from the French government

to join in the deliberations upon the general question of an adaptation of the existing systems of coinage to some general uniform scheme; and they accordingly instructed Mr. Graham the Master of Your Majesty's Mint, and Mr. Rivers Wilson of their Department, to attend the Conference, with strict injunctions, however, to do nothing which should in any way pledge Your Majesty's government.

The Conference was attended by 33 delegates representing 20 different countries, viz.:—

Austria.	Prussia.
Baden.	Russia.
Bavaria.	Spain.
Belgium.	Sweden
Denmark.	and
France.	Norway.
Great Britain.	Switzerland.
Greece.	Turkey.
Italy.	United States.
Netherlands.	Wurtemberg.
Portugal.	

The delegates were not authorized in any way to bind their respective countries, but they voted according to their own opinions.

The part which Mr. Graham and Mr. Wilson considered themselves authorized to take is clearly stated in a memorandum read by the latter gentleman at the fifth meeting of the Conference on 26th June 1867, viz.: to listen to the various arguments advanced, to study the aspect of the question as it might be presented in the course of the discussions, and to make a report of the proceedings to their Government.

Great value seems to be attached to the co-operation of England in any measure of this description. England has been forward in urging the policy of free trade upon continental nations; and while her joining in any movement originated abroad for promoting and facilitating commercial intercourse would be most favourably received, and would increase her influence among them, her declining altogether to enter upon it might appear to be inconsistent with her general conduct upon such questions.

Recommendations of the Conference.

The recommendations of the Conference may be shortly stated to be:

I. The adoption of a single gold standard:

II. The adoption of $\frac{9}{10}$ as the proportion of fine gold in the coins:

III. That all gold coins hereafter struck in any of the countries which are parties to the Convention should be either of the value of 5 francs or multiples of that sum:

IV. That a gold coin of the value of 25 francs should be struck by such countries as prefer it, and be admitted as an international coin.

Measures adopted by various Nations.

In other countries steps have been taken with a view to promote a general international coinage.

In the early part of last year, before the assembling of the Paris Conference, laws were passed both in the Papal States and in the kingdom of Greece, with the intention of assimilating the currencies of those two countries to that of the Convention of 1865; and on the 31st July 1867, immediately after the termination of the Paris Conference, a preliminary treaty was signed between France and Austria, by which the latter country undertakes to re-model her coinage upon the system of that Convention.

A similar measure has been adopted in Roumania, and came into operation on 1st January last.

A bill has been introduced into the Congress of the United States for altering the value of the American coinage, so as to assimilate it to that of the Convention of 1865; and we have received the report of the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States recommending the adoption of the measure with certain amendments; together with a report also presented to the Senate, adverse to the passing of the bill.

A bill has been introduced into the Canadian Parliament for the regulation of the currency of that country, in which provision is made for the adoption by Canada of the system of the Convention, in the event of the measure above referred to becoming law in the United States.

Another bill has been introduced into the Congress of the United States, in order to assimilate the coinage to that of this country, making the half eagle equal to our sovereign.

The Federal Parliament of the North German Confederation has passed a resolution declaring necessary the adoption of a decimal monetary system.

Finally, we have received a communication from the Foreign Office, by which it appears that the Government of Sweden have proposed to strike a gold coin equivalent to 10 francs, and further to coin pieces of 25 francs as soon as such a coin shall be struck in France.

Evidence of Witnesses as to the advantages of an International Coinage;

We have taken much evidence as to the probable effect which would result from the introduction of an international currency, and we found among the witnesses whom we examined a general concurrence of opinion in favour of the great advantage which they anticipate from such a measure.

It has been represented by witnesses many of whom are engaged in manufactures and trade in this country, that commercial statements, invoices, and lists of prices expressed in the monies of foreign countries are not readily intelligible to English manufacturers, and that also there is great trouble and loss of time in making out statements of this description, which are indispensable for a comparison of prices at home and abroad, and for an accurate calculation of the probable loss or gain on many mercantile transactions.

Foreign clerks who are more conversant with the monies of different countries, or clerks more highly educated and consequently at higher salaries than would otherwise be requisite, are said to be engaged for those purposes. In other cases it is said that valuable time is occupied in doing the same thing by the principals and managers of manufacturing houses. The loss of time so employed is to them loss of money.

It appears that the smaller manufacturers and traders are deterred from engaging in foreign transactions by the complicated difficulties of foreign coins, weights, and measures, by the difficulty of calculating the exchanges, and of remitting small sums from one country to another. Anything tending to simplify these matters would dispose them to extend the sphere of their operations.

It was stated that whilst it may be easy for the large commercial houses to retain at their command the best means of comparing prices and of calculating the exchanges and the most advantageous mode of making remittances, this cannot be done by the smaller dealers; and one large dealer in foreign goods, himself in possession of all these means, said very fairly that the adoption of a common currency would facilitate the competition of other importers with himself, from which competition it is obvious that the public would be gainers.

It is stated that by the adoption of international coins the calculation of the exchanges would be facilitated, and that remittances of coin might in many cases be substituted for the purchase of bills of exchange, so as to avoid the intervention and expense of brokerage.

A witness, himself a broker, while strongly of opinion that even in small transactions the dealer would find the intervention of a broker advantageous, admitted that, with common international coins, the calculation of the exchanges would be rendered more simple, and he thought that a foreign debt could at once be discharged by the transmission of coins, more advantageously to the dealer in this country, than by the transmission of bullion, which, before it could discharge a debt abroad, must be converted into the coin of the country, entailing some delay and some expense on the debtor.

Commercial travellers are said to be, to a certain extent, prevented from fully availing themselves of opportunities for extending the trade of their employers by the difficulties arising from the variety of foreign coins, weights, and measures.

More than one witness stated that it is not unusual to put an additional price upon articles of English manufacture, in order to cover the possible loss from the uncertainty arising from these causes; and this gives an advantage to those competitors, who, employing identical coins, are less likely to be affected by them.

Several of the witnesses state that the competition of foreign manufacturers is now so close that it is of increasing importance to this country that every impediment to the development of our trade should be removed; and that it would be a great detriment to the manufacturing and trading interests of this country, if an arrangement for an international currency to which England was not a party was made by other countries.

Witnesses who were members of Chambers of Commerce, although admitting that to many persons the question is new, and that it is imperfectly understood in the country, stated that those Chambers by which it had been discussed were almost unanimously of opinion that the adoption of some measure for the purpose is of pressing and growing importance.

It has also been represented to us that a common system of money, as well as of weights and measures, would render much more easy the interchange of statistical information between different countries.

The convenience of a common coin to persons travelling either for business or pleasure, and passing through different countries, has been stated as being too obvious to require remark.

It has been pointed out to us that the circumstance of the sovereign being to a small fractional extent more valuable than 25 francs exposes individuals to occasional loss, as, for the sake of convenience, it often passes for no more than 25 francs.

In the arrangement between the governments of England and France for the payment of money orders in London and Paris during the recent Exhibition, the pound was taken at 25 francs, although really worth 25 francs 20 centimes.

The same difference occurs in some of the charges upon the railroads and steamboats between France and England.

The difficulty of arranging tariffs of duties with different countries is materially enhanced by the difference of monies, weights, and measures.

Nobody would deny that there is great advantage in the common currency of England and Scotland, or of England and Ireland, although the uniformity of currency between the two latter countries was only established so lately as 1826. No doubt the reasons for assimilation are stronger, and the facility for effecting it is greater, when the countries are under the same government; but as regards the promotion of commercial transactions and intercourse between two neighbouring countries, there is in reality no difference in principle between the case of England and Ireland and that of England and France.

We are disposed to think that by some of the witnesses the advantages which are anticipated from international coins as to the calculation of the exchanges, and in making remittances from one country to another, are somewhat overrated. There are many considerations, beyond the difference of coins, by which the rate of exchange between two countries is affected; and for the transmission of large amounts, bar gold, which is less liable to loss by friction, would still be generally preferred.

That, to a certain extent, advantages would be attained in the various ways thus pointed out, especially in the smaller transactions of commerce, there can hardly be a question. It may be difficult to estimate the precise value of any of these advantages, and still more that of the general, though indefinite, advantages which always arise from any increased facility in commercial transactions, to which some of the witnesses attach great importance, and in which there can be no doubt that England must very largely participate.

But these advantages could only be fully realized by complete uniformity.

It must be observed, however, that the evidence of the witnesses, as regards the manufactures and trade of this country, points to an uniform system of international currency, not only of coins, but of monies of account, and indeed to an uniformity of weights and measures.

Unless this uniformity is effected, the object mainly sought for by the witnesses connected with the manufacturing interests, *i.e.*, that of enabling them readily to calculate and compare prices, and to make out invoices and commercial statements, would not be attained; nor would that of conveying readily the minute details of statistical information.

It is no part of the duty committed to us to report upon an international system of weights and measures, or indeed upon an international system of money of account, except in so far as the adoption of the latter would be rendered more easy by the introduction of common coins; but we feel that we should not properly perform our duty if we did not state our opinion, that while some advantage would be derived from a system of international coins, the full advantages which are anticipated in various ways could only be attained by a general system of international currency, and that these advantages would be still further increased by an assimilation of weights and measures.

Whilst we have no hesitation in stating that in our opinion an international currency would be advantageous in promoting commercial and social intercourse, and thus drawing closer the friendly relations between different countries, it cannot be denied that inconveniences of no slight character present themselves when we approach the consideration of the measures by which a general uniformity of currency is to be attained. Difficulty of obtaining complete assimilation

It is obvious that when so many systems of national currency exist, widely differing from each other, a change must be made in the currency of many if not all of the countries which join in any common arrangement for such purpose.

Such a change must necessarily be productive of inconvenience, varying according to the circumstances of different countries. Where the currency has become very much deranged it can hardly be said to be an inconvenience to establish a sound system; where frequent changes of currency have occurred, the inconvenience of a further change in order to establish a permanent or general system is less felt. The inconvenience is the greatest where a sound system has long been in existence, and is deeply rooted in the feelings and habits of the people.

In each case the advantages of a common currency must be carefully considered on the one hand, and the practical inconveniences of the change on the other, and the course to be adopted must be decided by the balance of advantages and disadvantages, as they may appear to preponderate in the comparison.

We turn now to the more limited subject referred to us, viz., whether it would be desirable to make any and what changes in the coinage of the United Kingdom, in order to establish, either wholly or partially, an uniformity of coin among different nations.

There are some questions which seem to be applicable to any system of common coinage, such as that of a single or double standard, what metal is best fitted for the purpose of a standard, the proper proportion of alloy, and others, to the consideration of which we now proceed.

The recommendations of the Paris Conference which are so applicable are—

I. A single gold standard.

II. The proportion of $\frac{9}{10}$ths of fine gold in the coins.

We entertain no doubt of the necessity for the adoption of a single standard. Preference for single standard;

In the early ages of European States silver was the general coin and standard, but as gold came into more general use, gold coins were more extensively introduced, and the value for which they were to pass current being fixed by the government of each country, from time to time, probably without any anticipation of the effect that would follow from so doing, a double standard of value was generally introduced.

It is still retained, according to law, in Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States.

In England the double standard ceased practically in 1717, and by law in 1816; and in England, as well as in Portugal, Turkey, and Brazil, a single standard of gold prevails.

In Holland, Germany, and the Northern States of Europe there is a single standard of silver.

It is indisputable that the first requisite in any standard, by which value, weight, or size is measured is, that it should be as invariable as the nature of the subject will allow, and we are decidedly of opinion that the double standard of value is liable to more frequent variation than a single standard.

As with a double standard, of two metals, only coins made of one of them can be retained in circulation, the countries in which it exists are liable, not only to a change in the standard of value, but also to a change in the coins which practically form the great mass of the circulation.

Coins of small value cannot be conveniently made of gold, nor large coins of silver. If silver coins form the great mass of the circulation there is generally a deficiency of the means of conveniently paying large sums in coin; and if gold is retained, there is a deficiency of the means of obtaining convenient coin for small payments.

Instances of the uncertainty and inconvenience arising from a double or alternative standard may be found in the history of the currency of several countries.

In England, under the system of the double standard, (as stated in Lord Liverpool's treatise on coins,) a considerable rise in the value of gold, as compared with silver, in the reign of James I., led to the general exportation of the gold coin. To obviate the inconvenience which ensued, several royal proclamations were issued raising the value of the gold coin. The gold coin, however, was overvalued in the proclamation of the 9th year of his reign, and this led to the exportation of the silver coin, to the still greater inconvenience of the various dealers.

Partly from these causes, and partly from the debased state of the silver coin, the greatest uncertainty as to the value of the gold coins prevailed for many years. The guinea, which had been originally struck as a 20*s.* piece, passed successively for 30*s.*, 26*s.*, 22*s.*, and 21*s.* 6*d.* At last an end was put to these mischievous fluctuations by a re-coinage of the silver, and by fixing the value of the guinea at 21*s.* The proclamation by which this was done was issued in the year 1717, and the effect of it has been practically to establish gold from that time forwards as the single standard of value in England.

By the mint indentures, the pound troy of standard gold was coined into 44½ guineas, so long as guineas were coined. Since 1816, when sovereigns were substituted for guineas as the principal gold coin of the country, the mint indentures provide that 20 lbs. troy of standard gold shall be coined into 934½ sovereigns, thus preserving the former proportion between the weight and the value of the coin. An ounce troy is therefore coined into $3\frac{4\,2\,9}{4\,8\,0}$ sovereigns, which amount, expressed in terms of the currency, is 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, and this in common language is called the price of an ounce of gold.

In France, by the law of 1803, five grammes of silver $\frac{9}{10}$ths fine were constituted the monetary unit, retaining the name of a franc; but the provisions of the law as to gold, and also as to copper coins, gave them a legal currency and value, independent of their relation to silver.

The result of this legislation was that a double standard was created by law in France.

Silver, however, remained for many years the practical standard, but when by the increased production of gold in recent years and the increased demand for silver for the East the value of gold was depreciated in relation to silver, gold became practically the standard of value. The silver coins, of which nearly the whole circulation consisted, were melted down and exported, and the country was put to the expense of a large coinage of gold. If, by any future increased production of silver, the value of silver should be depreciated, a new change would take place, in the opposite direction, and similar inconveniences would again be incurred.

And gold standard.

We are of opinion, therefore, that a single standard should be adopted, and further that this single standard should be gold. Gold has been practically the standard in England for a century and a half. It is so in Portugal, Turkey, and Brazil. It is now practically so in France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and in the United States of America, and in fact wherever by law a double standard exists.

Proportion of alloy.

In the gold coins of England, Russia, and Portugal the proportion of alloy is $\frac{1}{12}$th. In those of the four countries parties to the Convention of 1865, and in the United States, it is $\frac{1}{10}$th. The evidence of the officers of Your Majesty's Mint shows that there is no advantage in the proportion of $\frac{11}{12}$ths fine gold over that of $\frac{9}{10}$ths in gold coins.

International coins to be of the same dimensions;

It would also be most convenient that the international coins of equal value should be of the same dimensions in all countries.

The members of the Paris Conference, with the exception of the delegates of England, Prussia, Wurtemburg, and Baden, who abstained from voting, were unanimously in favour of making certain international coins legal tender in the countries which might become parties to the Convention, and the opinion of several of the witnesses whom we examined is to the same purport.

And to be legal tender.

The full benefit of international coins would not be attained unless this was so determined. The arrangement, however, between the four countries, parties to the Convention of 1865, is only that they should be received in the public departments of each country; and if such an arrangement was adopted in all countries as to the international coins, it probably would have the effect of giving them currency through the entire monetary union.

In order, however, to render it possible that the coins of one country should be legal tender, or indeed be generally current in other countries, it would be necessary that adequate security should be taken that their intrinsic value, as they are issued from the respective mints, should accurately correspond with their denominational value.

International arrangements for securing the integrity of the coins.

If the establishment of what may be called International Mints, under the joint authority of the countries who are parties to a monetary convention, for the purpose of striking the international coins, be impossible, each country should bind itself in the most formal manner to strike its coins of the requisite purity and weight, as nearly as possible.

A general arrangement should be made as to the remedy or tolerance both as to purity and weight, and these allowances should be as small as the officers of the different Mints consider practicable.

It would be desirable, in order to ensure a compliance with these engagements, that an International Commission should be appointed by arrangement amongst the different countries, to conduct annual trials of the correctness of the coinage of each mint, similar to what is called the trial of the pyx in this country.

It would also be necessary to come to an agreement as to the amount of abrasion, or loss of weight by wear, of the coins, which should render them no longer current; and some authorised bodies or persons in each country should be appointed, upon whom the duty of cutting and defacing all coins which might be found in circulation below the legal weight should be imposed, as is now done by the Bank of England as to light sovereigns in this country; and they should be empowered and required to cut and deface all international coins in whatever country they might have been struck.

Provision should also be made by law in each country for giving to the international coins struck in other countries the same protection from fraudulent practices as is now afforded to the national coins.

The foregoing measures essential to *any* scheme of International Coinage.

We have thus enumerated the measures which seem to be essential to *any* scheme of international coinage, and which must be made matters of arrangement between the different countries who might become parties to a monetary convention. We believe that if they were fairly carried out they would sufficiently provide for the integrity of the coins, and it is an additional advantage which would result from an international currency, that it would ensure the establishment and maintenance throughout all the countries, parties to the convention, of a more perfect system of coinage than now exists. This is in itself an object of considerable importance.

A further change would be required in the practice of this country in the event of its proposing to take part in the establishment of an international currency; and that is the imposition of a mintage or brassage to cover the cost of producing the coin.

In England ever since the year 1666 in the reign of Charles II., the expense of manufacturing the standard coin has been borne by the state.

Imposition of a mintage on gold coinage in England;

According to law in this country, any person taking standard gold bullion to the Mint is entitled to receive the same weight of coin, subject only to some delay during the process of coining. Thus a person taking standard gold to the Mint would receive coin, after some delay, at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce for it.

In practice, however, he takes the bullion to the Bank of England, and sells it for 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce on delivery. He is therefore subject to a charge of 1½*d.* per ounce, or rather less than $\frac{1}{6}$th per cent., which, practically, is less than the loss of interest to which he would have to submit during the period occupied in the process of coining.

At the branch of the Royal Mint at Sydney a charge averaging about one per cent., with a delay in delivery of about 20 days, is made; and at the Indian Mints there is a charge of one per cent. on gold and of two per cent. on silver coin, with the same delay in delivery.

In most other countries a mintage charge is made, besides the delay during coinage. In France the mintage charge is 6 fr. 70 c. per kilogramme of standard gold, or between $\frac{1}{4}$th and $\frac{1}{5}$th per cent.; and the delay, which is variable, has at some times been such as to cause a loss of interest, which might amount to as much as a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. more. At present we have reason to believe that the quantity of gold coin in the possession of the Bank of France enables them to issue it at once in exchange for bullion, retaining only the mint charge of 6 fr. 70 c.

It is stated in the Report of the Director of the Mint of the United States for the year 1867, that their law now imposes on all bullion a tax of the half of one per cent., and a coinage charge of the same amount.

In Prussia the charge for coining gold is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

It is no part of our duty to express an opinion on the question of levying a charge for mintage generally, in favour of which course several very high authorities may be quoted, but it is obvious that if coins, having currency in several countries, are struck in different mints, in some of which a heavy charge is made for coinage, and in others the coins are struck either at a less charge or free of expense, bullion will be brought in greater quantities for coinage to those mints where there is the least charge, (unless the cost of transmission to those mints should exceed the difference of charge,) and a large and unnecessary expense will be thrown upon the countries where such is the case.

There can, however, be no reason why this country should undertake the expense of coining for the circulation of other countries, and it would be necessary, in joining in an arrangement which rendered our coins current in other countries, that such a mintage charge should be levied in England as would defray the fair average cost of coining.

It is not necessary to impose a higher charge than this; but it might be a matter of arrangement with other countries that an uniform rate of mintage should be imposed.

We now approach the far more difficult question of what measures it may be most advisable to adopt as to the coins of different countries in order to effect an assimilation of their coinages.

The further recommendations which were made by the Paris Conference, with a view of introducing gold coins which should be common to all countries, are:—

III. That all gold coins hereafter struck in any of the countries which are parties to the Convention should either be of the value of five francs or multiples of that sum.

IV. That a gold coin of the value of 25 francs should be struck by such countries as prefer it, and be admitted as an international coin.

As to the adoption of a 25-franc piece as an International coin, and

The effect of these recommendations if adopted would be to make a gold coin of five francs the basis of the international currency, and to substitute the proposed coin of 25 francs in England for the sovereign, in the United States for the half-eagle, and, we presume, in Spain for the doblon. In Austria and in Sweden a coin of this value would also be struck.

	grains.
The *Spanish doblon*, or piece of 10 escudos, contains of fine gold -	116·487,
The *half-eagle* - - - - - - - -	116·100,
The *sovereign* - - - - - - - -	113·001,
and the *new coin of the value of* 25 *francs* would contain - -	112·008.

reduction of the sovereign to the value of 25 francs.

As regards the coin of this country, the change therefore, which would be required would be to diminish the quantity of fine gold contained in the sovereign by about a grain (or, more accurately, ·993 of a grain). The diminution in value would be about 2*d.* (more accurately 2·126*d.*) in the pound, equal to ·88, or very nearly $\frac{9}{10}$ths per cent. The existing shilling, which is only a token coin, would remain in circulation, representing $\frac{1}{20}$th part of the new as it now does of the existing sovereign; and, in like manner, the sixpenny piece, the penny, half-penny, and farthing, would remain, representing the same parts of the new sovereign as they now do of the existing sovereign. The reduction of the value of the sovereign must practically involve that of the pound.

It is obvious that such a change in the monetary system of the country is a change of no slight importance, and it is necessary therefore to consider very carefully what the effect of such a step would be upon the coinage and currency of this country, and upon all existing obligations and current transactions.

In the first place, as the existing sovereigns and half sovereigns could not remain in circulation for less than their value, it would be necessary to withdraw them, and with as little delay as possible, at once, to recoin the gold coins.

A recoinage would be necessary.

The expense of this would be considerable. It is, however, we believe, undeniable that a very large portion of the gold coins circulating in this country is already below the current weight, or very nearly so, and a gradual recoinage will soon become a matter of necessity under any circumstances. The main item of the expense of a recoinage consists in making good the loss of gold by wear. This expense, owing to the state of our coin, must be incurred, at all events, in a few years; but in ordinary course this cost would be incurred gradually, and would not be borne by the state. With regard to the expense of fabricating the coin it is stated by the officers of the Mint that if the Mint is fully employed in coining sovereigns, the expense of the manufacture (exclusive of that arising from wear) of 100,000,000*l.* would be under 150,000*l.*, and if a mintage covering the cost of coinage was imposed the charge would not fall on the Government.

The time required for such an operation depends of course upon the number of the new coins which it would be necessary to strike. It is impossible to ascertain the actual amount of sovereigns and half-sovereigns in circulation, the estimates varying from 80,000,000 to 120,000,000.

It may be assumed that the Mint could produce about 20,000,000 sovereigns per annum, and we believe that by timely measures being taken in anticipation of the change, and perhaps by the issue of special notes to represent the gold coins during the period of transition, the change might be effected without inconvenience in not more than four years.

Effect of a reduction of the value of the pound.

A more serious consequence of this measure, however, would be the reduction of the value of the pound. It would be no light matter to depart from the old well-known and recognized basis on which the English currency has rested for so long a period.

Such a change would affect all monetary transactions both past and future.

With regard to all such transactions subsequent to the period at which the change took place, they would be expressed in terms of the new currency, and though there might be some little confusion at first, it would probably be soon got over. All bargains would thenceforward be made, and all accounts stated, in the new currency.

Necessity for compensation in the case of existing contracts.

In the case of all unexpired engagements made previous to the date of the change, it would be necessary to provide by law for the due discharge of debts and obligations expressed in the terms of the old currency, by such a sum of the new currency as would be equivalent to the existing obligations.

The necessary provision may be shortly expressed, (taking the nearest value in round numbers,) by saying that an obligation to pay a pound of the present currency could only be discharged by the payment of a pound and two pence of the new currency, and so in proportion, as far as practicable, for larger and smaller sums.

A method suggested for avoiding this necessity.

It must here be observed, that some of the witnesses have advanced an opinion that the necessity for this compensation might be avoided by the imposition of a seignorage of the same amount as the reduction of the intrinsic value of the sovereign caused by the diminution of the quantity of fine gold contained in it, say in round numbers one per cent.

They conceive that whilst the coin containing 112 grains only of fine gold would be the equivalent of 25 francs of the present French currency, it would by the imposition of this seignorage possess in England, and indeed in all the countries which were parties to the international monetary convention, the current value of a sovereign; and further, that if an obligation were imposed on the Mint or the Bank of England to give 113 grains of fine gold in bar for the coined piece containing 112 grains, it would be of the same value as the existing sovereign in all respects.

We cannot concur in these views.

The intrinsic value of the existing sovereign containing 113 grains of fine gold exceeds that of 25 francs.

If the new sovereign containing only 112 grains of fine gold retains, in consequence of the imposition of a seignorage, the value of the old sovereign, it would retain its superiority in value over 25 francs.

If it is equal in value to 25 francs of the present French currency, it would not be equal in value to the existing sovereign.

If the value of the new coin containing 112 grains of fine gold is to be maintained as equal to that of the existing sovereign containing 113 grains, by the power which the holder of it is to have of demanding from the Mint or the Bank of England in exchange for it 113 grains of fine gold in bar, it is obvious that the new coin becomes only a token coin, the value of which is maintained by its convertibility. It ceases, however, to retain its quality of being the standard of value; and in fact 113 grains of fine gold in bar are substituted for a coin containing that quantity of fine gold as the standard pound and measure of value in this country.

Readjustment of all accounts and obligations.

The reduction of the value of the sovereign and pound to the present value of 25 francs is essential to the adoption of the recommendation of the Paris Conference; and if this reduction is made, we are of opinion that compensation must be given to the holders of obligations expressed in terms of the existing currency, and hence arises the necessity for a readjustment of all statements of account, and for many very complicated arrangements.

It would of course be provided that the new system should come into operation, and

that the new currency should take the place of the old currency, on some future day to be fixed by law.

On that day the nominal amount of all debts, of the National Debt, and of all mortgages and obligations, would be increased by an addition in the proportion of nearly 1 per cent., or about 2*d.* in the pound.

There would inevitably be a good deal of labour and trouble in the re-statement of accounts which such a change would render indispensable in the books of the Bank of England, in all bankers' accounts, and in the accounts of railway companies and commercial houses and other establishments. It has been observed, however, that in the books of one of the largest establishments of account, viz., the Bank of England, the trouble caused by such a change would not be much more than that caused by an addition or diminution of a 1*d.* in the Income Tax; and though the trouble and inconvenience at the time would be great, there would be no serious difficulty in matters of any magnitude, and the change, when made, is made once for all.

The difficulties, however, would be far less easy to surmount in the ordinary transactions of life. It would not be easy to convince the tenant who previously had paid a rent of 100*l.*, or the tradesman who had borrowed 100*l.*, that it was just that he should pay 100*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, (which sum in the new currency would be the equivalent of 100*l.* in the old currency,) as the rise in prices, which no doubt would be caused by the change in the currency, might hardly be perceptible in the operation of the different circumstances by which prices are affected, and he would not be conscious of having received a higher price in that proportion for his corn, cattle, or goods, owing to the change in the value of the pound; and the smaller the amount of these various transactions happened to be, the greater would be the difficulty of making the justice of the increased payment intelligible to the parties. The obvious necessity of the change would only be apparent to the few; the inconvenience, vexation, and seeming injustice would be apparent to a large portion of the population.

It would also be necessary to readjust the salaries of all civil, military, and naval officers, and of all persons in public or private employment. The pay of the navy and army, and of all artificers and labourers, would require readjustment; and though, with the general tendency to a rise in wages, these questions might ere long be settled with justice to all parties, there must be some risk of disagreement between employers and the persons employed, and possibly of serious discontent for a time.

It is true that a witness, very conversant with what occurred in Ireland in 1826, when a greater change in the currency was made, has stated to us, that by men of ousiness the inconvenience was not felt after a few months, and by nobody after a twelvemonth. It must be observed, however, that this operation was on a very limited scale compared to what would be the case in all the transactions of the United Kingdom at the present time.

Difficulty of affording compensation in the case of small payments.

The difficulty is much greater when the payments are small.

There are some classes of small payments in which, though there would appear at first sight to be a probable loss, we think that it would not occur to any serious extent. An addition of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ to a payment of 5*s.* in the new currency would make it equal to 5*s.* in the old currency. In many cases, such, for instance, as payments for small customs duties, it is probable that the payments actually made at one time are seldom under 5*s.*, and in any case where they are equal to or exceed that sum, an addition to such payment after the rate of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ for every 5*s.* would prevent any loss to the revenue.

Railway fares, again, it is almost certain, might be so adjusted, within the parliamentary powers of the companies, as to protect them from any loss.

There are, however, many cases in which large amounts in the aggregate are derived from payments which in each instance are very small. In the public service the penny postage and receipt stamps, in private affairs, small tolls on bridges and turnpike roads, and small quit-rents, are instances of payments of this description. It is practically impossible to give any compensation by tariff when the payment is under 5*s.*

The public revenue derived from small stamps might afford to bear the loss of something under one per cent. without any great inconvenience, but in most of the private cases there is no obvious mode of providing compensation.

Precedents of different countries as to providing compensa-

With regard to the claim for compensation in the case of these small sums, it is to be remarked that changes of currency of a similar character have been made in foreign countries, in France, in Holland, and in Greece; and that while in the latter country, where the difference was about 10 per cent., a compensation was given, as was also done in France, by a tariff fixed by law, in Holland, where the change was twice as

great as that which would be made by the proposed change in this country, no compensation was given, nor was any given in Prussia when the value of the thaler was changed. tion in cases of changes of currency.

We have mentioned these cases, which afford precedents of both descriptions, and whilst we think that compensation should be given whenever it is possible, we do not think that the impossibility of giving it in some cases where the loss would be very trifling, should be an obstacle to such a measure if on general grounds it was considered to be of great public importance.

Much stress has been laid upon a further objection, which certainly is not only entitled to great weight in the consideration of this subject, but, if the project of international coinage were adopted, would necessarily require some provision to guard British creditors against serious losses. Large amounts of money have been borrowed in this country by foreign states and communities, with an obligation to pay capital and interest in pounds sterling, and it is apprehended that it may be difficult to obtain from such debtors, unless by some positive engagement on their part, the payment in the new currency of the equivalent of their existing obligations in pounds sterling. The principle of this arrangement is so plainly dictated by the rules of public honesty and national good faith, that it will no doubt receive international concurrence, but the details by which the arrangement can be carried into effect may be difficult of adoption, and require the gravest consideration. Effect upon debts due from foreign countries.

The recommendation which we have hitherto considered, *i.e.*, that of reducing the value of the English pound to that of 25 francs, naturally proceeded from a Conference in which four of the nations represented have already a currency founded on the basis of the franc. But the question as naturally suggests itself to persons in this country, whether the English pound might not more advantageously be adopted as the general monetary unit, and the value of the piece of 25 francs raised to that of the pound. Many reasons of considerable weight may be urged in favour of this course, by which the object proposed by the French government of establishing a convenient relation between the British coinage and that of the countries which have joined the Convention, and of securing a common basis for a general international currency, would equally be attained. As to the adoption of the pound sterling as an international coin.

Whilst objections have been made by some of the witnesses, in accordance with what appears to have been the opinion of many members of the Conference at Paris, to an unit for a general currency so low as the franc, or even as five francs, by others an unit of the value of 25 francs, and even larger, has been recommended, as better adapted in these days to the enlarged scale of commercial transactions, and this latter opinion might naturally point to the adoption of the pound.

It is undoubtedly true that the countries in Europe whose currency is based on the franc contain a larger population than those in which the English pound forms the basis of the currency; but there can be as little doubt that the English pound or sovereign is more widely known throughout the world, and that the amount of transactions into which the pound enters as an element, and the number of countries in which an English sovereign is a well known and recognized coin, exceeds the number of transactions based on the franc, and the number of countries in which either francs or napoleons are in general use. In Portugal, Brazil, and in Egypt, as well as in the extensive colonies and dependencies of this country, sovereigns are current. To quote the words of the Director of the United States Mint in his report above referred to, "the pound is "everywhere familiar; it regulates the exchanges of the world." It is, therefore, very questionable whether the amount of change in the commercial transactions of the world which would be caused by an alteration in the value of the sovereign and pound would not be greater than what would be caused by making such an alteration in the currencies based on the franc as would bring them into conformity with a currency based on the pound.

We must observe, also, that the currency of England has been exempt from changes which have not unfrequently taken place in other countries, and that the pound has retained its uniform value for about a century and a half, except for a short period during the exceptional circumstances of a suspension of cash payments.

In Italy the various currencies of the different states were superseded in the early part of the century by the French system. After 1815 that system was retained only in the kingdom of Sardinia, whilst in Lombardy, Tuscany, Rome, and Naples systems not only differing from the French system, but differing from each other, were restored. It is only within the last year or two that the French system has been universally introduced.

In Switzerland the general introduction of the French system is of quite recent date.

In Belgium the French system was introduced about the beginning of the century. In 1850 the gold coinage was demonetised, and silver became the sole legal standard. In 1861 the French system was restored.

In France the whole system of currency was changed by the Revolution, and is now regulated by the law of 1803. It has, however, in the last few years undergone an important change by the substitution of gold for silver as the practical standard of value, by the diminution of the intrinsic value of the smaller silver coins, and by their being rendered legal tender only to a limited amount.

We observe, in the recent report of the French Commission on the double standard, that it was stated by the advocates of the single standard that it was the intention of the framers of the law of 1803 to establish a single standard, of which the basis was to be the franc, containing five grammes of silver, $\frac{9}{10}$ths fine, and it appears, from the declaration of those by whom the law was introduced, that it was further intended that the quantity of gold in the gold coins should be adjusted from time to time, so as to make silver the sole measure of value. It is remarkable that the working of the actual law has been to render it necessary to diminish the value of the franc piece, which no longer contains the quantity of silver which constituted it the monetary unit of the French coinage; and that if silver, which remained for so many years practically the standard, had been maintained as the single standard, the value of 25 francs in silver, $\frac{9}{10}$ths fine, upon the average price of silver for the 10 years ending in 1865, the year of the Convention, would exceed that of an English sovereign by a very insignificant fraction.*

If, therefore, the French Government, adopting gold as the standard metal, were to put as much fine gold into their gold coins as would make them of the same actual value as that of standard silver coins of the same denominational amount during those 10 years, they would, while establishing a single gold standard for the future, retain the value of the standard as it existed in 1865 in that metal by which it has been determined ever since 1803, and the proposed 25-franc piece and the English sovereign would be of the same value.

The quantity of fine gold which it would be necessary to put into a 25-fr. piece, in order to do this would of course be about one grain more, and the value of the coin would be about 20 centimes higher than is now proposed. The value of the other gold coins would have to be raised in the same proportion.

Such a change would cause inconveniences in the internal monetary transactions of the four countries, parties to the Convention of 1865, similar in character, although in an opposite sense, and probably not to so great an extent, as those which, as we have stated, would be caused in this country by a reduction in the value of the pound.

We do not underrate these inconveniences in the case of other nations. We cannot but think, however, that the difficulty and inconveniences of a change would be less serious and less felt where the existing system is of a comparatively recent date, or is one in which changes have already taken place, within no distant period of time.

In the transactions of their foreign commerce these countries would, if the pound were adopted into their currencies, obtain the advantage of the use of that measure of value which is generally recognized in the commerce of the world.

A re-coinage of their gold but not of their silver coins would be necessary. This however might be done gradually, as the existing coins might pass, as token coins, for a little more than their intrinsic value, till replaced by the new coins.

In countries where the sovereign is current no change would be made and no inconvenience would be felt.

In countries whose currencies correspond neither with the franc nor the sovereign a change must be made, whichever basis be adopted.

In the United States the value of the silver dollar has remained unaltered since it was fixed by law of Congress in 1792. The value of the gold eagle, or 10-dollar piece, was reduced in 1834 from 247½ grains to 232 grains, and gold has now become practically the standard in the United States. A slight further change would be required to bring the half-eagle down to the value of the sovereign, less, of course, than what would be required in order to bring it down to that of the 25-franc piece. To whichever amount the half-eagle was reduced, a corresponding reduction would be required in the dollar.

In Spain a less reduction of the doblon would make it equal to the sovereign than would be required to bring it down to the value of the 25-franc piece.

It is unnecessary to refer to the currencies of other countries, but we understand that in parts of Germany where a single silver standard exists an idea has gained ground of making the thaler equal to three English shillings.

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* See Appendix, No. XXVI. P. 340.

The introduction of such international coins, whether by reducing the value of the pound to that of 25 francs, or by raising the value of 25 francs to that of the pound, and the corresponding adjustment of the coins of other countries, would establish a much more simple relation between their principal coins. A few instances are enough to make this clear. Advantages of the pound or of the 25-franc piece as international coins.

A French five-franc piece and an United States dollar would each be equal to four English shillings.

A twenty-five-franc piece and an United States half eagle would each be equal to an English sovereign.

Four United States dollars and a French napoleon would each be equal to sixteen English shillings.

Five dollars would be equal to an English sovereign.

The reduction of all sums stated in any of these coins to the equivalent sums in the coins of the other countries would be rendered more simple and easy than at present.

The calculation of the exchanges would be simplified.

The common coin would also answer the purposes of persons wishing to make remittances by the transmission of the precise quantity of coin which would discharge their debt in the foreign country.

It would also answer all the purposes of persons travelling through different countries.

By several members of the Conference at Paris, and by some of the witnesses whom we have examined, a coin of the value of 10 francs has been suggested as an international unit on which different nations might be more likely to agree as the most convenient basis for an international currency, and this proposal is looked upon with favour by the advocates of an universal decimal system of monies as a better basis than either the 5-franc piece or the 25-franc piece. As to the adoption of a 10-franc piece as the basis for an international currency.

In the report of Messrs. Graham and Wilson it is suggested that a gold coin of the value of 10 francs, which is of less value than 8*s.* by about $\frac{3}{4}d.$, should be struck in this country, and be issued as a token coin for 8*s.*, and be made legal tender up to 4*l.* with a view to its ultimate adoption as the unit of computation, and new pound of this country.

Such a coin might well enter into a completely new system of currency, but we do not think that any advantage would be derived from the issue of such a coin as a token coin. It would be inconveniently near the size and value of a half sovereign so long as the latter coin is maintained in circulation; and unless a total change of our currency is made, the half-sovereign is a coin which could not well be dispensed with.

The necessity for the readjustment of contracts and obligations which would result from the adoption of the 25-franc piece would equally result from the adoption of the 10-franc piece as the common international coin, whilst its being made the monetary unit would be a still wider departure from our present standard pound, and in truth implies a complete and radical change of our system of currency.

It is only necessary to observe here that the reasons similar to those which may be urged in favour of the pound would apply to the adoption of a half-sovereign or 10-shilling piece rather than a 10-franc piece. Or a 10-shilling piece.

We now proceed humbly to lay before Your Majesty the conclusions at which we have arrived. Conclusions.

The adoption of the proposal of the Paris Conference, of merely reducing the value of the pound to that of 25 francs, would facilitate the comparison of sums stated in large coins, but the difficulty would remain of comparing sums expressed in pence in England, in centimes in France, or in cents in the United States, and it is seldom that statements of prices or statistical returns do not contain sums expressed in these small denominations.

The reduction of the value of the pound would disturb all existing obligations, and would cause the many and serious difficulties which we have stated in the earlier part of this Report; whilst, if at any future time a more complete assimilation of coins should be determined upon, a further change would be required in many respects more difficult of application.

The measure is, after all, only a partial measure; and although advocated by some witnesses as good in itself, and as a step to further assimilation, the objects sought for by the witnesses connected with the trade, and with the scientific bodies of this country, would not be fully attained by anything less than a complete assimilation of the currencies of different countries.

Several witnesses who took this view deprecated any change, unless a complete assimilation of currency of monies of account as well as of coins was made, and it is a serious objection that by this step all the admitted evils of the change in the value of the pound would be incurred, while the advantages by which it is anticipated that those evils would be compensated would not be attained.

Upon full consideration of all these circumstances, we do not recommend that this country should merely adopt a gold coin of the value of 25 francs, to be substituted for the sovereign.

We have felt it to be our duty to state the grounds on which, with a view to the general interest of the commerce of the world, the English sovereign and pound might form a convenient basis for an international currency.

The consideration of such a question, however, leads to one of a much more important character, namely, that of a complete assimilation of the currencies of at least the principal commercial countries.

We entertain no doubt that an uniform system of coins, bringing into harmony the various standards of value and monies of account, alike in their higher denominations and their lower subdivisions, as well as an uniform system of weights and measures, would be productive of great general advantage.

The latter proposal, however, is not referred to us; and we will only say, therefore, that we do not consider it necessary that any measures for the assimilation of the currencies of the principal countries of the world should be postponed until steps are also taken for the assimilation of weights and measures.

We are not insensible of the many and serious difficulties which must attend any attempt to effect a general assimilation of the currencies of different countries. Under any circumstances great inconveniences must be encountered by many if not by all the countries joining in any monetary convention for such purpose, but the arrangement is one in which all commercial countries are interested, and none more deeply than our own.

It would obviously conduce to a probable agreement that the burden of inconvenience should not press very unequally on any of them.

What should be the common basis of their currencies, what international coin should be adopted, what proportion of alloy it should contain, what should be its subdivisions or multiples, are all matters on which an agreement must be arrived at before any assimilation can be attained. On all these points widely different opinions may be held in different countries, and on the determination of them depends the degree of inconvenience to be sustained by each country.

To what extent of inconvenience any country may be willing to submit for the sake of establishing a common international system of currency, can only be ascertained by communication with the Government of each country.

It is obvious that before any agreement can be concluded, very difficult and complicated questions will have to be settled, concessions will have to be made on one part and on the other, and it will also be an important matter for consideration how far an agreement may be facilitated, by making the changes which are necessary bear on any country as lightly as is consistent with the attainment of the common object.

The assembling of some general international Conference on the subject seems to have been looked forward to by many members of the Conference at Paris; and we are disposed to think that all the various questions might be best considered, the various interests of different countries discussed, and their conflicting views reconciled by authorized representatives of the different countries meeting in such a Conference.

HALIFAX.	L. N. DE ROTHSCHILD.
C. P. VILLIERS.	J. B. SMITH.
STEPHEN CAVE.	THOMSON HANKEY.
J. WILSON PATTEN.	JOHN G. HUBBARD.
M. LONGFIELD.	THOS. N. HUNT.
JOHN LUBBOCK.	G. B. AIRY.
THOMAS BARING.	THOS. GRAHAM.

C. Rivers Wilson (Secretary),
25th July 1868.

In signing this Report as approving of its general character, I claimed the privilege of stating my reasons for differing from the opinions expressed by my Colleagues on the grave question of the compensation which creditors would be entitled to claim from their debtors in the event of this country joining the Paris Convention, and adopting a gold piece of 25 francs containing 112 grains in place of the £ sterling containing 113 grains of fine gold. "The diminution in value of the £ arising from "this change (says the Report) would be about 2*d.* in the £. We hold it therefore to "be indispensable that if the proposed change in the value of the pound is made, com- "pensation should be given to the holders of obligations expressed in terms of the existing "currency, by the payment of a pound and two pence in the new currency."

Approval of the suggestion that the necessity for giving compensation in the event of a reduction of the pound may be avoided by the imposition of a counter-vailing seignorage.

It must be borne in mind that in almost all other countries except England a seignorage or charge is imposed by their respective mints, to compensate for the expense of coinage. The Report states that in the event of our joining the Paris Convention it would be necessary that a mintage charge should also be levied in England.

In this event it is evident that, inasmuch as the cost of manufacture adds to the exchangeable value of all raw materials, so the value of bar gold is increased by being manufactured into coin. If, therefore, the English Mint were to charge a seignorage of one grain on a gold piece of 25 francs, a coin of 112 grains plus a mintage charge of one grain (about 1 per cent.) would be of equal *current* value with a coin of 113 grains on which no mintage has been charged, and would possess the same purchasing power *in this country* and in all the countries included in the Convention as the existing sovereign.

This view is confirmed by the high authority of Adam Smith. "If (says he) a "seignorage were levied, the coinage would increase the value of the metal in pro- "portion to the extent of the charge for seignorage.

"Abroad such coin would sell only for its weight in bullion; at home it would buy "more than that weight."

Similar opinions have been expressed by the distinguished economists, Ricardo, M'Culloch, and Mill.

Let us, however, illustrate this view by supposing the case of a foreign government having contracted for a term of years to pay the sum of 1,000*l.* per annum in this country, and that the engagement has been fulfilled from time to time by the remittance of a bar of gold of that precise amount.

It is contended in the Report that, in the event of the proposed change in our currency, this foreign government will be bound, in discharge of its debt of 1,000*l.* in the old currency, to pay in the new currency an addition to the same of 2*d.* in the £, or, in place of 1,000*l.*, an annual payment of 1,008*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Now, supposing that the foreign government, after the proposed alteration in our currency, and the adoption of a charge of 1 per cent. for mintage, remits the usual bar of gold of the precise weight as before, will it be said that such a remittance would not be a complete fulfilment of its engagement?

But will this bar of gold on its arrival in England pay in the new currency the sum of 1,008*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, which the Commissioners in their report contend they are bound to pay?

Will the Mint give in exchange for this bar of gold the sum of 1,008*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in the new currency?

Of course it will not. The Mint will then no longer coin gratis; it will therefore return for the bar 1,000 gold pieces as before, but they will each only contain 112 grains of gold, one grain being retained by the Mint for coinage. But inasmuch as each piece will be of the same *current* value as the old coin when no mintage was charged, the foreign government would honourably discharge its obligation as before by the payment of 1000 pieces of gold of equal cost and *current* value with the 1000 pieces of gold of the old currency.

If, however, the recommendations of the Report were to be carried into effect, and every debtor were compelled to pay 2*d.* in the pound, in addition to every pound he owed at the period of the proposed change in our currency, such a measure would be tantamount to a legal permission for every creditor to rob his debtor of 2*d.* in the pound.

While therefore I cordially assent to the principle laid down by my colleagues, that compensation ought to be made if it can be shown that any loss would arise from the change, I concur in opinion with some of the witnesses, that the necessity for *any* compensation will be rendered unnecessary if the proposition to impose a seignorage of 1 per cent. on the proposed new gold coin be carried into effect.

I should have preferred the Report giving more prominence to the desire expressed by almost all the witnesses for the adoption, if practicable, of such a system of international currency as would, like musical writing or international signals at sea, be instantly understood all over the world. Such a system of currency has been adopted by the countries included in the convention of Paris, numbering about 100,000,000 of people.

The conference at Paris decided unanimously in favour of an international currency founded on the principles of the monetary convention of Paris, but they at the same time most inconsistently decided on the adoption of a 5-franc gold piece as the common unit of value.

Approval of the 10-franc piece as the basis for an international currency.

The Master of the Mint and Mr. Rivers Wilson, in their report of the proceedings of the conference, took exception with other members of the conference to the adoption of the 5-franc piece for the practical reason of its insignificant dimensions, and upon the more theoretical ground that it does not perfectly harmonize with the decimal system, and would therefore be opposed to the principles of the convention.

These gentlemen, sharing the opinion of some members of the conference, were prepared to suggest as preferable a 10-franc piece, which would be more likely to be acceptable to England, which is accustomed to the higher unit of the sovereign.

This suggestion of a 10-franc piece, divisible into 100 pence, of which there would be 250 to a sovereign, as it appears to me, exactly meets the world's desire for an international currency founded on an identical money of account, and it so happens that its adoption by this country would be attended with less change and inconvenience than to any other nation It would possess besides the advantage of rendering the use of vulgar fractions unnecessary.

I cannot refrain from the expression of the opinion that the Government of England will incur a great responsibility if it let slip the opportunity of heartily responding to the unmistakeable desire the world expresses for uniformity. Railways and electric telegraphs, free trade, and the abolition of passports have in a remarkable way brought nations into personal contact with each other, and different nations have now become something like what the different provinces of an empire were to each other in times past.

There are now about 300,000,000 of people who have legalized the obligatory or permissive use of the international system of metric weights and measures, and about 100,000,000 of people who have adopted an international currency. The desire for uniformities may grow with its success to an extent we little dream of at present, but which will greatly conduce to the spread of peace and goodwill among nations.

J. B. SMITH.

Whilst I concur with the remarks which Mr. Smith proposes to append to the Report, in so far as they refer to the effect of a mintage on the value of the coin, I feel bound to observe that the Report was not intended to express any opinion on that subject.

Fallacy in the scheme proposed for avoiding the necessity for compensation by the imposition of a seignorage.

It is, however, evident that the new sovereign could not be equal in value both to the existing pound sterling and to 25 francs of the present French currency; if by the imposition of a mintage it is made equal to the former, no advantage will be effected; while if it is reduced to the value of the latter, the necessity for compensation will arise as pointed out in the Report.

JOHN LUBBOCK.

I have signed the Report, in the greater portion of which I concur, but I feel it necessary to append some remarks explanatory of the sense in which I agree in the recommendations of the Commissioners.

Explanations by Mr. Hubbard of the sense in which he concurs in the Report.

The coinage of the United Kingdom fulfils every essential requisite.

1. Its highest unit, the sovereign, is at once the legal tender and the standard of value.

2. The gold sovereign, the silver shilling, and the copper penny are identical with the monies of account.

3. The several coins in their multiples and sub-divisions are easily accommodated to the units, multiples, and sub-divisions of the weights and measures to which they are applied.

4. The entire coinage, being issued from the state mint, has legal currency; and the coins of each denomination, being uniform, find ready acceptance with the people to whom they are familiar.

In order that an international coinage may convey the same advantages to several countries it would be necessary that those countries adopt the same money of account and standard of value; that the coins of each denomination be identical in appearance, and bear a stamp which will certify their worth, and authorize their forced currency through all the states of the convention.

Obviously the simultaneous circulation of five or six independent currencies, equal in their worth but distinct in their origin and appearance, must be an inconvenience, and it would be difficult to adjust the important and delicate relations between the states which would result from either a delegated or a conjoint exercise of the peculiarly national prerogative of coining.

Admitting therefore the abstract proposition that, taken in its fullest sense, an *international currency* would be productive of great general advantage, I desire to remark how difficult must be the preliminary arrangements.

The question specifically referred to us by Your Majesty from the Paris Conference touches a more simple and far more feasible proposition, viz., the selection of an international coin which in itself, its multiple or its sub-divisions, shall provide a common standard of value in harmony with the money of account.

The advantage of so adjusting the currencies of various countries as to bring them all into harmony, through their relations to a common unit, is obvious, but it would effect no appreciable difference in the amount of our commerce. The commodities we import would cost no less, and the articles we export would realize no more than they do now.

In the ordinary course of trade our imports are paid for through our exports, the transfer of the claim of the exporter in the form of a bill of exchange being the medium through which the importer pays the foreigner for his produce. So long as the values of the imports and exports approximate, no other medium of payment than bills of exchange is required; but if the one or the other preponderate to any sensible extent, the rate of exchange varies so far as to render a transmission of the precious metals an advantageous operation. But this transmission of the precious metals is not necessarily effected in coin. The object of the export of bullion is not to provide with currency the country to which the export is made, but to send to that country as a remittance an article of certain and invariable value, which can at any time be either re-exported at the same value, or be converted into coin.

Of the enormous value of commodities imported and exported by this country a fraction only is paid for by the transmission of the precious metals, and the form in which these are most conveniently and economically transmitted is in ingots. This would be equally the case were an international coin introduced, and its introduction would effect no sensible change in the course of international payments.

The Report describes a mintage charge as a necessity contingent upon our adopting an international coin. This charge, as it would not alter the coin, would in no degree affect its value, but it would be a consideration reasonably required from the importer of bullion for manufacturing his raw material. In the year 1853 a proposition to charge $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per oz. for this purpose was made by the then Master of the Mint and supported by the then Governors of the Bank of England. The arrangements for carrying the change of policy into effect as regards the Mint and the Bank of England were detailed in the correspondence with the Treasury at that period (vide Appendix), but need not be further alluded to here.

The international coin proposed by the Paris Conference is a 25-franc piece containing 112 grains of fine gold.

I desire to point out that the recommendation that this country should not adopt a gold coin of 25 francs in substitution for the sovereign, is in perfect agreement with the report presented to Your Majesty by the Royal Decimal Commissioners in 1859: "a coinage " (they said) which necessarily involves the disturbance of the pound sterling would in " the present state of public feeling be unadvisable and in fact impracticable."

This recommendation agrees also with the verdict of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1853, when entering upon the consideration of a decimal system. "Con- " sidering that the pound is the present standard, and therefore associated with all our " ideas of money value, and that it is the basis on which all our exchange operations " with the whole world rest, *any* alteration of it would lead to infinite complication and " embarrassment in our commercial dealings."

But, on the other hand, a point of union is suggested by the fact assumed in the Report that a 25-franc gold piece representing the value of 25 francs in silver, upon an average of the years 1856 to 1865, would be practically the equivalent of the sovereign. If this be so, it follows that France might base its gold standard now upon the silver standard of those ten years, and attain the object of an international coin by elevating the value of the napoleon to the equivalent of four fifths of a sovereign.

It is with an earnest expectation that this alternative proposal may meet with a favourable consideration that I join in the suggestion of a general international conference.

J. G. HUBBARD.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

Friday, 13th March 1868.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. VISCOUNT HALIFAX in the Chair.

The Right Honourable C. P. Villiers, M.P.
The Right Honourable Stephen Cave, M.P.
Colonel The Right Honourable J. Wilson Patten, M.P.
The Right Honourable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, M.P.
J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.
T. N. Hunt, Esq. (Governor of the Bank of England.)
G. B. Airy, Esq., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal.)
T. Graham, Esq., F.R.S. (Master of the Mint.)
C. Rivers Wilson, Esq. (Secretary.)

Sampson Samuel Lloyd, Esq., called in, and examined.

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1. (*Chairman.*) I believe you are a banker at Birmingham?—I am.

2. You are also Chairman of the Association of Chambers of Commerce?—I am.

3. I think they have frequently considered the question of an international coinage?—Since the convention in France over which M. De Parieu presided, they have done so.

4. Can you state that they have formed an opinion in favour of the measure generally?—It has only been discussed fully on two occasions. In fact, as your Lordship knows, it is comparatively a new question, but the feeling amongst the delegates, of whom there were 70 to 80 present on each occasion, appeared to be unanimous in favour generally of some change. I mean by some change, a change which should give us in some form or other an international coinage.

5. Have you yourself formed an opinion upon the subject?—Yes, I have formed an opinion upon the subject. On the general question I have a very decided opinion.

6. Will you state what your opinion is upon the general question of the introduction of some international coinage?—Whatever might have been the case had the other leading nations of Europe not made a convention or entered into an agreement for an international coinage amongst themselves, now that that has happened I apprehend that considerable disadvantage will be sustained by English commerce if England is shut out from the advantages which those nations which have international coinage will enjoy with one another.

7. What do you consider those advantages to be from which England would be excluded if she did not join in some such agreement?—It appears to me that there are two disadvantages in the present system, one of much greater importance than the other. To begin with the one of greater importance; competition is now so close under free trade, and with the facilities afforded by steam and the telegraph between the various nations which compete with one another and with us in the production and sale of manufactured goods, that those nations which have the international coinage will be brought into almost as intimate a commercial relation with one another as we are now with the counties of our own country, and if our country continues to be shut out from those advantages, our producers and exporters will not sell their goods with the same facility, particularly amongst the smaller consumers, as those nations where, other things being equal, the merchants can invoice goods in money which the consumers understand. There is also a minor difficulty, and that is that where bullion is remitted there is the cost of commissions, and the cost of remelting the coin of one country into that of another. The last is not an inconsiderable disadvantage, though it is perhaps difficult from any statistics at my command to estimate it exactly. I will illustrate what I mean by this; supposing, owing to the state of the exchange with other countries, a merchant in this country receives a package of bullion from abroad. I believe it is the case that he has to send it to a bullion broker, who charges his commission, and there are also expenses of porterage and various other minor expenses to be paid. which together amount, if I am rightly informed, to perhaps $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. upon the transaction, sometimes more, sometimes possibly a fraction less. On many commercial transactions, where the profit obtained is not very heavy, that of itself is an impediment to trade. As an instance of the way in which cost is occasioned by the different coinages now existing among different states, I will mention a calculation quoted by Mr. Ruggles, the American delegate to the convention in Paris. He states it as the opinion of an experienced European banker that there are 5,000 money changers and their employés in Europe. He argues that if there were 2,000 only earning a thousand American dollars a year each it amounts to an annual cost to the public of various countries of 2,000,000 dollars, or 400,000*l.* per annum, in mere commission money for the exchange of those coins. If we add to that the loss upon melting foreign coin, which many gentlemen in the room will be able to estimate, but which I cannot

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accurately estimate, we arrive at a total of cost which, though I think it a minor evil as compared with the first one I mentioned, is still a serious evil.

8. You are not, I think, connected with foreign trade yourself at all?—I am not. I have many customers who are.

9. You are speaking of your general impression derived from your communications with other people, not from any experience you have had in your own business?—Quite so, and from hearing discussions at the meetings of the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

10. Supposing it to be desirable to introduce an international coinage, what would you propose as the best mode of doing it?—So far as I understand the question, it appears to me that nothing can be more desirable than that which, as I understand, has been already agreed to by the delegates of various states at Paris, namely, a gold coin equivalent to 25 francs. In any case my decided opinion is that gold must be the standard for the international coinage (I think there is very little doubt about that), and as the adoption of the 25-franc piece was a concession in some sense on the part of the delegates of other nations to meet our own great and very natural desire to maintain the 1*l.* sterling as our principal money, and as it also has many other conveniences, being a multiple of the unit of five francs, it appears to me that that would be a very desirable change to make. There is another plan which has been suggested among the Chambers of Commerce, but I think it would be inferior in point of convenience to this one. The plan to which I last allude is to give a definite value as legal tenders to the existing coins of the foreign nations entering into this convention, making each coin a legal tender for its metallic value in all the nations who become parties to the convention; for example, that our sovereign should pass for its precise value, namely, 25 francs 25 centimes, as a legal tender in France, and that the French gold napoleon should remain, and should pass in England for its precise value, and so on. But although the former plan would involve some trifling difficulties, and some expense at first, I believe that by it, the change would be made once for all, and that it would be more satisfactory in the end.

11. You prefer the alteration of the sovereign to the exact value of 25 francs to the plan of rendering the existing coins legal tenders in different countries at their precise value in coins or fractional parts of coins of other countries?—I do. I think it would make a more complete unification.

12. In point of fact you would reduce the intrinsic value of the sovereign to the intrinsic value of 25 francs?—Yes. There are probably several members of the Commission who understand that better than I do. The 25-franc piece has many advantages; it is a multiple of the unit of five francs; it has also a multiple relation to the coins of several countries; for instance, seven florins of Holland, or four thalers of Prussia, are equal to 15 francs; the American half eagle is about equal to 25 francs. In that way all nations would possess a gold coin which would be a multiple of the unit (five francs) in gold. It would also disturb less than any other change our own existing monetary relations in this country, which are of course upon a very large scale.

13. Would not any diminution in the value of the sovereign affect existing contracts in the course of trade to a certain extent?—Of course in any such case rigid faith must be kept in all obligations of every kind. It is perhaps hardly for me to say definitely how that is to be accomplished. I imagine it might be brought about by an Act of Parliament. It might be enacted that every debt of 100*l.* contracted before the period at which you fixed that this new system should come into operation should be paid in the new currency, with the additional per-centage of about 2*d.* in the 1*l.* Every existing debt of 100*l.* would therefore represent a debt in the new currency of 100*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* I believe that those differences would adjust themselves without any injury in the course of a very short time, except in a very few instances of fixed payments, where a small coin, such as a penny, at present passes; for instance, the tolls of a bridge, the penny postage stamp, and the penny receipt stamp. There are some few instances in which I imagine the difference would be so small that it must practically be lost. But I believe that if the figures were gone into it would be found that, so far as regards the general public, the loss would be small; for instance, I would suggest in the case of the postage stamp that though a loss perhaps of seven eighths per cent. might be experienced in the postal revenue at first, I think experience shows us that to the extent to which a reduction in the cost of the postal facilities has any effect at all (I am not prepared to say that it would have any material effect) that loss would be recouped possibly by increased revenue. But a much more important advantage I take to be, that when this change was brought about the money order system might be extended to continental countries, and thus the revenue of our Post Office and the post offices of other countries would probably gain much more by that change, (to say nothing of the enormous convenience in having post office orders payable in foreign countries,) than the trifling loss they would sustain by the seven eighths per cent. I think in the case of the receipt stamp it would be lost. I do not see how that could be made up. But the change, if made at all, would only be made in the belief that it would be a great national advantage, and if it were a great national advantage any moderate or trifling loss to the revenue, I think, would be a fair case to be met by the Chancellor of the Exchequer out of the resources at his command, possibly by means of another tax.

14. That is a remedy which could not be applied to some payments of a similar description, such as money owing to companies or individuals?—Those could not be met in all cases. I think the case of tolls upon a bridge is a case that could not be met, except in this sense, that anything which tends to the benefit of the whole nation indirectly tends to the benefit of every part of it; but such cases would be few and comparatively unimportant.

15. In any payments above those very small amounts you would make an addition equivalent to the alteration in the value of the coinage?—I think so; and I see no practical difficulty in doing it.

16. Is it your opinion that, with the exception of those very small payments, which you think cannot be dealt with, and in which there must be a loss, any inconvenience to the public would be easily met by arrangements which might, without difficulty, be made for payments under existing contracts, and obligations of that kind, and that when the change was introduced an adjustment would take place in a very short time?—I think so, decidedly.

17. Do you think that there would be any great amount of public inconvenience sustained by the change?—There would be a certain cost of recoinage.

18. I speak of public inconvenience?—There must always be some public inconvenience in every change at first, but the inconvenience would be slight, and the advantage very considerable.

19. There would of course be some cost incurred in recoinage if the intrinsic value of the sovereign had to be altered?—There would.

20. Do you conceive that to be a valid objection, or an objection which ought to have much weight, as against what you consider a great advantage to the country at large?—It is a question of course rather for the Master of the Mint, but the way in which it has presented itself to my mind is this:—Assuming the circulation of gold coins to be any given amount, be it 50,000,000*l.* or 80,000,000*l.*, or, as it is stated by Mr. Ruggles,—I know not upon what authority,—from 80,000,000*l.* to 100,000,000*l.*,—I should have supposed that that was a large estimate, but assuming it to be even 100,000,000*l.*, taking the cost of recoinage at a fifth per cent (which I believe is what the French

take) on 100,000,000*l.*, it is only 200,000*l.* once for all. I think in some of the earlier remarks I was asked to make I stated some of the ways in which the nations of the world, and England particularly, would save something against that. But I believe that 100,000,000*l.* is a very large amount to take for the gold coin in the country. The probability is, therefore, that 200,000*l.* is twice as much as the estimate for the cost of recoinage ought to be.

21. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) Do you consider that the proposed change in our sovereign which would render it exactly equivalent to 25 francs would be an important step in the direction of international uniformity of coinage, and that it would be an advantage to our manufacturers and to persons engaged in commerce by rendering their invoices more intelligible to foreigners even although the silver coin was left unaltered?—As regards the subsidiary coins, I think they might be left alone; they are now mere tokens depreciated in value, and though eventually, perhaps even at an early date, it may be well to coin other coins which more nearly approach to aliquot parts of the 25-franc piece, yet for the present they might be left alone. I think the subsidiary coins may be left out of the question at present.

22. So many invoices are made out in shillings and pence that an alteration in the system which merely rendered our 1*l.* interchangeable with a given number of francs without affecting the subsidiary coins might not fully carry out your views, and therefore I ask for an expression of your opinion as to how far the alteration now proposed would be attended with the advantages you described?—I think the shillings and pence are such fractional parts of any invoices between people of different nations, except quite retail traders, that if this international coin, the 25-franc piece, were marked "one pound sterling" and so forth, in a very few months the public would get so familiarised with the idea of a unit of 25 francs or of five francs that they would find no difficulty in making out invoices which a Frenchman would understand; and if there was a trifling loss on the shillings and pence, if on an odd sum, like 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* for instance, there was an infinitesimally small loss (which I cannot conceive that there would be), it is a very small part of the question after all.

23. (*Mr. Hankey*). Referring to what you said just now, supposing an invoice were made out of goods at so much a yard, say, for instance, at 3¼*d.* a yard, would it not be of material importance in the aggregate if the value of that 3¼*d.* in proportion to the present 20*s.* were altered?—I think that the buyer and seller would soon find out if the difference of 2*d.* in the 1*l.* affected them so as to injure the profits, and they would adjust the price accordingly, therefore I do not think it would be an impediment to the transaction of business.

24. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) In fact, if I understand you rightly, you think that the main advantage which you pointed out would be obtained by the proposed alteration of the 1*l.*?—I think it would. I should look to its leading some day or other to smaller coins being struck in place of some of our smaller coins, which would be some aliquot parts of the 25-franc piece, but for the present I think they need not be altered.

25. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Do you think it necessary for carrying out your views that the proposed new coinage of England should be a legal tender in France, and that the French coinage should be a legal tender throughout England?—I think that the coins which you are speaking of as international coins, that is to say, the coins of equal weight and fineness in each country to the 25-franc piece, should be a legal tender.

26. Throughout the different countries?—Throughout all the states which were members of the convention.

27. Do you believe that such coins of a foreign country would be received, generally, without doubt?—I think they would if we may judge by the experience on the continent. English sovereigns pass abroad as coins of the country, and they have done so for many years, and French napoleons are the coins most in vogue in Germany, and also, I believe, in Italy and in many other countries. I think as soon as the public got accustomed to the international coins they would pass freely, because I presume it would be essential to have marked upon the coins the armorial bearings of the countries issuing them (the Queen's head might be stamped upon our own, and some denomination on the other side of the coin), stating what it was equal to, for instance, 1*l.*, 25 francs, so many florins, and so forth, might very properly, in my opinion, be stamped upon each international coin.

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28. (*Mr. Cave.*) You propose to have no coins in the first instance, as aliquot parts of the 25-franc piece?—I would not say that it would not be desirable to have them if we could get them; but it appears to me that we should establish a great and important reform, and provide a means of communication in commerce by the 25-franc piece only; that is a simpler thing to do first. If we could do more it would be desirable to do it, but it would perhaps rather complicate the question to attempt anything more at first.

29. In what way would the fractional parts of the 25-franc piece be calculated?—If the unit is taken to be five francs, the 1*l.* would be five times that unit, the American half eagle would also be five times that unit, seven florins of Holland would be three times that unit, and so on. It would be very easy afterwards to coin small coins, inasmuch as the 25-franc piece would be, so to speak, our measure of value, at least the measure of our computations. It does not appear to me to possess great importance whether immediately for retail transactions a large quantity of subsidiary coins are coined or not; it would no doubt lead to that in the end.

30. If the sovereigns and the 25-franc pieces were in circulation together, the shillings now issued being aliquot parts of the sovereign, would it be possible to have a coin in circulation which should be any aliquot part of the 25-franc piece that could be distinguished from a shilling, seeing that the value would be so very similar?—It may or may not be expedient to withdraw the silver coinage from circulation. It no doubt would be more expedient to get an entirely new coinage if it could be done. All I wish to say is, that I think that the inconvenience of going on as we are with the subsidiary coins would not be so great as to be compared with the great convenience of getting this international coin. As regards the coin going out of circulation, I fancy that difficulty might be met in this way:—Of course some year would have to be fixed beforehand for the period when this change should take place; our gold coin is wearing out every day, and some considerable portion of it is probably now not worth more than the 25-franc piece; it might be enacted that after the period fixed, be it five years hence or four years, or whatever the period might be, the old sovereign would only discharge a debt of 25 francs; those who wished to get its full value would of course make away with it in the meantime, either by means of the Bank of England or in some other way, and when the fixed period arrived those who possessed sovereigns of greater intrinsic value in metal than the 25-franc piece could export them or get rid of them as bullion. In some such way as that I think the sovereigns now in circulation could be got rid of.

31. Do you not think that until the time of compulsory change arrived the new gold coin would remain dormant, and that people would go on with the old coins as at present?—I think that would be the case to some extent. Of course in the meantime the old coin would be worth 20*s.* 2*d.*, or something of that kind, in proportion to the new coin.

32. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Supposing it to be admitted that it is an advantage to have one coin which should be of the same precise value in each country, do

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you consider that any great inconvenience would arise from there being such a small difference as there would be between the smaller gold coins in the different countries; the 20-franc piece would have the ten-franc piece under it, and the sovereign would have the half-sovereign; the difference between those two would be not more than 2*s.*?—I imagine that the plan assumes that if France and England and the other principal coining countries entered into this convention the old coins not international would cease to be coined for the future. We should not coin any more of our half sovereigns which would not be international coins, and we should not have other gold coins, for unless they were multiples or aliquot parts of the five-franc unit or aliquot parts of the 25-franc piece in future they would not be coined. No coin should be coined which had not some relation to the unit of five francs.

33. Supposing the French had a five-franc piece and we a 5*s.* piece in gold, and supposing they had a ten-franc piece and we a 10*s.* piece, you would have a great variety of coins approaching each other very nearly in value, unless some provision was made for the smaller gold coins being uniform in value as well as the one international coin?—I do not venture to say a word which would lead to the decimal question; that is a separate question altogether; I believe of course that it would be a great convenience to have decimal parts of what is our standard coin. There will always be some inconvenience as long as that is not the case. I think we should have to come to coining smaller coins which would be aliquot parts of the 25-franc international gold piece. In the meantime, of course, there would be some inconvenience, in retail transactions particularly. But we may point to our experience in the case of the Irish coinage, which, I believe, was cited before the Decimal Coinage Committee in 1853. The Irish coinage of 13*d.* to the shilling has passed away without any material inconvenience. I have not read that any great inconvenience was occasioned by the change; and I do not imagine that in this case any greater inconvenience to the retail transactions of the country would arise during the first few months of the new coin circulating than is quite inseparable from any change of this kind.

34. Do you consider it necessary that the small gold coins of different countries should be assimilated as well as the larger?—I think it would be very desirable that that should be done ultimately.

35. In fact would not great inconvenience arise if it were not done?—After a time no doubt it would be so.

36. I mean in the meantime?—There would not be sufficient inconvenience to be an impediment to trade. When a reform of any kind is introduced, there are always a few ignorant people in out of the way parts of the country who make an impediment to every change. I think the intelligent part of the community would adapt themselves to the change with great facility.

37. (*Mr. Baring.*) Would it be one of the terms of the convention between the different powers that they should not coin any other than the international coinage which is adopted by all?—I think that would be unnecessary. The only point that would be essential would be that only this international coinage should be a legal tender in the different countries. They could for their own internal purposes in the various countries coin just what they pleased.

38. So that the napoleon would be current in France, and the representative in value of 25 francs would be reserved only for payments in England?—It would also circulate in France as of a value representing 25 francs. It would circulate largely I imagine in France.

39. Then you do not propose at all to make the 20-franc piece, that is to say a piece worth four fifths of the international coin, a legal tender here; you would not introduce the napoleon here?—I think there would be no objection to making any aliquot parts of what I may call the international coin (the 25-franc piece), when warranted by the states entering into the convention to be of the same proportionate weight and fineness, legal tenders in any of the countries which were members of the convention. But the great benefit would be obtained by introducing the one international coin. The others would be only for retail trade and small transactions, and they are not so important.

40. (*Mr. Villiers.*) I understood you to say that the proposed change would give increased facilities for making payments abroad by means of Post Office orders; is there anything to prevent that being done now if foreign governments choose to make arrangements with each other for the purpose?—I am not familiar with the existing arrangements between the governments; but I imagine that there is great difficulty in settling the rates of exchange between the countries for a multitude of small transactions such as those would represent.

41. That difficulty would arise with a uniform coinage just as much as it does now, if it depended upon the rate of exchange, would it not?—The rate of exchange would then depend only upon the demand for bills as compared with the supply of bills, and the variations in the rate of exchange would be limited to the fluctuations in that demand and supply, the value of the coinage being the same.

42. (*Mr. Cave.*) The fluctuation in the demand and supply of bills is the principal cause of the variation in the rates of exchange now, is it not?—I think there is also some force to be given to the expense and loss of rectifying the exchange by remittances of bullion.

43. I do not know whether you are aware, with reference to what Mr. Villiers said, that payments are now made to sailors in foreign ports by means of something like Post Office orders?—I was not aware of that.

44. With regard to the keeping of accounts, the unification of the coinage between different countries would not lead, would it, in your opinion, to a similar form of keeping accounts? I mean that the accounts in France (confining ourselves for the moment to France) would still be kept in francs, as they are now, would they not. The napoleon of course never enters into an account in France?—Yes; they would be kept in francs, no doubt.

45. Following the analogy of our present custom, I suppose our accounts would be kept in 25-franc pieces, as they are now in pounds?—Yes; we should keep them in pounds. So long as we have not a decimal system, we must have a different system of keeping accounts from other countries; we shall go on with the three columns £ *s.* *d.* as hitherto.

46. If you had this international coinage, would the system of keeping accounts be brought any nearer than it is at present in the different countries?—I think it would act as a powerful help and inducement to the adoption of the decimal system in this country.

47. Would it not rather spoil the decimal system in France?—No, I think not. Perhaps Mr. Behrens can speak better on that point than I can. I have not had any actual experience of selling in France. Any merchant who has travelled through France to sell his goods to comparatively small consumers would tell you that he would rather invoice his goods in French money; and that if he wished to do a large trade he would have to do so. But if the coin was the same there would be no risk of loss in calculating the exchanges in dealing with persons in out-of-the-way countries. At present the risk of loss is a serious impediment to trade. You cannot possibly tell, in a transaction of 60*l.* or 80*l.* or 100*l.*, in a country where the exchange is not frequently quoted, precisely how it will turn out.

48. I think you said that the difficulty, so far as it depended upon the variation in the exchange, would be only slightly mitigated by having an international coinage?—I think the difficulty would be mitigated to a great extent, because both the purchaser and the seller of the goods would know precisely in the

money of their own country the value of the goods they were buying and selling. The variation in the value of bills affects a remittance only.

49. (*Mr. Baring*). There may be a great number of mints issuing large quantities of these coins; is there any mode in which you can insure permanently that the value of the coin will always be the same from every mint?—I think that no state ought to be admitted into the convention but those of whose good faith the English Government has no doubt. There can be no doubt, I imagine, of the good faith of the United States, France, Belgium, Prussia, and probably Italy, and such a large number of the leading commercial states as practically to answer that question. And further, it is very evident that if any government were dishonest enough to want to depreciate the currency, they could do it so much cheaper by issuing paper than by tampering with the coins that it would stop the latter temptation; I think, at least, if they had the temptation, it would go in the former direction. And, in addition to that, by shutting themselves out from this convention, which would be the result of anything of the kind, they would inflict great damage upon their subjects in trade.

50. But paper will not pay foreign debts?—True; but assuming that a government wishes to depreciate its international coinage, it can only do it with a view to gain profit to itself, because if its subjects got depreciated coin and sent it abroad they would soon find that they got diminished value for it, and that there was nothing gained, therefore the subjects would not get any profit out of an operation of that kind.

51. (*Mr. Smith.*) Do you consider that it is desirable to combine an international coinage with a system of international monied accounts?—That is a further question to which I have not given any attention. I have no doubt that all these systems of what I may call promoting international comity, that is to say, bringing the nations more closely into connexion with one another, would give a strong bias to the unification of weights and measures and accounts too.

52. Are you aware that the origin of this movement was the occasion of the first International Exhibition, when the different nations of the world sent their commodities to England to be exhibited, and affixed a price to each article of their produce; it was then found impossible to institute a comparison between them, because of every country possessing a different money. Would your plan remedy that defect?—It no doubt would make it easier to have one uniform system of keeping accounts if the monies were virtually the same in different countries.

53. Would our monies be the same as the French monies upon the principle which you have enunciated and advocated?—It seems to me, not having given any previous consideration to the subject, that so long as the subsidiary coins remain, and so long as we have not that decimal system which other nations have, so long our system of accounts will remain different from theirs.

54. As I understand it, your system is a decimal system provided the 1*l.* has a thousand parts?—The mere adoption of this international 25-franc piece would not put us on to the decimal system; we could continue to keep our accounts, if we chose, in shillings and pence, the shilling being the twentieth part of 1*l.*, and the penny being the twelfth part of a shilling. It would, however, necessarily advance the decimal system, and I think the recognition of the advantage of the decimal system of accounts is growing very much amongst the commercial community.

55. If it were so, and we were to keep our accounts in £ *s. d.*, and merely to have a 25-franc piece, would that facilitate our business on the continent, and enable us to make out accounts which would be intelligible to people on the continent who use francs?—It is one step in the direction of uniformity of accounts, and a very important step, in my opinion; if you know the precise value of your pound in francs you can, if you purchase a quantity of cotton or iron in pounds, immediately know the precise value of them in francs, and see what profit you will get. I do not advocate stopping there; but it would be a step which I take it there is less controversy about than there is about going further, and it is a step which would of itself accomplish great reforms.

56. It would involve further changes would it not?—I do not know that it would involve further changes, but I imagine that it would lead to further changes.

57. Would it not be advisable at once to make a change that would be in harmony with the monies of the people who have joined the convention?—If this country were prepared to adopt a decimal system throughout, I have no doubt there would be a great advantage in doing so; but my remarks are based upon the belief that the country is not prepared for that.

58. Supposing that a decimal system of weights and measures were adopted, what would be in your opinion the proper system of international coinage to adopt?—I think, with great respect, I had better not go into the decimal question at present.

59. I put it to you as an abstract question?—If I understand your question, it is whether it would not be better to have subsidiary coins which are aliquot parts of the proposed international 25-franc piece. I think on that point that it is not essential that there should be such coins; but if the country were prepared for it, it would be an advantage to make the change.

60. If you are going to make a change which will involve a considerable cost, and very great inconvenience all through the country, is not it desirable to make such a change as will put you in communication with all the world?—So far as regards pounds, and amounts of 1*l.* and upwards, I imagine the change we have been talking about would accomplish the purpose, therefore it would apply to by far the larger amount of transactions.

61. Why is it necessary to have the 1*l.* chosen for that purpose?—We have very large commercial interests indeed, and I imagine it was stated at the convention at Paris that the 25-franc-piece was adopted by the convention because it would suit us.

62. You mean the conference?—Yes; the conference at which M. De Parieu presided. The 25-franc-piece was, I believe, adopted, rather than any other multiple of five francs, as a concession to the convenience of England; as our accounts are all calculated in pounds, it was thought that it would be desirable to have it on that account.

63. Do you think that it is adapted to English convenience? Would it not be better to have another system of accounts assimilated to the French system; supposing, for example, you took tenpence as the basis?—If I am asked whether if the country were prepared for it it would not be a great advantage to have a decimal system, I think I have said already that in my opinion it would. If all the large commercial nations of the world kept their accounts in the same way, I think it would be a great advantage to have it.

64. Speaking of your own opinion, and not of the opinion of the country, what is your opinion upon the advantage or disadvantage that would result if we were to keep our accounts in the same way as the French?—So far as the French system is a decimal one, I think it would be an improvement; but upon the details of a decimal system I would rather not give an opinion.

65. Is not there another advantage gained by our being brought into uniformity with 100,000,000 of people in the different countries of Europe?—No doubt.

66. Supposing the other parts of Europe and America also were to adopt the same system, would not the advantage be still greater?—Yes.

67. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) I think you mentioned just now that there is a German gold coin of about 4 thalers?—No, I think not; I said that four thalers of Prussia would be equal to 15 francs, which would be three times the unit.

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68. Is there a gold coin of half that value?—There is no coin in Germany I think of that kind; I know of no Prussian gold coin except the "Frederick d'or."

69. What I want to draw your attention to is this, they have already a five-franc piece in France, which is worth 4*s.*, if we had a 5*s.* piece that would be worth five francs and a quarter; if the Germans had a gold coin worth what you mentioned it would pass for 6*s.* or 7½ francs. Then there is the French 10-franc piece, worth 8*s.*, and also the English 10*s.* piece, worth 12½ francs, and then you have a German piece of money worth 15 francs or 12*s.*, so that you have pieces of money worth 4*s.*, 5*s.*, 6*s.*, 8*s.*, 10*s.*, and 12*s.* Those coins at present do not cause confusion because they do not circulate except in their own countries, but if you assimilated the coinage in the different countries you would have all those coins here or in France, and would they not be likely to cause confusion?—The extent to which the subsidiary coins would get exported and become a legal tender in other countries seems a small part of the question. If they were aliquot parts of 1*l.* I think they would, but not otherwise. Each country would have to adopt some change of its coinage after a time, but then it would not be a greater change I submit than what took place in assimilating the money of various states in Germany 30 years ago.

70. Do you not consider that it would be necessary to make some provision for that, at the same time that the international 25-franc piece was introduced?—I have no doubt that it would involve a change of that kind sooner or later.

71. You would not confine it to the 25-franc piece only; you would wish to provide for the small coins at the same time?—I submit that for international purposes the 25-franc piece would accomplish a great reform, and it might safely be left to the different states to supply their own people with what they liked in the way of small coins.

72. (*Mr. Smith.*) You have stated that it would be a great convenience if the people of this country could get Post Office orders payable in all parts of the world; are you aware that it would be impossible to carry out that system unless you had an international system of weights and measures as well as of monies?—I do not quite see that if we had an international system of monies it would involve an international keeping of accounts as regards the Post Office authorities.

73. Would it not be necessary also to have an international system of weights?—You mean as regards weights of letters, I suppose.

74. Are you aware that Sir Rowland Hill gave it in evidence before the Committee of Weights and Measures that in consequence of different nations having different weights the Post Office were obliged to have scales and weights adapted to every country, but besides that there is the difference in the monies, and the result is that on all our postage to France we lose six per cent., and on our postage to Germany 17 per cent. Would it not have the same effect upon the money orders?—I imagine it would have the same effect in that case.

75. And therefore it would not be possible to carry out that great advantage without making those arrangements I have alluded to?—No doubt it would at least greatly facilitate it. It would be almost necessary to make those arrangements.

76. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) Do you consider that it would be necessary that the international coins should be a legal tender in each of the countries of the convention, or do you think that the advantages you have indicated would be gained to a great extent if, without being made a legal tender, the international coins were received at the government treasuries?—I think it would be much simpler and better to make them a legal tender at once. The full advantages of the proposed arrangement would not be gained unless they were legal tenders, and there is no reason why they should not be legal tenders if they were of equal weight, and if the honesty of the various states were assumed.

77. (*Mr. Longfield.*) What would you propose that a person should do who went into a shop and was told that the price of an article he wished to buy was so many shillings, if he had a napoleon to change?—If he had a 25-franc piece it would be exactly the change for 1*l.*

78. I say if he had a napoleon?—I assume the 25-franc piece to be the French coin, not the napoleon; but if the price of the article was a multiple of the unit, there would be no difficulty in giving him change for a napoleon.

79. Supposing the price were 7*s.*, what would he receive?—He would receive 9*f.* But I have tried to confine myself in my answers to the 25-franc piece as the best coin. The napoleon might be coined of proportionate weight and fineness, that is to say, in the proportion of four-fifths to the 25-franc piece, or four times the unit, but all international coin ought to have its denomination marked clearly on the back as an international coin.

80. (*Mr. Smith.*) Would it not be a great advantage when an Englishman went to Paris or to Germany, if when he went into a shop, and asked the price of anything, he knew what the price meant, without any calculation, and would it not be an advantage in like manner that a foreigner in England should not have to enter into a calculation of what he should receive out of the coins he offered?—It would be a great convenience. I know from my own experience that if napoleons are brought to a country town they are obliged to be sent to a goldsmith. If a foreigner comes to Birmingham or to any other country place he cannot dispose of napoleons, except as a matter of favour to some French merchant, if he can find one, or to a dealer in bullion by whom they may be melted up. I have known cases of that kind not unfrequently occur.

81. Are you not aware that that happens also in France with our sovereigns?—It may be so, but I have never experienced it myself.

82. (*Chairman.*) Have you anything further which you wish to state?—I should like to say that, as regards future advantages, we never can fully estimate the future advantages of a prospective reform. If I had been asked whether I had suffered as a banker in the times of protection I should have said that I did not know that I had at all, but nevertheless when free trade afterwards came a vast increase of our transactions took place, with a consequent advantage to me. In like manner, although I may not in my business now experience any very great disadvantage which I can tell, it quite consists with probability that if any beneficial reform is made, I, in common with other people in this country, will derive great advantage from it.

The witness withdrew.

J. Behrens, Esq.

JACOB BEHRENS, Esq., called in, and examined.

83. (*Chairman.*) I believe you are a merchant having an establishment at Bradford and another at Manchester?—I am.

84. And you are largely engaged in trade with foreign countries?—Yes.

85. I believe with almost every country except the United States?—Yes.

86. How long have you been engaged in mercantile transactions of that character?—For 36 years in this country.

87. You are also, I think, connected with the Associated Chambers of Commerce?—Yes; I have been connected with it from its beginning.

88. And have taken an active part in most of their

deliberations upon such subjects as the one we have before us?—Yes; I have always paid great attention to them.

89. May I ask if you, yourself, have formed a very decided opinion upon the question of the advantages of an international coinage?—I have always held the opinion that it would be an immense advantage to the trade of this country to have an international coinage, and that it would be a great disadvantage if we had it not, particularly of late years.

90. Will you have the goodness to state what in your opinion are the general advantages that would be obtained from an international coinage?—The advantages are very great. They are these; that in communication with all foreign countries we should be upon a footing of equality; that we should be able to state to them the prices of our commodities, or buy their commodities without the difficulty of a different currency intervening, which always involves loss and inconvenience. I have felt this inconvenience and loss myself in my transactions with foreign countries very severely, and particularly since free trade has opened foreign countries to our trade. The effect of this has been twofold, first by increasing our trade with them most wonderfully, and in the second place by stimulating their competition in such a manner that we feel that competition in every neutral market. I am perfectly assured and persuaded that if we have not the same facilities which they will get by their new monetary union the competition will become soon so severe that we shall be beaten in neutral markets. We are already beaten in some cases.

91. Do I rightly understand you to say, that an international coinage in which we did not take part would give foreign nations a great advantage against us in the trade which they carry on amongst one another?—That would be one thing which would give them an advantage if we were isolated.

92. Will you state how it would operate?—For instance, when the trade with France was opened by the treaty of 1861, I, as well as most of my competitors, tried to avail myself of that opening. We sent our travellers and our agents to France. Of course we knew their coin, and we could make a calculation of the price at which we should be able to supply goods in French money. But as we had only addressed ourselves to the large houses, who also were upon the same footing as ourselves, and could make the same calculations, we quoted our prices in English money, expecting them to make their remittances to us and pay us in English money either in London or elsewhere in England. Therefore I consider that the trade between this country and France has remained without much change since 1861, that is to say, it has been virtually confined on their side to a few large houses in Paris. If we had an international coinage, and I must say also international measures, our manufactures would have been brought into much closer contact with the more immediate distributors to the consumers in France, by the great facility which it would have given a manufacturer in this country to sell his goods in France just as he sells them in a distant county in England. At present, as I say, there is this want of an international coinage, which is a hindrance tantamount to a small differential duty.

93. (*Mr. Smith.*) It is a disadvantage?—Yes.

94. (*Chairman.*) Do you find that disadvantage practically in preparing your invoices?—As, I said, we make out our invoices in two ways; with the large houses we make them out in English money, and let them make the calculation, and stand all the loss of the exchanges, which are very considerable. With the small houses, particularly in the provinces in France, we quote them in French money.

95. (*Mr. Smith.*) And in French measures too?—Yes. But in order to protect ourselves against loss from the exchanges, we leave a wide margin, and we have printed forms saying so much a yard makes so much per metre in French money delivered in France or delivered elsewhere. In order to protect ourselves from the differences of the exchanges, which are sometimes very heavy, and from which I have suffered severely now and then, we are obliged to leave a sufficient margin, which again acts as a hindrance to trade. That would all disappear if we had the same money here and there.

96. (*Chairman.*) Do I rightly understand you that that practice puts you at a disadvantage in the competition with foreign nations who are enabled to state their prices in money well known in France?—Yes, I was coming to that, by saying that the competition was so very strong now. I could give instances of the competition being so extremely severe that the slight difference of 3 or 4 per cent. which this entails upon our prices would enable a Prussian to sell in France, or a Frenchman to sell in Prussia, or Italy, or Belguim. We meet them in every market we go to, and the slightest difference will turn the scale against the English commerce.

97. Do I rightly understand you to say, that in your opinion the disadvantage of not having a common coinage would, in many cases, turn the scale against the English merchant as compared with the Belgians or Italians in France or the French in Italy or Belgium?—It does already. The competition is already so strong that they beat us frequently in neutral markets. Our Italian customers come over to buy our Bradford goods, but they go also to Roubaix, which is our strong competitor in France, and there they buy in the same money now and in the same weight or rather measure, for we do not go by weight but by measure, as they use themselves. They have nothing to add but their 10 per cent. duty and the carriage, whereas when they come to England they have a very complicated system of calculation to make, and, as I say, they have always to calculate also what the rate of exchanges will be, so that I know that they prefer buying at Roubaix, for the manufacturers there compete with us at about the same price as we can offer. Roubaix treads very closely upon our heels now.

98. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) When they buy at Roubaix, how do they pay?—They pay in francs.

99. By what means do they pay?—They pay in francs or napoleons which they get in Italy.

100. Do they bring those in a bag with them?—Not that I know, they may do so, or bring bills or in billets de banque; they lose nothing by the exchange.

101. The moment they bring a bill to pay with, the question of the exchanges must arise?—Yes, unquestionably, but that can never exceed the cost of the carriage of the coin.

102. (*Baron Rothschild.*) Will you have the goodness to explain in what way it is more to the advantage of the Italian merchant to purchase in France than it is for him to purchase in London?—Because in France he has only one calculation to make, and that is the relative price which paper money bears to gold. In London he has two calculations to make; he has the one of the depreciation of the paper, and then he has also to calculate the difference between the 25 francs and whatever he has to pay for gold again in England, that is for the exchange into a different money. It is just the same kind of calculation as there is in the case of the United States.

103. (*Colonel Wilson Patten.*) You stated that you valued the disadvantage at which England was placed at 3 per cent., arising from the circumstances you have just stated?—In my calculations for my transactions with foreign customers, if I sell in their own money I do.

104. How do you make out the 3 per cent.?—I must take a sufficient margin to cover all losses. I believe it comes to about 3 per cent. My calculation includes, of course, all charges and expenses for the remittances which we cannot calculate very closely beforehand, but which would be possible if I could sell in French money, and use that French money

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when I got it, to pay my manufacturer in Bradford or Manchester.

105. That is a calculation at hazard, not in detail; you could not describe the exact details of that loss?—No; they are made up of so many small items.

106. (*Baron Rothschild.*) If you had an international coinage by how much would that 3 per cent. be reduced?—I should say it would be reduced by from 1 to 1½ per cent.

107. That 1½ per cent. you consider as the fluctuation of the exchanges?—Yes.

108. (*Chairman.*) Is there any other shape in which you can state either the disadvantages now existing or the advantages which you anticipate from an international coinage beyond what you have stated?—One of the great advantages which we expect from the change of course would be the immensely greater facilities which would be afforded for international transactions, particularly in England. I might instance the case of a merchant in Rio wishing to send a cargo of coffee to Europe. Supposing that in Rio they had also joined the convention, and we had not, the Rio merchant would find perhaps by a London price list so much per ton quoted for coffee, of course he would have to go through a very elaborate calculation, and take all the risks of the exchanges into account. On the other hand, if he found that at Antwerp or Hamburg (supposing those places had joined the convention) the price of coffee was stated in the same currency, or in some multiple of it, as his own, and with the same weights and measures, he would make the calculation easily; he would say, the freight is so many centimes per pound, or so many francs per kilogramme, the commission is so much, and all the charges to be added to it amount to so much per cent. He would at once see the total amount, and then he would say, "I will "allow one or two per cent. for the risk of the ex- "changes, and I can at a glance see where I must send "my coffee to." And most likely he would prefer sending it to the continent rather than to England. As I said before, the competition between the different nations is so great that already our exports of manufactured goods are more and more reduced to half manufactured goods. The yarns which must be woven into pieces before they can be worn increase every year. Although I do not say that the goods themselves decrease, yet the yarns increase, which shows that the manufacturers on the continent are very much on the alert, and produce more every year. There is therefore a great danger that if the slightest impediment be thrown in the way of English commerce our continental customers will soon cease to take even the yarns; and if they have greater facilities given to them as against ourselves by the use of the same money, they will import cotton direct, and not even take our cotton yarns in future. It is difficult to enumerate the advantages to be expected or anticipated where the thing is so very new. This whole question has only arisen of late years, particularly since 1865, when the convention was entered into between France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy.

109. (*Mr Villiers.*) Do you know anything of the results of that convention in the countries in which it has come into operation?—I do not know the results exactly. As between Belgium and France, I believe I have seen statistics showing that the results have been very satisfactory. As between France and Switzerland I have also seen statistics, though I have not got them here, that the results are very satisfactory. As between France and Italy there have been other causes which have prevented the development of their trade; and we have suffered as well as France from those causes.

110. Have not France and Switzerland always had a common coinage; at least since the Revolution?—Since 1865 they have.

111. I thought they had a common coinage before that?—No.

112. (*Baron Rothschild.*) Before the convention the same facility for paying in those different countries existed; you could pay in Belgium with French coin, you could pay in Italy with French coin, and you could pay in Switzerland also with French coin; so that if those countries have derived any advantage since the convention it must be from other reasons, and not only from this, because this existed before?—I beg your pardon; I believe it was not so, for in France Belgian 20-franc pieces were not legal tenders; they were not always taken by any means; I know they were refused.

113. They could be refused, but they were not as a fact, were they?—I think they were. But at all events there are other countries in which the currency is new. In Rome, for instance, it has only very lately been adopted. Naples, before the revolution, had her own money. In fact almost every small state in Italy had a currency peculiar to itself.

114. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) Do you think that, owing to the diminution in the number of calculations which would be necessary with an international coinage, any diminution would be effected in the number of clerks who would be required by our manufacturers, and that any saving would be produced in that way? No, I think not; the diminution of the work would not be sufficient to do that.

115. (*Mr. Smith.*) Do the manufacturers of England make up their goods in the same measures of widths and lengths that the Freneh do?—Sometimes we do; but it depends on the customers' orders.

116. Is their not being of the same widths and lengths a disadvantage in the sale of the goods?—Sometimes it is an advantage to have them different, because everything foreign and everything strange is generally liked by the customer, just as I believe the English manufacturers make up their goods as if they were French sometimes, and so also some French manufacturers make up their goods as if they were English.

117. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) I will ask you two questions that have arisen in the course of the discussion, with regard to the method of conducting business. I will take first of all as the simpler the question in regard to the payment for quantities of manufactured goods; the payment is made in all cases, I suppose, by bills?—Yes; by bills or drafts.

118. And in order to realize these bills, the state of the exchanges must be considered, and the exchanges are liable to fluctuations exceeding 2*d.* in the pound?—They ought not.

119. It appears to be so by a return which we have before us?—It depends upon distance, of course.

120. With France, for instance, the fluctuation of the exchanges is a very sensible thing, and in all cases in the present state of the currency an individual calculation must be made for each individual operation?—Yes.

121. Would that be diminished in any degree if we had an international coinage?—Decidedly, in a very great measure, for if I send to a customer, say at Rouen, or one of the smaller places, an invoice worth 100*l.*, if he wants to remit for that he has to go to his banker, and ask, what will you give me a 100*l.* bill upon England for; he makes his bargain with him. I get the bill for the amount, deducting the discount, and of course I am paid; but he has to pay most likely the profit of the banker in Rouen, and his agents at Paris; and not having, like people engaged in large transactions, a facility of getting those bills at the lowest rate, he may have to pay a great deal more, and he generally has to pay a great deal more than that seven-eighths per cent. difference. If we had a monetary convention he would not ask for 100*l.* bill upon England; he would ask for 2,500 francs (for our 100*l.* would be equal to 2,500 francs). The banker then might say, "I want 2,500 francs and "25 francs for this bill, because I have to pay a com- "mission upon this bill, and other charges;" and the merchant would be able to say, "I can get my 2,500 "francs conveyed by the transit company for 20 "francs, therefore I will not buy your bill, I will

" send my 2,500 francs in gold to Bradford." That would be a great saving to the French merchant unquestionably, and it would be no expense to me, for I could pay my manufacturers with those 2,500 francs just the same as with sovereigns, if they were in international coin.

122. For large transactions at least the departure of the exchange from par would be a representation of the expense of transmitting the coin?—Yes, including the profit of the man who does it.

123. That would be much the same in all cases, would it not?—It would for people who do large transactions, but the ideas great money dealers and bill dealers have of large transactions are entirely different from the ideas of people selling goods. We consider a transaction of 1,000*l.* a pretty good transaction, but these gentlemen consider it much beneath their notice. I had the other day an opportunity of testing that, being requested by a friend to send 1,000*l.* to Shanghai. He wished me either to send the amount in silver or in bills, or to tell him whether he should draw upon London. I asked a gentleman in London very largely connected with exchange transactions, which would be the best; he said, " For such a trifle as 1,000*l.* it is not worth " while sending silver ; either send a bill or let him " draw for the amount. To send silver for 1,000*l.* " would not pay." How much more then would a small dealer in France, or Italy, or Belgium, be incommoded, especially if he was living in a country place.

124. With regard to another branch of the subject you have mentioned, namely, what I may call the antecedent negotiation for commercial transactions, the prices you put upon goods, and the various things which occur before a bargain is made or risked, at present you have to make a calculation?—Yes.

125. Supposing everything is completely calculated in your office before you attach your price to your goods, is the extent of that calculation so great as would employ an additional clerk all the year, or can you give an estimate of the amount of labour which is produced by it?—I believe that there is hardly any labour caused by it, for we do it by rule of thumb. We do not calculate much each time.

126. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) Although it does not occupy the time of a clerk, still, perhaps, you have to keep a clerk conversant with foreign monies, and, therefore, to pay him more highly than would otherwise be necessary?—That is the case with all merchants in the foreign trade; they would have to keep such a clerk whether there were an international coinage or not. I do not think any expense is attached to that.

127. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) All that makes no material difference in the profits?—No, I should say not.

128. (*Mr. Hankey.*) I understand you to say that the principal advantage you anticipate by an international gold coin would be in enabling your foreign correspondents to remit for goods shipped to them in an easier manner than at present?—Yes; or for me to remit abroad.

129. Or, on the other hand, to enable you to remit abroad?—Yes.

130. You would thereby avoid the charges which are made by foreign bankers and others?—Yes, by the foreign and English bankers.

131. You would avoid the necessity you have at present of employing them?—Yes, we might.

132. But you would not be able to deliver the goods at any cheaper rate, say at Bordeaux or at Frankfurt?—Yes, decidedly I should, because I can eliminate the risk of the exchanges by a calculation based upon the distance which the coin would have to travel.

133. But the cost of the manufactured goods being the same in both cases, and the charges being the same in sending the goods, it would not alter the price which the goods would command or would be sold for at the place to which they are consigned?—If the price at which they can be sold depends upon the cost of course it would.

134. But the price would depend upon the demand and the supply of goods from other places, would it not?—Of course the prices in large transactions abroad are regulated by that, but that is not exactly the case with our goods always ; they are not so much regulated by that.

135. What I mean is that the use of an international coin would not give you any greater facilities for sending goods to any particular place, nor would it enable you to take less money for them at that place? — Yes, I believe I have said that it would do that, because it would eliminate that part of the calculation which now consists in the uncertainties of exchange. The exchange would only vary as much as the money would cost to send either from here to there, or from there to here, and that cost would depend upon the distance.

136. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) You consider that you avoid the necessity of converting foreign coin into bullion, in whatever country it is?—Yes. I had an instance of that, and a very painful one, the other day. I had to draw upon a place at which I did not know whether the ordinary currency was the Prussian thaler or the French franc; the place was Luxemburg ; the amount was 97*l.* I endorsed the bill at the exchange in francs ; the party upon whom it was drawn said, " Prussian money is our legal tender, and " I will not pay the bill, except in Prussian money." The conversion from francs into Prussian money, and then back into English money, cost me upon this 97*l.* 45 francs.

137. (*Mr. Hankey.*) Do you think that that cost of 45 francs would have been avoided if there had been that international coinage?—Entirely, for I should have drawn for 2,425 francs, and got my 2,425 francs.

138. (*Baron Rothschild.*) Do you not think also that the foreigners would derive the same advantages that we should from an international coinage, and that therefore it would not increase the demand for English goods?—The foreigners already derive an advantage from it amongst themselves, and therefore they put us at a disadvantage, as we have not the same advantage.

139. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) Referring to the case you were just alluding to, would not you have been in the same unfortunate position if we had had an international coinage, because the thaler would have been a German coin not comprised in the international currency?—No; my customer's four thalers would have been 15 francs.

140. It would have been equivalent to it?—It would have been it.

141. (*Mr. Baring.*) Could not you have drawn upon Luxemburg at the exchange of the day?—It is a very out of the way place, and it is in just those cases that a great benefit will be derived from the international coinage, and it is for them that we want it principally.

142. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) Therefore you think that we should not only have an international coinage, but you take it for granted that it is to be a legal tender in each place?—Yes.

143. Do you think that the advantages you have pointed out would be obtained by the proposed alteration of our sovereign, without making any change in the subsidiary coin?—Yes, I think so ; not to the same extent, but to a considerable extent.

144. (*Mr. Cave.*) You say that it would be cheaper to send the actual coin for the payment of goods, or to receive it in payment, than it is now to draw or buy bills at the rate of exchange?—Not always; if the balance of trade be in our favour, and there are more bills in the place in question upon England than there are buyers, of course it would be more advantageous to buy bills. The advantage I have referred to would not exist in all cases, but only in cases where the balance of trade is against us.

145. You think it would be better to send the money in those cases?—Yes.

146. And it would facilitate your sending it if you had this coin which was known everywhere?—Decidedly.

147. But of course you would not by this new international coinage get rid of the exchanges in large transactions, which I suppose are always arranged by bills?—I do not know whether it would apply to large bill transactions; but the ultimate balance of trade cannot be settled by bills, after all; it must be settled by gold.

148. I suppose nine tenths of the commerce of the country is carried on by bills and drafts?—I must say, that although a pretty considerable amount passes through my hands in the year, I do not think that my cashier has 5,000*l.* of gold passing through his hands all the year round.

149. The commerce of the country, and indeed the commerce of the world, is carried on, we may say, by bills and drafts?—By cheques and bills and drafts of various kinds.

150. Which would not be affected by the change of the coin?—By no means.

151. Therefore, in all those cases the calculation of the exchanges must take place as it does now?—Only within narrower limits.

152. And, in addition to the calculation of the exchange, must you not also take into consideration the *agio*,—the premium on gold?—No, except where there is a depreciated currency; that is entirely a different question.

153. Would it not be so in cases of paper money?—Yes; I say where there is a depreciated currency; but that is a different point altogether.

154. Is not it the case in almost every country in Europe that the value of paper as compared with gold is more or less depreciated?—Not in Germany.

155. Is it not so in Austria?—That is out of Germany now.

156. (*Baron Rothschild.*) Do you say that there would be no fluctuations at all in the exchanges with an international coinage?—I say there would be fluctuations in the exchanges, but those fluctuations would be within the limits of the cost of the transmission of the coin, which is now increased by the expense of the exchange or melting and remelting of the coin. The fluctuations would be much less, and the risk of the exchanges would be much reduced to those customers whom the manufacturing trade of this country comes into contact with.

157. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) You mean that the difference of exchange can never exceed the expense of transmitting the coin from one place to another?—Yes.

158. (*Baron Rothschild.*) That is with regard to small transactions?—Or large transactions either.

159. In large transactions, if you were to rely upon a very large supply of bullion, and had not got it, you would not be able to remit at all?—If you had nothing to pay with you could not pay of course.

160. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Are not the facilities for remittance much greater now than they were before?—Much greater, and therefore the greater the necessity of such a change as is proposed.

161. If the facilities for remittance are greater, does not that affect the fluctuation of the exchanges?—It may affect them a little.

162. (*Mr. Baring.*) Your prices include all charges upon the goods,—the packing, carriage, insurance, and so forth; do they not?—Of course.

163. You think that under the present system the competition of other countries is much more dangerous to our prosperity than it would be if we had a 25-franc piece instead of the 1*l.* sterling?—Yes; the currency is one of the elements of the question; the competition has now become so severe that the slightest thing in many cases might turn the scale. We should avoid that danger.

164. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Did you mention Roubaix as one of the places to which orders had been sent that might otherwise have come to England?—Every day there are people going there to buy goods which they formerly bought at Bradford. It is not only owing to the currency; there are many other things, such as perhaps better technical education, which enter into the question.

165. Roubaix has been lately complaining very much of free trade, has it not?—I do not know any manufacturing part of the world which has not been complaining. We have grumbled very hard.

166. (*Chairman.*) Assuming that it would be desirable to have an international coin, what coin or coins would you recommend for that purpose?—Decidedly a multiple of the five-franc piece. I would add that the 1*l.* should remain with a reduction of twopence, and should continue to be the coin for our accounts in England.

167. If I remember rightly, you entertained rather a different opinion at one time, did you not?—No; I never entertained a different opinion as to the desirability of ultimately making the change, but I had a different opinion as regards the practicability of it. I doubted the possibility of getting the public of England to take to it.

168. What was it that you suggested in the first instance?—I suggested, and I believe it was very well received at the time, that the sovereign should be made a legal tender in all those states which joined the convention for 25 francs 25 centimes, and that the 20-franc piece should be made a legal tender here for 15*s.* 10*d.* With your permission, I will hand in a paper upon the subject. (*The same was handed in.* *See page* 140.)

169. I believe you have changed your opinion now?—I have changed my opinion entirely, because I have found, in coming in contact with our Chambers of Commerce, and even with our operatives, with the working classes in our locality, and especially from hearing the opinion of the Associated Chambers of Commerce expressed by their representatives from all parts of the country, that the general opinion of the country has made a wonderful stride within the last 12 months; that is since I first broached this plan. Now they will not hear of any compromise; they will now have the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill; they will have the 25-franc piece introduced as the common standard.

170. And in your opinion that would be the most desirable course to adopt?—That was the thing I always wished and hoped to arrive at after a certain time; of course I should be very glad to see it carried out immediately.

171. You are prepared now to say that this change is a change that should be at once made, with due notice, of course?—As public opinion is prepared for the change, I should recommend strongly that it should be adopted at once. If you have to take a bitter pill you had better take it at once.

172. Would you make the other gold coin struck in other countries legal tenders in this country, if we could satisfy ourselves that they were of the proper fineness and weight?—Decidedly.

173. You would have the sovereign passing in France for 25 francs, and the napoleon passing here for 16*s.*, as legal tenders?—Yes.

174. Do you think it would be enough to provide that without their being legal tenders they should be received by the public departments?—I think that would not suffice, for what should the Treasury do with them.

175. Might they not exchange them by arrangements with the foreign country from which they came?—But if they have a real intrinsic value, what objection can there be to receive them for that value?

176. I only want to elicit your opinion?—With your Lordship's permission, I will express my opinion in the form of that question.

177. Do you think that there would be any difficulty in providing that the coins struck in foreign countries should be of the requisite purity?—I suppose you would make no such contract with countries in which you could not put full confidence.

178. I have understood you to say that all gold coins of the purity of which we were satisfied should be a legal tender in all the countries which were parties to the convention?—Yes.

179. Supposing the system were established that you have indicated of gold coins being a legal tender in the countries which were parties to the convention, would it be requisite to go below coins of that class, and deal in any way with the subsidiary coins; I mean the silver coins?—It would be extremely desirable, but not necessary for the present. I think that would be a consequence of the change, and it would be advantageous. But I think it would be very desirable also to have small gold coins which should be a legal tender.

180. Would you think it necessary in this country, for instance, that any other gold coin should be struck than those we have?—I should consider it very desirable that an eight-shilling piece should be struck to agree with the ten-franc piece abroad.

181. Would not that render it necessary to discontinue the coinage of half sovereigns?—I believe the coinage of half sovereigns has been practically discontinued of late. I have very rarely seen a new half sovereign lately, but of course the Master of the Mint will know better as to that.

182. (*The Master of the Mint.*) They still continue to be coined, and are still in great demand?—I believe the two coins should not circulate together, as the eight-shilling piece will be increased in weight by the difference of the alloy, I think, and therefore it would be too near in size to the ten-shilling piece.

183. (*Chairman.*) Would it not be rather an inconvenience not to have a coin which was the half of the sovereign?—It might.

184. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Do you not think that inconvenience would arise from having so many gold coins of nearly the same value in circulation?—As far as I understand it, there are now only three gold coins besides the sovereign circulating; there is the 20-franc piece, the ten-franc piece, and the five-franc piece.

185. And the sovereign and half sovereign?—Yes; with the half sovereign it is four.

186. And there would be a five-shilling piece?—I would not have that.

187. (*Chairman*) I understood you to say that you would discontinue the half sovereign?—I would discontinue it because it would be too near the eight-shilling piece.

188. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Whether it were discontinued or not, you would still wish to have the 25-franc piece current in both countries?—Decidedly.

189. Notwithstanding the inconvenience that might arise from the smaller gold coins?—Decidedly.

190. (*Mr. Villiers.*) I suppose you have calculated the wear and tear of the coins in the different countries, when you talk of making them legal tenders in all the countries parties to the convention?—I myself believe, from what I have read, that the English eleven twelfths gives the hardest metal, and therefore there would be the least wear and tear on it; but still I believe it will be quite impossible to maintain that, and the nine tenths is so near it that practically the wear and tear must be the same in all cases.

191. You observe a difference now between English coin and that of other countries in consequence of the different proportions of alloy to which you allude?—I think the wear and tear would be much greater in England, because we have much more old coin in England than they have abroad.

192. You see no objection, if the wear and tear is much greater in one country than in another, to making the coin of the one country a legal tender in the other?—No. I see no objection to making it a legal tender, because after the wear and tear reaches a certain point the coin is no longer to be a legal tender.

193. But as coin you propose to make it a legal tender?—No; as soon as the wear and tear has gone to a certain point it is to be no longer a legal tender. Nor is a sovereign so now, for the Bank of England refuses every sovereign reduced in weight by $\frac{744}{1000}$ths of a grain.

194. But people could not carry scales about in their pockets to weigh the foreign coins, could they?—All money passes through the Bank in a certain time. It was given in evidence in 1853 by Sir John Herschel, who was then Master of the Mint, that about 3 per cent. of the money passing through the Bank of England every year is destroyed.

195. Would it not become a business to get all the gold coins that had been most worn, and tender them where they must be received at their full value?—I believe that that is a business which is carried on now.

196. (*Mr. Smith.*) You have stated that it would be desirable to have a gold piece of the value of eight shillings?—Yes.

197. Why would you have that?—Because it is equal to four florins, and it would have a great currency abroad as a ten-franc piece.

198. Would you also have a five-franc gold piece?—No; they are very inconvenient. When I am abroad I find them very inconvenient. I always avoid them as much as possible; they are too small.

199. Are you aware that a five-franc gold piece has been decided upon by the Conference at Paris?—Yes; but I believe that the authorities at the Mint are very much opposed to it, because those coins are very expensive.

200. Is not the ground which has been urged for having a five-franc piece that it is an aliquot part of the 25-franc piece?—Yes; it is an aliquot part of the 25-franc piece. I only speak of its inconvenience on account of its size; it is too small.

201. Then you would not recommend that we should join the Conference with regard to that?—Yes, decidedly. But we need not coin them, and therefore there would be very few in circulation here.

202. Should we not be bound to receive them?—Yes; but there would be no great harm in that, for there would only be small quantities of them in this country. They would never be remitted in payment of large amounts.

203. Of what denomination would you have your subsidiary coins?—That introduces the question of the decimal system. I would have the mil to begin with.

204. What would be the value of the mil as a coin?—About that of the present farthing.

205. How many mils would it take to make your eight-shilling piece?—The eight-shilling piece would be worth 400 mils.

206. And the five-franc piece?—200 mils.

207. Do you think that that would be as easy a method of notation as 100 pence for the eight-shilling piece?—I think it would. All new calculations are very unpleasant until you get accustomed to them; even I, myself, had to make a mental calculation when you asked me that question.

208. When you sell your goods you sell them by the yard, do you not?—In my own case we sell mostly by the piece, but many other goods are sold by the yard.

209. Are the prices mostly in round numbers or in fractional parts?—Frequently in fractional numbers down to eighths.

210. So many pence and so many eighths?—Yes.

211.—Do you think that there would be an advantage in having a system which did away with vulgar fractions?—Decidedly; it would save an immense deal of trouble.

212. Would your pound and mil system do that?—Yes.

213. How would you reckon the seven-eighths?—Supposing the sum was 19*s.* 9*d.* $\frac{7}{8}$ths. I will take that for an example; that would be ·991. I am speaking under correction.

214. Do you not think it would take a considerable

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time for people to get acquainted with figures of that kind, such as ·991 ?—It would take some time for people who had not been doing it all their lifetime; it would take a few years, but, particularly if decimals were taught at school, they would soon consider it a very barbarous system to keep accounts as we do now. Will you allow me to observe, that I should not advise England to go into a convention with Foreign countries as to the subsidiary coins. I believe it is almost impossible to do so, as abroad the franc is the unit, just as we have the sovereign as the unit, and the franc is divided into a hundred centimes.

215. (*Chairman.*) Would not any change in the coinage be productive of public inconvenience, and disarrange all existing contracts and transactions in this country?—Inconvenience decidedly there would be, as there must be in every change, but I do not see the necessity for disarranging any contract.

216. How would you deal with obligations to pay certain sums or customary payments of certain sums expressed in the existing currency?—All payments under contracts entered into before the introduction of the change should be made, of course, either in the old currency while it was a legal tender, or in the new coinage with 2*d.* added to every pound, or its proportionate part. All new contracts should, of course, be considered to be made under the new law.

217. Do you think that there would be any great inconvenience in making that arrangement?—There would be inconvenience, but not enough to stand in the way of so great an improvement.

218. You could not carry that arrangement into payments of very small amounts, I think?—You could do so down to payments of 5*s.*

219. And below that it would be impossible?—It would be impossible; it could be only arranged where it was a periodical payment. I have heard the question asked about sailors' or soldiers' wages; it could only be settled in such cases by means of monthly or quarterly accounts.

220. What do you assume the diminution in the value of the sovereign to be, supposing the new sovereign was coined at the precise value of 25 francs?—I differ from some authorities on that point. According to a calculation I have made, I believe the diminution will be more than 2*d.*

221. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Have you made your calculation upon the quantity of fine gold which is in each coin?—Yes; I have it here. I believe that that would be one of the great difficulties in the convention; in fact it is the only difficulty which I can see in the convention; for, after all, if we go into conventions, the coin should represent exactly its value, except that we should consent to charge a mintage.

222. (*Chairman.*) Would not that be an arrangement to be made between the different countries parties to the agreement at the time when the agreement was made?—Decidedly; and I only name it for one purpose, because it is always said that England charges no mintage.

223. Would you not consider it indispensable that whatever arrangement was made it should be the same in all the countries as to charging mintage, and the amount of mintage to be charged?—Yes; but it would involve a change in the law of England, in order that a mintage might be charged. I name it only for the purpose of contradicting the generally assumed notion (which I believe is a mistake), that England charges no mintage. By law England does not charge a mintage, but in practice it does, for the Bank of England charges 1½*d.* for every ounce that is converted from bullion into sovereigns. I believe the Bank of England monopolizes that trade altogether. The French charge two per mil mintage. The charge England makes is 1·6 per mil, therefore there is only $\frac{4}{10,000}$th parts difference between the two. Therefore, I think, that even that which is always considered one of the greatest difficulties in the way is no difficulty. It would be only legalizing for the Mint what is done by the Bank of England in every transaction.

224. (*Mr. Hankey.*) When you say that the Bank of England monopolizes the gold coinage, are you not aware that anybody can send in to the Mint 1,000*l.* value in gold, and get it in coin?—I saw an article in the "Times" of last week, in which it was stated that not a single sovereign has been struck in the Mint since the beginning of 1867. If that be the case, nobody has sent 1,000*l.* in bullion to the Mint to be coined. Rather than wait the 20 days which the Mint has the right to retain it, the public go to the Bank, and get the coin at once by paying the charge of 1½*d.* per ounce.

225. Do you not think that that is rather owing to people finding it more convenient to have their money immediately than to have to send a confidential person to the Mint, and to go through the calculation of weighing and the various operations which are necessary, and the certain delay in getting the coin, than to any other cause?—I suppose so; but still it is practically a mintage charge, and the buyer of sovereigns has to pay it.

226. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Are you aware that you may send any weight of fine gold you please to the Mint, and get it returned to you in the form of sovereigns, without any charge whatever?—Yes, in 20 days.

227. Without charge of any kind?—Yes; but the delay amounts to a charge.

228. There is no charge, but there is a delay?—Yes.

229. Why do the public not adopt that plan?—Because most likely the delay and the expense of sending to the Mint, and the inconvenience, more than counterbalance this 1½*d.* per ounce.

230. Then you can hardly say that there is a mintage charged?—It is not charged by the Mint, but it is charged by the Bank of England for doing the business of the Mint.

231. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) Are you aware that in France there is a delay, as well as a mintage?—That I am not aware of.

232. (*Mr. Longfield.*) The Bank of England will pay only 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce, because it does not want gold. If it wanted gold to take up the notes it must pay whatever sum was necessary to induce people to send gold there, must it not?—It never could pay more than 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce; that is impossible, for 40 lbs. of gold are no more nor less than 1,869 sovereigns.

233. But up to that they must pay to the extreme profit. The 1½*d.* is the lowest profit; it is the profit they are obliged to submit to by law?—What should they pay it with?

234. With notes or anything?—But if people will not take their notes?

235. They must?—What should they pay their gold with?

236. You say they have 1½*d.* profit per ounce upon the purchase of gold; does not that arise from their not wanting gold? If they wanted it they would have to buy it in the same way as other people?—It is not buying; it is only an exchange. I pay them the 1½*d.* per ounce for the sake of convenience.

237. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) The 1½*d.* per ounce for 20 days is at about the rate of three per cent. per annum, and many people would rather get the money at once. Whatever time the French take is in addition to the mintage?—That would be a very important item in the negotiations between the two countries.

238. (*Mr. Cave.*) Of course delay and charge are the same thing?—Yes.

239. (*Chairman.*) In point of fact the 1½*d.* per ounce paid to the Bank for the immediate delivery of the sovereigns is cheaper for the person who takes the gold than waiting for the coinage of that amount of gold which would be taken to the mint?—I suppose so, else they would not adopt that plan.

240. Do you anticipate any other inconveniences which would occur from the change of coinage to the general trade of the country or to the dealings between tradesmen, internationally or otherwise?—No, I do not think so. The trade of the country would very soon accommodate itself to the change.

241. Would it not for the time affect all salaries and all wages?—It would affect salaries of course, but they are generally expressed in pounds, and they would be in just the same position as all obligations. If they had been made before the change they would have to be altered to an equivalent in the new currency. All new salaries would be fixed in the new coinage. Wages might not be immediately affected, but I think that no class in the community would derive greater advantage from the change than the wage-receiving class.

242. How?—Because if the change is worth making at all, it is worth making because it must have a good effect upon the trade of the country. If the trade of the country, particularly the foreign trade, is increased there is a greater demand for labour. If there be a greater demand for labour, wages must rise, and therefore the very small fraction which the receivers of wages might lose in the sovereign would be very soon made up to them by the increase of wages. And besides that, wages have for the last twenty years imperceptibly and constantly risen. I believe that this will be a new item to increase them much more than the seven eighths per cent.

243. Would it not also affect all payments made in lower sums such as a penny, sixpence, or a couple of shillings?—Yes, in the aggregate it would. As soon as you had 240 pence and came to change them for a sovereign, that sovereign would be only worth 238 pence.

244. (*Mr. Villiers.*) I suppose you consider that an international coin would be a great convenience to persons travelling about and moving from one country to another. I believe there are a great many of our countrymen who are constantly doing so?—It would be a great advantage, but nothing like what it would have been formerly, owing to the monetary convention abroad, and to the general introduction of gold on the continent. You may travel now with a 20-franc piece without losing, and with a sovereign without losing more than one per cent. Formerly when every petty state in Italy, and every canton in Switzerland, and I believe eight or ten different states in Germany, each had its separate coin, it was as M. Michel Chevalier said, if you started from Naples and went to Cologne with the condition of changing the money in your pocket at every frontier town, before you got to Cologne you would have no money left in your pocket, so great was the loss.

245. Do you say that the napoleon and the sovereign are now taken everywhere abroad?—Upon a napoleon there would be no loss, upon a sovereign there would be one per cent. loss. In Germany you would get 6⅔rds thalers even at a railway station for your sovereign; it is really worth 6 thalers and 26 silver groschen.

246. It rather diminishes the value of a uniform coinage, does it not, if those coins are so well understood and so generally taken?—No, the Convention has already had that benefit for us that it has diminished the difficulty that previously existed in that respect.

247. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Supposing the sovereign was reduced to the value of 25 francs, do you propose that the old sovereign should pass for 20*s.* 2*d.*?—Yes, for a certain time, as long as it is of the full weight.

248. (*Mr. Cave.*) Do you look forward to a necessity for the compulsory calling in of the present coinage?—I believe that that will not be necessary, for it will disappear almost entirely from circulation if the new sovereign gets taken; for instance, if it were not to be introduced until the Bank of England was in a position to issue nothing but new sovereigns, all the other banks would like to avoid all the difficulties of light weights, and they would also put themselves in a position to meet the change. I believe the change would be made much sooner and much quicker than is anticipated now.

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249. Even though you do not touch the subsidiary coins?—Yes.

250. You think that if a permissive measure is introduced it will be quite sufficient.—Yes.

251. Leaving people to consider for themselves the convenience or the inconvenience of adopting it?—Yes, I believe that in five years you might call in all the old sovereigns without any danger of disturbance.

252. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Probably it would be necessary to give a new name to the new coin?—I think that would be a dangerous experiment. If you gave a new name, then I would recommend an entire change.

253. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) Is it your impression that the French napoleon would circulate to a great extent in this country, and *vice versâ* our gold coin on the Continent?—Our sovereign circulates to a great extent already, and we are paying for that circulation. I do not see why the French napoleon should not circulate here.

254. Would there not be great inconvenience in having two coins in circulation together of such a slightly different value?—I do not see why there should. They are sufficiently distinct to avoid the danger of being mixed or confused. I think it would be rather convenient than otherwise.

255. (*Mr. Smith.*) Are you still of opinion that it is desirable to have two monies of account, one in England, and one on the Continent?—It is not desirable, but I believe you cannot avoid it.

256. Why not?—Because the change would be too great.

257. In what respect?—On account of the valuation of all the property in this country. I do not think it would be possible to induce the English people to give up the 1*l.* sterling, and value by pence.

258. If you introduced the 25-franc piece you would have to make an alteration in the value of all properties and rents and taxes in this country?—No, not in all taxes. There are two sorts of taxes, the ad valorem taxes would not be affected in the least, but the specific taxes would.

259. Would it not make an alteration necessary in rents?—Yes, in rents it would decidedly, but you would express the amount of rent still in pounds. You would express a rent of 100*l.* as 100*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

260. But the rents would be in pounds worth 20*s.* 2*d.* would they not?—Yes, the old ones would.

261. Would it not be better when you are making a change to make the change in your money of account so that you should be in harmony with other parts of Europe?—Yes, it would be decidedly better, but the best is frequently the greatest enemy of the good.

262. What would you advocate then?—To keep to the 1*l.*, because I believe that that is feasible, and the other is not.

263. It is only on the ground that you think it would not be feasible that you would not recommend the other course?—Yes.

264. But if it were feasible you would recommend the other course?—I should.

265. (*Chairman.*) Is there anything else that you happen to have omitted that you wish to state before you leave?—I would only state that in my opinion the general introduction of gold all over the world has been one of the greatest possible blessings to England. I believe that England would be now the very poorest country in the world if the silver standard abroad had been kept up, and gold had not been generally introduced. Gold would otherwise have been very much reduced in value, and we should have had all the gold poured into England. All the debts owing to us would have been paid in the

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depreciated currency, and therefore I believe that England ought to have taken the lead in the introduction of a gold currency abroad. We ought to be very thankful that it has been introduced, and we ought to give every possible facility to increase its circulation.

The witness withdrew.

F. Hendriks, Esq.

FREDERICK HENDRIKS, ESQ., examined.

266. (*Chairman.*) I believe you are an actuary in London, are you not?—Yes.

267. Have you been so for some time?—Yes; I have exercised that profession for upwards of 20 years.

268. I think you have devoted some attention to the subject of international coinage; in point of fact, you have published one or two pamphlets upon the subject, have you not?—I have.

269. You are also, I think, connected with most of the societies or associations which have had this and similar questions under consideration for some little time?—Yes.

270. Have you yourself formed a very clear opinion upon the subject of the advantage of introducing an international coinage?—I entertain a very decided opinion of the advantage which would attend the introduction of such a system.

271. Will you be good enough to state to the Commission generally what are the advantages you anticipate from it?—The advantages are not only of a practical and every-day-life character, but also of a scientific and educational character, and in that respect they may be said to command the suffrages of the whole world.

272. Will you mention what you consider the great practical advantages?—The practical advantages are that at the present time we are all exposed to very great disadvantage in the every-day transactions of life in consequence of the differences between the coins of different countries. In all transactions in connexion with India, for example, we are exposed to special disadvantages, because it is only a very limited class of the community, that is the class who are connected with exchange business, who can thoroughly understand the operation of the exchanges, and very great loss is experienced by the general mass of the community in consequence of their compulsory ignorance of the principles upon which those matters depend.

273. How do they lose in that respect?—I hold that it is entirely impossible for them to understand the complicated working of the exchange operations between different parts of the dominions of Great Britain, for example.

274. Will you instance that in any way, and let us see how it works?—For example, as regards India, we find that the value of a rupee at the Calcutta Mint price of silver is worth 2*s.* and ·035 of a penny; the commercial par of exchange is 1*s.* 11*d.* $\frac{51}{100}$ths of a penny; the London Mint price is 1*s.* 11*d.* $\frac{4}{100}$ths of a penny. Here we have an example of a country directly in communication with us, where, if we have to cash a treasury bill, for instance, on Calcutta, we are exposed to all the difficulty of understanding whether we get the right price or not, because there are all those complicated considerations which interfere with the possibility of the general public, or even any of us who have some experience and knowledge of the subject, understanding whether we are mulcted or not to a greater extent than an ordinary commercial dealing would justify in parties who transact business.

275. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) What is the per-centage of the difference between the actual value of a rupee and that at which it is taken?—By the Calcutta Mint price it is stated to be worth 2*s.* and ·035 of a penny. I merely mention this as a general example, but of course in the every-day transactions of life it is evident that we are sufferers. As regards, for instance, our communication with the continent; where we are entitled to twopence in our pound beyond 25 francs in paying a railway fare it is evident that we do not get it. As the arrangement of fares between this country and France necessitates the companies not going into elaborate calculations of fractional parts, we are made to pay the loss. I will take for example the charge for transmitting bullion. The charge of the South Eastern Railway Company for transmitting 4,000*l.* between London and Paris *viâ* Folkestone and Boulogne is 9*l.* or 225 francs, consequently there are something like nine twopences lost to an Englishman who pays in London sterling money as compared with a Frenchman who pays in francs. I need not say that in large sums that makes a very considerable difference. I believe the first attempt to establish a system of Post Office money orders between London and Paris took place last year on the occasion of the great exhibition. The par of exchange for the purposes of that arrangement was considered to be that 1*l.* was equal to 25 francs. It is quite clear that in those cases we were losers. I find the same to be the case as regards the passage-money on the boats of the leading railway companies. I think there are also two or three other companies who have steamers between this country and France. The half sovereign is taken by them as worth 12 francs 50 centimes, and the sovereign is taken at 25 francs, as is also done in many telegram and postage rates and in foreign loans contracted in London. I consider that we lose very much more in other ways, which are not so patent and obvious. As regards our want of knowledge of all foreign price circulars and tariffs, for instance. I have before me Morgan's British Trade Circular, which is a good example amongst many of the various trade circulars which are issued. The amounts are there all represented in pounds, shillings, and pence. Shillings and pence are very largely quoted; for instance, we find sums like 44*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., 2*s.* 1½*d.* per stone. Quotations complicated by the different weights and measures of different countries render it a perfect puzzle for any but those mixed up with the commerce of the countries to form the least judgment of the relative value of the articles, as expressed in gold or in any other circulating medium. As regards India, we have numberless accounts sent to us in which there are millions of rupees represented, which it is exceedingly difficult to convert from one currency to another on account of those differences, which, small as they may seem expressed in the fractions I have quoted as applicable to a single rupee, yet produce very large differences when we apply them to millions of rupees. Professionally and personally I have been connected with some very large transactions between this country and India in which sums amounting to many millions of rupees have been either partly settled already, or will have to be settled in future years, either in this country or in India. Some are insurance transactions, which have been entered into in this country, and which will be settled in India in rupees. And, *vice versâ*, there are other transactions which have been entered into in India, and will be settled in this country. The existence of these different coinages, and particularly in the case of India in communication with the mother country, appear to me to be fraught with inconvenience. We lose time, we lose patience, and we lose money, by the existence of these needlessly various units of coinage; and furthermore we lose by the existence of great difference in the Mint regulations of the different countries, because, even if we could master the theoretical part of these exchanges, we should still be exposed to the diverse influences of the varying systems of Mint regulation, and particularly of varying regulations as regards seignorage.

276. Does the same sort of inconvenience which, as you state, applies to India apply in the same degree, or in a smaller degree perhaps, to foreign countries which have already established this international coinage, such as France, Italy, and Belgium ?—I have no doubt that the difficulty did formerly arise with them, perhaps in as great a measure as it now exists between this country and India, and between this country and those foreign continental countries who have so much trade communication with us.

277. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Do you consider that the difficulties with regard to the exchanges with India arise more from the difference in the coins or from the difference of the metal the coins are made of ?—I should say that they arise from both circumstances.

278. From which do they arise most ?—I think it is on account of the metal that the difficulties chiefly arise.

279. (*Chairman.*) From the difference of standard ?—Yes.

280. Silver is the standard there, and gold is the standard here ?—Yes. No doubt that vastly aggravates the difficulty, and renders it almost impossible for the general public to understand the matter. I only consider myself one of the general public in this respect, not being mixed up with exchange operations, except as an occasional customer having to sell bills upon Calcutta.

281. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) You mean to say that there is a want of intrinsic similarity in the metallic standard ?—Precisely so, and that might be obviated by India, as well as this country, entering into this monetary convention.

282. And the having a gold coinage ?—Yes, having a gold coinage, and probably a silver coinage conjointly with the gold for a limited period.

283. As long as you have a silver coinage there it is impossible to say that you have intrinsic similarity, is it not ?—I believe it is.

284. (*Chairman.*) Is it not indispensably necessary to have one common coin as the standard in all the countries entering into the convention ?—I presume it is.

285. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) In Australia the coinage is the same as it is here, and yet if you wish to send money to Australia you have to pay a certain sum to the Australian banks to undertake the business, and therefore the difference you have alluded to as regards India would not be entirely removed even by having an international coinage ?—No, it never could be entirely removed, it would be unreasonable on the part of the public to expect it, because bankers like all other men are entitled to a remuneration for the trouble and risk they undertake ; but it should be confined within narrower limits than it now is, because as matters now stand, both as regards our communication with India, and as regards our communication with the continent, a complication of difficulties arises by which the general public are losers.

286. To make your argument complete, do you not think it would be desirable that you should show us that there is a greater loss in transmitting money to or from India, where there is a difference in the coinage, than in the case of Australia where the coinage is the same ?—I quite imagine that the fact is as you say, but individually I have had no business transactions with Australia, though I have with India.

287. If you could put that before us in the shape of a note to your evidence, it would enable us better to estimate the extent of the inconvenience you have alluded to ?—I will endeavour to do so.

288. (*Mr. Smith.*) Have there not been any fluctuations in the value of the rupee in India, owing to peculiar circumstances ?—Undoubtedly there have, in connexion especially with the price of cotton.

289. The value of the rupee has been as low as 1*s.* 10*d.*, and it has been as high as 2*s.* 1*d.*, has it not ?—I believe so.

290. Do you know what the value of it is now ?—I think we can get 1*s.* 10½*d.* ; that is probably what I could get in selling a bill on the treasury in Calcutta ; but very likely a merchant, or a person who was more intimately acquainted with the ins and outs of such a transaction, would get an advantage as regards the exchange.

291. To what do you attribute those changes ?—It appears to me that if we had a common coinage between this country and India, instead of a different coinage as at present, the Bank of England, instead of being always obliged to give notes upon the treasury in Calcutta, which the drawers of interest on enfaced rupee paper have to go into the market and sell, almost always at a disadvantage to them, as being practically unacquainted with the rationale and the working of the exchanges, would be able to cash those drafts themselves here, at a rate which would be mutually settled to the advantage of the Indian community and the Anglo-Indian community resident here.

292. Is that assuming that a gold coinage would be established in India ?—That is assuming either that gold would be coined in India, or that there would be a double standard for a time. It might of course be necessary to adopt a double standard for a time.

293. You are aware that the great and unexpected demand for cotton in India, arising from the American War, was the cause of the rupee rising from 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* ?—Yes.

294. And now that that cause has ceased to operate, the rupee has gone down again as you say to 1*s.* 10½*d.* ?—Exactly.

295. You mean to say that, supposing when that demand for cotton arose in India we could have paid for the cotton in gold, there would have been no such disturbance of the value of the rupee ?—Precisely.

296. (*Baron Rothschild.*) Would it be necessary to transmit gold to India ?—Undoubtedly, and there would be the expense of transmission to be taken into account.

297. (*Mr. Cave.*) In India there is a double currency is not there ?—No, it is exclusively a silver standard still.

298. (*Mr. Villiers.*) It has been recommended by some branch of the Government out there to have a gold currency, has it not ?—Yes, certainly it was recommended by a Commission which sat and was presided over by Sir William Mansfield ; they reported very much in favour of the introduction of a gold currency, but at the fractional value of ten rupees and a fraction to a sovereign. What I hold to be the great difficulty in this is that it will involve, if that plan be carried out, all the necessity for a resort to complicated calculations which this project of a monetary convention between various countries would enable us to solve, by having easily commensurable values as between the different coins, and reducing the fluctuations of exchange to a minimum.

299. (*Chairman.*) Is there any other mode in which you would state the disadvantage of the present system, and the advantages of an international currency generally ?—I think that in a statistical point of view the advantages of an international currency are incalculable. At present the difficulties are so great in following sums and measures as expressed by those used in foreign countries, that even the most ardent students of statistical information are deterred from the pursuit of their inquiries, because they fail in getting at the information which would otherwise be easily available to them. The consequence is that the nations who are within the limits of this convention have a larger field of observation presented to them, because they see those prices stated to them in a common language, and that common language conveys information and education to the mind, which in England we are entirely destitute of. There are further advantages in an educational point of view. Just as our present want of a decimal system leads to a loss of quite three fourths of the time of all the younger part of the community who are pursuing their studies as regards arithmetic, so it is as regards these statements in foreign money ; we lose our time

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over them, and in the end they fail to convey the information which we sought.

300. Supposing it to be desirable to introduce an international coinage, what would you recommend as the best mode of effecting that object?—I decidedly think that the multiples of the gold five-franc piece, which include the napoleon, the sovereign, and the dollar, would carry the world with them.

301. In the case of the sovereign would it not be necessary to alter the value of it? — In the case of the sovereign it would be necessary to alter its value. I myself some two years ago made a calculation, based upon the par of exchange as estimated by the *Bureau des Longitudes* in France, which is 25·2079 francs; but since that time I have found, in fact at that very time I found, certain discrepancies between that statement and other data. I was led to base my calculations upon it, because the par of exchange at 25 francs 20 centimes was a very usually received notion in this country; but if we take the weights of English coin according to the English authorities, and the weights of French coin according to the French authorities, we then find that the par of exchange instead of being 25·2079 francs is 25·221 francs, therefore the diminution in the 1*l.* sterling instead of amounting as in my first estimate to a little less than twopence in the pound, would amount to a little more than twopence in the pound, say one-fifth of a penny more than twopence; twopence in the pound would still be practically a fair medium between those differences. You might take it at either twopence in the pound, or stated decimally, ·00833, or else 8⅓ per mil would be a very near approximation to the correct fraction.

302. Would you recommend coining sovereigns of a reduced value that would correspond with the value of a 25-franc piece?—Decidedly.

303. Should that coin in your view be a legal tender throughout the whole of the countries which would form part of the convention?—Certainly; that would be a necessary sequence on our joining the convention.

304. Would you contemplate the gold coins of each country being a legal tender in the others provided that we were satisfied that they were of the proper fineness and weight?—Precisely so. The coins in the countries in the convention would be the 100-franc piece in pure gold, which might be assimilated to the doubloon or double eagle in America, and would then have in it 29·2023 grammes of pure gold; the 50-franc piece equal to the eagle or double sovereign of England, which would contain 14·516113 grammes; the 25-franc piece, which would be the sovereign of Great Britain or the half-eagle of America, and would contain 7·25806 grammes. We then come to the 20-franc piece, or the napoleon, which would contain a weight in pure gold of 5·80654 grammes. We then come to the subdivisions of the larger units, the first of which would be the 12½-franc piece. It is very true that it would be inconvenient to have a coin very nearly like our half-sovereign, still I hold it to be an intolerable inconvenience to any country to be debarred from having a coin which is exactly one-half of its leading unit; consequently, whilst we should desire to retain the 12½-franc piece, the French and other continental countries in the convention would equally look to being secured a coin which was exactly half their leading unit, and it is only reasonable that such a concession should be made to the various countries joining in the convention. Shall I pursue my list?

305. Will you put in the paper you have prepared on the subject?—Yes.

The same was handed in, and is as follows:

Most authorities on exchanges concur in estimating the par of exchange between London and Paris (as determined by the intrinsic weights of pure gold according to the Mint regulations of Great Britain and France) at 1 pound sterling, equal to 25 francs 20 centimes. The Bureau des Longitudes of Paris in their annual official publications have calculated the par of exchange as 25·2079. Strictly following the data of the Bureau des Longitudes for calculating the weights in grammes (viz. 1 gramme = 15·4325 grains troy and 1 grain troy = 0·064798 gramme), I had some calculations printed in 1866, from which the following is an extract:—

"There remains the question how the English sovereign and the French gold 25-franc could be assimilated so that a sovereign shall be exactly worth a French 25-franc piece (when coined), and a half-sovereign 12½ francs, whilst, *vice versâ*, a napoleon, or 20 francs, would be worth exactly 16 shillings, or ⅘ths of a sovereign; a 10-franc piece 8 shillings, or ⅔ths of a sovereign; and a 5-franc gold piece 4 shillings, or ⅕th of a sovereign?

"The elements of the calculation are these;—*English sovereign*, 0·917 fine; weight in grammes = 7·980855 ∴ fine gold = 7·318444035 grammes. French napoleon or 20-franc piece, 0·900 fine; weight in grammes = 6·45161 ∴ fine gold = 5·806449. Par of exchange 1*l.* = 25·2079 francs.*

Every 25-francs' worth of French gold coin now contains, or, which amounts indeed to the same thing, a 25-franc gold piece (if such were coined, as we believe it will be some day), would contain $5{\cdot}806449 + \frac{5{\cdot}806449}{4} = 7{\cdot}25806125$ grammes of pure gold.

Consequently, in order to make the sovereign equal in value to 25 francs, and the par of exchange between England and France 25 francs instead of 25·2079, one of two things would have to be done, viz:—(1) either the weight of pure gold in any given amount of English coin would have to be diminished by 0·8250768157 per cent., or else (2) the weight of pure gold in any given amount of French coin would have to be increased by 0·831940968 per cent. In other words, either (1) the sovereign would be reduced from 7·318444035 grammes or 113·0016 grains troy of pure gold (at which every pound's worth of English coin has stood since 1717, 3 Geo. I.), to 7·25806125 grammes, or about 112·0677 grains troy; or else, (2) the 20-franc piece would be increased from 5·806449 grammes of pure gold (at which it has stood since the 7th Germinal, an XI.) to 5·854755228 grammes, thus making the pure gold in 25 francs increase from 7·25806125 grammes to 7·318444035 grammes, the weight of the English sovereign.

Avoiding fractions of inconvenient length, it may therefore be approximately stated, that a diminution of 0·825 per cent. in the weight of pure gold in English coin, or an augmentation of 0·832 per cent. in the weight of pure gold in French coin, would make the par of exchange 1*l.* = 25 francs.

An international coinage could therefore be immediately created, by reducing the amount of pure gold in the English sovereign by about ·00825 of 1*l.*, say 8¼ mils or thousandth parts, or a fraction under twopence in the pound.

The English Mint price of new standard gold coinage, $\frac{9}{10}$ths fine, would thus be changed to about 3*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.* (3*l.*·857) per ounce troy. The pound troy of gold $\frac{1}{10}$ths, fine, is now coined into 46*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The future pound troy of gold, $\frac{9}{10}$ths fine, would be coined into 46*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* new standard coin.

On reduction of the English standard of fineness, the new sovereign would weigh more than at present, viz., 8·06451 grammes instead of 7·980855. But it would contain, as above explained, less pure gold than at present. The ounce troy or 31·103191 grammes is now equivalent to 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* fixed Mint price. The same weight of new international standard gold would be legally fixed at 3*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.* of new coin (31·103191 ÷ 8·06451 = 3·857.) The greater weight and less value of a given amount of new coin would be owing to the reduction in fineness from ·917 to ·900, i.e., by 1·85387 per cent."

In the preceding calculations and in the following table (vide Table A. at opposite page) I did not aim at strictly mathematical accuracy, as I found at the outset that there were certain discrepancies between the weights of the coins as stated in other works of reference. The ultimate difference in the respective calculations is not very great, as, in round numbers, an alteration of about twopence in the pound would by either method of calculation be the alteration in, or deduction to be made from the British sovereign, in order

* These and the following data for calculating the weights and par of exchange are from the Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes. *Vide* Table A. *post.*

to render it conformable to the Monetary Convention of 23d December 1865. For if we take the weights of the British coin on English authority, and those of the coin of France on the authority of the Bureau des Longitudes, we shall find that the diminution of the sovereign would be about 8·773 per mille, or say $8\frac{3}{4}$ instead of $8\frac{1}{4}$ per thousand. This result is obtained by making the weight of the sovereign 7·3223 grammes instead of 7·3184, &c. (as given in the Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes). The effect of this would be to make the intrinsic par of exchange 25·221 francs instead of 25·2079 francs per pound sterling. The diminution in the pound sterling instead of amounting (as in my estimate already given) to a little less than twopence in the pound, would amount to a little more than twopence, say $\frac{1}{5}$th of a penny. Twopence in the pound would still practically be a fair medium between these differences. Either twopence in the pound (or stated decimally ·008333), or else $8\frac{1}{3}$ per mille, would be a very near approximation to the correct fraction.

For the convenience of dealing with the existing Mint and Bank of England arrangements it is worthy of consideration, whether the fraction of difference might not be more conveniently worked at ·825 or $8\frac{1}{4}$ per mille. 3*l.* 17*s.*, or rather, if our lower denominations of coin were decimalized 3*l.* and 850 mils might be substituted by Act of Parliament for the 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce of bullion, for which the Bank is bound to give its notes, the Queen at the same time issuing her proclamation that, at the altered international standard fineness of $\frac{9}{10}$ths instead of $\frac{11}{12}$ths, the ounce of bullion should be coined at the Mint into 3*l.* 17*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* instead of 3*l.* 17*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

The Bank, as the public distributor of coin, would thus still obtain $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per ounce difference between the exchange of coin for bullion, and forming part of the ordinary profits of the Bank after allowing for the time taken in the process of coinage. This $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per ounce is not seignorage, but amounts to no more than a recompense to the Bank for becoming the agents of the public in getting the bullion coined. If, in addition, the Bank were to become the agents of the Crown for levying a seignorage, although, on the one hand, a seignorage would tend towards the discouraging of melting coin into bullion, as each remintage would call for the levy of a fresh seignorage, the effect, on the other hand, would be a practical reduction to the extent of the seignorage in the so-called Mint price, or exchange ratio, of bullion for coin. This, however, would only be so far as the nominal price per oz. is concerned, for in point of

TABLE A.

EXAMPLES of Net or Intrinsic Values, and Gross or Standard Values of English Gold Currency, and Mint Ratios of Gold to Silver from 1663 to 1868, for comparison with proposed new Standard.

(I.)—NET OR INTRINSIC VALUES.

Dates.	Nominal Value of One Pound troy (*i.e.*, of 5,760 grains weight) of Pure Gold, in pounds sterling.	Nominal Value of One Ounce troy (*i.e.*, of 480 grains weight) of Pure Gold, in pounds sterling.	Mint Ratio of Gold to Silver, as determined by the pure metal in one pound sterling of gold coin, and in 20 shillings of silver coin.	Grains of pure Gold to each pound sterling.
1663 (15 Charles II.)	50·$\frac{107}{110}$ = 50·9727 = £50 19 5¾	£4·2477 = £4 4 11½	1 to 15·2096	113·001 (118·651 in 1666.)
1696–9 (William and Mary)	52·$\frac{41}{220}$ = 52·1863 = £52 3 8¾	£4·3489 = £4 6 11¾	1 to 15·3885	110·372
1717 (3 Geo. I.) to 1868	50·$\frac{107}{110}$ = 50·9727 = £50 19 5¾	£4·2477 = £4 4 11½	1 to 15·2096 (A.D. 1717 to 1816) 1 to 14·2870 (from A.D. 1816)	113·001
PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD.	51·$\frac{17}{40}$ = 51·4250 = £51 8 6	£4·2851 = £4 5 8½	1 to 14·4070 for Great Britain only.	112·016

(II.)—GROSS OR STANDARD VALUES.

	Nominal Value of One Pound troy (*i.e.*, of 5,760 grains weight) of Standard Gold, in pounds sterling.	Nominal Value of One Ounce troy (*i.e.*, of 480 grains weight) of Standard Gold, in pounds sterling.	Grains of pure Gold.	Standard fineness of Gold Coinage.
1663 (15 Chas. II.)	.....£46·725 = £46 14 6	£3·8938 = £3 17 10½	440	$\frac{11}{12}$ = ·9166
1696–9 (William and Mary)	.....£47·838 = £47 16 9	£3·9865 = £3 19 8¾	440	$\frac{11}{12}$ = ·9166
1717 (3 Geo. I.) to 1868	.....£46·725 = £46 14 6	£3·8938 = £3 17 10½	440	$\frac{11}{12}$ = ·9166
PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD.	.....£46·275 = £46 5 6	£3·8568 = £3 17 1½	432*	$\frac{9}{10}$ = ·9000

*440 grains would coin into 3·928257 or £3 18*s.* 6¼*d.* of new international money, or 8¼*d.* more than the present £3 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce.

The annexed extract from Mr. M'Culloch's writings on Coinage gives further examples of changes. (Vide also the analysis of Mint indentures, in the Parliamentary Report of 1849, on the Royal Mint.)

A.D.	Anno Regni.	Number of grains of fine Gold in 20 shillings, or the pound sterling, as coined by the Mint Indentures.	Number of grains of standard Gold 22 carats fine in 20 shillings or the pound sterling, as coined by the Mint Indentures.	Proportionate value of fine Gold to fine Silver, according to the quantity of each metal contained in the Gold to Silver.
		Grains.	Grains.	
1666	18 Charles II.	118·651	129·438	1 to 14·485
1717	3 Geo. I.	113·001	123·274	1 to 15·209
1816	56 Geo. III.	113·001	123·274	1 to 14·287

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fact it would not disturb the ratio of the present mint value of pure gold in comparison with coin.

On first study of this question, it appeared to me that there were valid reasons to be urged against the policy of a seignorage, as it would seem more important for this country to retain the advantage of being the centre to which bullion converges from all quarters for subsequent redistribution to all parts of the world, than that our coin should be artificially protected by a seignorage, reducing the frequency of its conversion into bullion for exportation. On further consideration of the matter, I think, however, that the establishment of some definite identical basis of operation in the British as well as foreign mints would put all countries joining the convention on an identical footing, and would especially enable Great Britain to join the convention, without special difficulty, by the establishment of a plan of seignorage. The difference in the systems adopted by the various leading mints seems so great that a reform is imperatively called for.

M. Dumas, the Director of the French Mint, has just been good enough to communicate to me, through M. de Parieu, the full particulars of the rules respecting the exchange of coin for bullion in Paris.

It appears that the delay in delivery depends upon the quantity of bullion which the Mint may have to coin. A ministerial decree of 25th February 1835 had fixed at eight days the maturity of warrants for payments made in Paris. The execution of this measure became impossible after the Californian gold discoveries, because more bullion was then brought to the Mint than could be coined in the eight days' delay. A ministerial decree of 18th December 1850 therefore changed this order of things. The decree in question states that the maturity of the coin warrants delivered in payment for gold bullion brought to be changed at the Paris Mint shall be calculated in such a manner as that the director of the coinage shall only have to pay each day the sum of *one million francs*, following the order in which the bullion shall have been delivered.

It results from this that the importer of bullion can no longer, before arriving at the exchange of coin for bullion, calculate on what loss of interest he will have to submit to, which he could easily do when the warrants were invariably at eight days; at the present time their maturity may be very variable, it may be one month, *and sometimes a more lengthened period of delay.*

Warrants for coin *are not discountable;* but in order to procure money for them without waiting for their maturity, it often happens that the bearer of bullion carries out the operation in the name of the institution or banker who may be willing to make the advance. The warrant is then issued in the banker's name instead of that of the bearer.

Subject as the delivery of coin is at the Paris Mint to all these contingencies of delay and uncertainty, it appears to me that I am fairly warranted in the inference, that in a commercial point of view, and comparatively with the *immediate* delivery of coin at the Bank of England in exchange for bullion, the delay at the Paris Mint may be stated as equal to two months' interest at five per cent. in money value.

306. You spoke, I think, about the mintage; do you see any difficulty arising from the mintage?—I do. I find that that is a very important subject for consideration, because it involves a very grave question, whether seignorage should or should not in future be demanded in England. As we now stand, charging nothing for the expense of coinage, we might be exposed to the great difficulty of having to coin money for those countries who do charge a seignorage. That is a subject which requires very careful consideration, and any opinion which I may give upon it is given with a good deal of reservation, because there is a difficulty in getting at the exact particulars of the delay of the mints of the world in their delivery of the coin. I will mention a few facts to show the difference in different countries. We find first in England that there is immediate delivery at Bank of England of coin for gold bullion. Three-halfpence per ounce is charged. This may be estimated as equal to 0·1605 per cent. Assuming the average commercial rate of interest at five per cent. per annum, this rate of 0·1605 per cent. is about equal to the charge for 12 days interest. The convenience and advantage to the commercial public of this immediate and nearly gratuitous delivery of coin in exchange for bullion will be best appreciated by comparing the practice of England with that of other countries. The charge in England amounts to 1·605*l.* for each 1,000*l.* of coin delivered, 16·05*l.* for each 10,000*l.* of coin delivered, 160·5*l.* for each 100,000*l.* of coin delivered, and 1605*l.* for each 1,000,000*l.* delivered. In France the charge or *retenue* upon gold bullion was nine francs per kilogramme from 1803 to 1835, in which latter year it was reduced to six francs. It is now stated to be 6 francs 70 centimes per kilogramme worth 3,100 francs. This is equal to ·216 per cent. The delay in delivery of the coin is, it is understood, about two months. At the average commercial rate of interest of five per cent. the proportionate interest for the delay of two months is ·833 per cent. The total seignorage or *retenue*, making allowance for interest, is therefore about 1·049 per cent., say 10·49*l.* for each 1,000*l.* worth of coin delivered, 104·9*l.* for each 10,000*l.* worth of coin delivered, 1,049*l.* for each 100,000*l.* worth of coin delivered, and 10,590*l.* for each 1,000,000*l.* worth of coin delivered. In the United States the Philadelphia Mint charges half per cent. seignorage, and the delay is about two months. Taking the American commercial rate of interest at six per cent. we thus have a total charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., *i.e.*, estimating two months interest to be one per cent., this amounts to 15*l.* for each 1,000*l.* worth of coin delivered, 150*l.* for every 10,000*l.* worth of coin delivered, 1,500*l.* for every 100,000*l.* worth of coin delivered, and 15,000*l.* for each 1,000,000*l.* worth of coin delivered. In Australia the seignorage charged appears to average about one per cent., and the delay in delivering 20 days. Taking the commercial rate of interest at six per cent. per annum the proportionate rate for 20 days is ·33 per cent. We thus have a total for seignorage and delay amounting to 1·33 per cent, or 13·3*l.* for each 1,000*l.* of coin delivered, 133*l.* for each 10,000*l.* of coin delivered, 1,330*l.* for each 100,000*l.* of coin delivered, and 13,330*l.* for each 1,000,000*l.* of coin delivered. In India the seignorage, when gold is coined at the Indian mints, appears to be one per cent. for gold, and two per cent. for silver, and the delay 20 days; consequently we may estimate as for Australia that the rate for gold is 13·3*l.* for each 1,000*l.* worth of coin delivered, 133*l.* for each 10,000*l.* worth of coin delivered, 1330·0*l.* for each 100,000*l.* worth of coin delivered, and 13,330*l.* for each 1,000,000*l.* worth of coin delivered; that is for gold; and for silver 23·3*l.* for each 1,000*l.* worth of coin delivered, 233·0*l.* for each 10,000*l.* worth of coin delivered, 2330·0*l.* for each 100,000*l.* worth of coin delivered, and 23,300·*l.* for each 1,000,000*l.* worth of coin delivered.

307. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) That includes the sum for mintage and delay, does it not?—Yes; I have given the grounds upon which the estimate is based. I have taken the commercial rate of interest in Australia, and India, and the United States at a higher rate than in France and England, but not very much higher, in order not to overstate the case. I took it at six per cent. instead of five per cent. I have endeavoured to get at a similar account for the other countries in the Convention, but without success. If we assume that the remarks on the practice of various mints are a sufficiently near approximation to the exact state of the case, we may conveniently make an abstract of the comparative expense in the

following form, showing the comparative charge upon the holders of bullion on exchanging it for coin. Upon each million pounds sterling worth of gold coin delivered, the charge amounts (including adjustment for loss of interest in the fixed delays for delivery) in—

		£
England,	to	1,605
France	„	10,490
United States	„	15,000
Australia	„	13,330
India	„	13,330*

The charges by way of seignorage or otherwise made by the mints of Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, the Papal States, Greece, and Roumania, which countries have already joined the Monetary Convention of December 1865, and the charge made by Austria, who is also about to join, are unknown to such sources of information as are open to me, and perhaps could only be obtained by a government application through the Foreign Office. But the figures, I have ascertained, give sufficient evidence that England would, in an international Monetary Convention, be exposed to the constant risk of coining and recoining bullion for the current use of other countries; as settlements of their commercial balances through coin from the English mint which, gratuitously almost, has manufactured what in those countries is charged with seignorage, would of course become the ordinary practice, instead of their present one of receiving in bar gold. I have then made a few memoranda upon the subject of seignorage generally, which perhaps the Commission will allow me to read. "The late "Mr. M'Culloch made some remarks on seignorage, "which, as they are brief, I may perhaps be per- "mitted to quote. He observes that, 'Down to 1626 "'a seignorage or duty upon the coinage was usually "charged upon the gold and silver coins issued by "the Mint; and it may easily be shown that the "imposition of such a duty, when it is not carried "to an undue height, is advantageous. A coin is "more useful than a piece of uncoined bullion of the "same weight and purity, the coinage fitting it for "being used as money, while it does not unfit it for "being used for any other purpose. When, there- "fore, a duty or seignorage is laid upon coin equal "to the expense of coinage, it circulates at its real "value; but when this charge is defrayed by the "public, it circulates at less than its real value, and "is consequently either melted down or exported "whenever there is any demand for bullion in the "arts, or any fall in the exchange.' I have then "italicised just a few words, '*It is indeed true that "were a seignorage to be laid on gold coin it would "be necessary to prevent an enhancement of the "value of the currency, that their weight should be "proportionally reduced;* and it is on this account "better perhaps to let them remain on their present "footing." It must be kept in mind that this even then qualified opinion for the retention of a status quo was written by Mr. M'Culloch nearly a generation ago, when international coinage was not a subject of the day. "'But' (he goes on to observe) 'when a seignorage was "laid on the silver coins in 1816 it was not necessary "to take the circumstances now alluded to into consi- "deration, for as they were made subordinate to gold, "and were intended to serve as change merely, its "imposition had no tendency to raise the value of "the currency, at the same time that it was calculated "effectually to prevent the fusion of the coins, and "to yield a small revenue to government.'" The enhancement of the value of the currency through the imposition of a seignorage is the point to which I would beg to draw attention, as also the high authority of Mr. M'Culloch in favour of a reduction of the weight of the coinage in exact proportion. I at first thought that perhaps the imposition of a seignorage would interfere with the bullion trade of this country, but on looking more minutely to the existence of those varying conditions in the Mint arrangements of other countries, it seemed to me to be impracticable to join the Convention without the imposition of a seignorage tantamount at any rate to the reduction in the value of the sovereign. In the next place as regards the extract from Mr. M'Culloch in favour of the reduction of the weight of the coinage in exact proportion,—this is no doubt correct as far as it goes, but it must be borne in mind that the enhancement of value of the currency by seignorage is entirely local, whilst the effect of the reduction of its weight is world-wide in its operation, as the altered intrinsic weight then compares differently with the coins of other countries, unless they all impose an equal seignorage. Hence then the necessity for one common rule of action in this respect to guide all the nations who become parties to a monetary convention. Viewing the matter from the side of our own country, we find ourselves able to adopt, if expedient, the very compensating plan which would enable the system of a seignorage, over and over again recommended for adoption by various persons profoundly versed in Mint administration — (the late Mr. Mushet and Mr. Haggard among others, I believe, were of that opinion)—to be taken up, with the very reduction which would prevent its undue enhancement of our coin as compared with our bullion. And this would at the same time enable our coins to become identical with those of the 100,000,000 people already interested in the Monetary Convention, and which will certainly sooner or later be adopted by all civilized nations. I have shown that our Mint charge is already 0·1605 per cent. (which would be the 1½*d.* still to be retained by the Bank of England). If to this we add the 2*d.* in the pound which would make our pound international, and bring it to correspond with the pattern 25-franc piece, 24 millimètres in diameter, already struck at the Paris Mint, that would be equal to 0·8333, which would be the seignorage paid to the credit of the National Exchequer, or it would amount to the increased sum of 0·8395 per cent. under the conditions hereafter mentioned, where the calculation of the par of exchange is different; but I really think that the 2*d.* in the pound would be the more advisable alteration to quote in a general or popular manner, because it would be more understood, being expressed in round figures. And I have the calculation here both in round figures and in decimals. However, taking it at 2*d.*, that sum added to the Mint charge, that is 1½*d.* per ounce, would amount to 0·9938. Thus we have a total of very nearly one per cent., which happens to be just the rate of seignorage on gold which our Imperial Government has imposed upon us in our Indian Mint operations and in those of Australia. There is a delay in the delivery of coin in those countries. It requires consideration, whether it should be kept up, because those countries are differently circumstanced as regards their proximity to the gold-producing districts. That might require adjustment. The seignorage of one per cent. ought to be made common to all the countries included in the Monetary Convention. With France there would be no difficulty; in fact, if the figures I have quoted be correct, it would seem that her present seignorage, if we include the estimate for delay in delivery, is within a small fraction of one per cent. The Mints of Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Austria may probably be found not to be charging very materially different rates. I proceed to show that with this ratio of seignorage our present Mint ratio of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce of gold bullion will positively be maintained if a seignorage of one per cent. be charged, and the weight of the sovereign reduced by the weight of gold corresponding with 2*d.* In comparing the proposed international standard with the existing standard, we must obviously find the Mint ratio borne

* Or for silver coin to 23,330*l.*

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in each case by 440 grains (which is the present standard). The ounce of international standard would, at nine tenths fine, contain only 432 grains pure, instead of 440 grains of present standard at eleven twelfths fine. In other words, it would coin into 3*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.* per ounce, as contrasted with the Mint ratio now in force of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce. But gold bullion when it gets into the possession of the Mint, and is found eleven twelfths fine, or 440 grains pure gold, would coin into 3*l.* 18*s.* 6¾*d.* of international standard instead of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* the ounce, showing a difference or nominal augmentation of 8¼*d.* per ounce. Before it got into the hands of the Mint authorities, it would be subject to the new statutory excise of one per cent. (for seignorage) at the Bank of England, including the ·1605 per cent., or 1½*d.* per ounce, as now charged by that establishment. The balance of the one per cent. would belong to the Exchequer. If the total to the Bank of England and the Exchequer were exactly equal to the 2*d.* in the 1*l.* reduced Mint ratio or value of the new pound, the whole seignorage, excise, or deduction would be about 8¼*d.*, which deducted from 3*l.* 18*s.* 6¾*d.* of new currency would leave exactly 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* of coin to pay net to every bringer of an ounce of old standard gold. So the old standard of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce for eleven twelfths fine gold would not be interfered with. The enhanced value of this out-turn of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* coin as compared with bullion values would exactly compensate in the transaction for not getting 3*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* of new currency. For it may easily be seen that the new coins of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* in amount are worth exactly 8¼*d.* more than an ounce of bullion of present old standard, 440 grains pure, as the bullion, before it can become coin, is chargeable with the seignorage of 8¼*d.*, which the coin (as an international currency) is for ever free from. If, as proposed, the seignorage be not made exactly proportionate to the 2*d.* in the pound (or to ·008333), but be made for international and domestic convenience an even one per cent., then the seignorage will be, in the case we are examining, a little under 9½*d.* With more minute decimal calculations, even this slight deviation would nearly disappear; but what precedes is a sufficiently near approximation expressed in the present denominations of our coinage, in which the plan might probably have to be worked.

In this country the bullion operations and the coinage operations have been so intimately mixed up together by this 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, the fixed Mint ratio, that it is quite impossible to separate the two operations. I will hand in a paper referring to this subject. (*The same was handed in, and is as follows*) :—

In considering the question of a re-adjustment of the Mint Exchange or measure between coin and bullion, it must be observed that there is satisfactory historical precedent for such a course. We have remarked that the ratio of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce is empirical. It may even turn out on inquiry that the alteration to 3*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.* international standard fineness would be less empirical, and nearer to the real present ratio of gold, as measured by silver, in the open market for bullion.* The English standard until 1816 was a silver one, with the collateral alternative standard of gold coins in a fixed proportion settled by Royal Proclamations and Mint indentures according to the then assumed ratio of gold to silver. Here we have ample precedent for re-adjustment, and the gold discoveries of the last 15 years appear to call for something of the kind being again considered. The 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce was originally authorized by Charles II. But the government of William and Mary increased it to a larger amount of gold coin per ounce of bullion. This, however, as shown by Sir Isaac Newton and others, was still an over estimation of gold, and made the coined guinea (for pounds were not then in existence) equal to 21*s.* 6*d.* instead of to its normal 21*s.* in silver. Silver coins could not, in this state of things, remain in circulation; they were melted (just as the French five-franc pieces have been of late years), and the government of George I. (A.D. 1717) again changed to the ratio which has since prevailed.† But it is no "law which altereth not," as some would fain construe it, neither is its amendment, or re-adjustment to the wants of the day, any more of a confiscation or disturbance of contracts than occurs in the imposition of any new tax or revision of fiscal arrangement which is found necessary. The imposition of income tax on funded income from stock was a much greater disturbance of vested rights, and, notwithstanding, has been cheerfully accepted in this country.

There may be a disposition to urge that instead of our reducing our sovereign to the value and weight of 25 francs French gold coin, the latter might be increased by 0·832 per cent. in value, and in its fineness and weight made identical with the English gold coin. The answer to this is substantially that the inconveniences and difficulties would be too great. It would necessitate the calling in and re-coinage, at a large expense, of the vast amount of gold which has been minted in France during the period of the practical displacement of the silver coinage. In England, on the contrary, there would be no difficulty as regards the present gold coin, as the chief part would leave a profit on re-coinage, whilst the remainder is already, by current wear and tear, reduced by about the same value of pure gold, *i.e.* twopence in the pound on the average, since the date of its issue from the Mint, as would nearly serve in the proposed plan to make our coin international.

The following Diagram may be found useful as a table for the conversion of one denomination of international coin into the units of other denominations:—

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* The pure silver in one shilling of the present coinage is 80·7273 grains. Therefore the pure silver in one pound sterling's worth of silver coin (*i.e.* in 20 shillings) is 1614·546 grains.

The pure gold in 1*l.* is 113·0016 grains. Therefore the proportion of silver to gold in the British currency since the year 1816 has been 14·287 to 1 (*i.e.* $\frac{1614 \cdot 546}{113 \cdot 0016}$)

In the proposed new international coinage it is not suggested that the silver coinage of Great Britain should be altered; consequently the pure silver in one shilling would still be 80·7273 grains, or in 20 shillings (*i.e.* one pound's worth) 1614·546 grains.

The pure gold in 1*l.* of the new international coin or 25-franc piece would be (as now it is in France) 7·25806125 grammes, *i.e.*, 112·0677 grains troy weight, instead of 113·0016 grains (as now it is in England).

The proportionate ratio between silver and gold (as fixed by the English laws regulating the gold standard and silver token coinage) instead of being 14·287 to one, as we have just now explained, would become 14·407 to 1 (*i.e.* $\frac{1614 \cdot 546}{112 \cdot 0677}$)

We proceed to show that such a proportion of 14·407 to 1, although still empirical, is, in fact, "less empirical and nearer "to the real present ratio of gold as measured by silver in the "open market for bullion."

The present market price of bar silver at London, *i.e.* of silver bullion of Mint standard ·925 fine, is 5*s.* 1¼*d.* (or 0·2552l.) per ounce troy of 480 grains.

The pure silver in 0·2552l. worth of bullion is therefore 444 grains, and 1*l.* would purchase 1739·743 grains of pure silver. It follows that as the pure gold in 1*l.* is 113·0016 grains we have the ratio of $\frac{1739 \cdot 743}{113 \cdot 0016}$ or 15·395 to 1 now existing between the variable market price of silver bullion, and the so-called Mint price of gold fixed by legislation in England.

And 14·407 to 1 approaches more nearly to 15·395 to 1, than does 14·287 to 1.

† *Vide* Table A. *ante*.

DIAGRAM of International Gold Coinage of Seven Denominations: Five now adopted by nearly 100 million people, two in use by 30 million people; and the whole Seven Denominations suited, in combination, for use by 350 million people.

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	Gold Coins of the Convention of December 1865, with the addition of British Coins at 25 fr. = £1.	Weight in Gold of uniform fineness. (Nine-tenths.)	Weight of Pure Gold.	Table for conversion of each Denomination into the others. Pound Sterling. British. Austrian. Portuguese.	Dollar. American.	Florin. South German, British. Rupee. Indian.	Franc. French, Italian, Swiss, Belgian, Roman, Austrian, Greek, &c.
		Grammes.	Grammes.				
A.	100 francs Doubloon or Double Eagle	32·25806	29·03225	4·	20·	40·	100·
B.	50 francs Eagle Double Sovereign	16·12903	14·51613	2·	10·	20·	50·
C.	25 francs Sovereign Half Eagle	8·06451	7·25806	1·	5·	10·	25·
D.	20 francs	6·45161	5·80645	·8	4·	8·	20·
E.	12½ francs Half Sovereign	4·03225	3·62903	·5	2·5	5·	12·50
F.	10 francs	3·22580	2·90322	·4	2·	4·	10·
G.	5 francs	1·61290	1·45161	·2	1·	2·	5·
	Fractional Table for use in accounts			·15 ·1 ·04	·75 ·50 ·20	1·50 1· ·40	3·75 2·50 1·

Note.—The coins marked B., C., and E. would include the British coinage under the terms of the Convention of December 1865. The weights of the present sovereign and half-sovereign may be stated, for comparison with the intrinsic weights in column 4, at 7·318444 and 3·659222 grammes respectively. The coins A. and B. of say £4 and £2 respectively are permissive under the Convention, and included in its schedules, but they are too heavy and large to be convenient types, and except in American currency, may be classed rather amongst medals and pattern pieces, like the £5 pieces and double sovereigns in our numismatic cabinets. The working gold coins of the Convention are therefore only three in number, D., F., and G., the napoleon, half-napoleon, and quarter-napoleon. Add to them the new sovereign and half-sovereign, C. and E. say under the names of victoria and half-victoria, at 25 francs and 12½ francs exactly, and the Anglo-French monetary system will carry the civilized world with it.

308. (*Chairman.*) I apprehend that you would make those international coins legal tenders in all countries?—Yes, the gold coins.

309. Would you recommend any arrangement whatever as to the subsidiary coins?—Not at present, though I hold a very strong opinion upon the desirability of decimalizing our coinage. I have myself printed a plan which it seems to me would work very well in connexion with this international scheme.* It is chiefly based upon, and carries out the recommendations of the parliamentary majorities in favour of the pound and mil scheme, which I hold to be the only one which has the smallest chance of success. The matter has been debated now for close upon half a century, and at one time it seemed to be making progress. Since then it has been retarded by circumstances, but I hope that this may be an opportunity for reviving public interest in the matter. If we introduced such a system as is proposed, it would tend to a great simplification of our accounts with other countries. At the same time, as regards coins of circulation, I do not think it would be at all expedient to have a convention with regard to silver coins. They get so worn that it is utterly impossible after a certain time to discover with any great precision from what mint they may have proceeded, at least that is the case with many foreign coins; we have all seen instances of it. Then again some of the parties to the convention have metal of different kinds. That occurs in the case of the Swiss subsidiary coins, which are of nickle, and some German states mix some very small part of silver with some other metal, so that the coin is more like plated coin than anything else. Some other countries have a copper coinage, whilst France and England have the advantage of a bronze coinage.

310. You would not think it necessary to make any arrangement with respect to the receipt of the subsidiary coin of one country in another?—I think not. I think it is desirable to exclude that at first.

311. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) Without entering into the question of whether or not the subsidiary coins should be a legal tender in all the countries entering into the Convention, are you of opinion that we should derive the advantages you have been pointing out from making the sovereign an international coin, even if we left the subsidiary coins just as they are?—I think we should decidedly get the advantages I have spoken of if we entered into the Convention with the sovereign and half-sovereign. If it is necessary for the sake of our colonial possessions to coin a dollar or a 4*s.* piece, I should see no objection to that. I observe that the states entering into the Convention act in the most liberal spirit with regard to the introduction of coins not accepted in the larger countries. For example, there are some coins admitted in the Papal States which are of a different denomination from those accepted in the other countries. Although the new coins of the Papal States are mostly of the same kind and denomination as those of the other countries, yet they wanted and were allowed to retain their pieces of 2½ francs and others of 25 centimes as subsidiary coins; whilst in France we know that the 25 centime pieces have been discontinued and called in, and that the two-franc 50 centimes piece does not exist. Notwithstanding that, France and the other countries already in the Convention have approached these minor arrangements in a very liberal manner.

312. Although the wear and tear of the sovereign is not so considerable as it is in the silver coinage, still we know that it is considerable; would it not therefore be necessary for the different countries to enter into some arrangements for the withdrawal of all light sovereigns?—That is already provided for by an article of the Convention.

313. And that provision would be in your opinion satisfactory?—I think it would be amply sufficient.

314. Supposing the international coins were not made a legal tender, but were received at the different treasuries, should we to a considerable extent or to

* *Vide* Extract annexed to the present Evidence from a Paper in the Journal of the Society of Arts for 10th January 1868.

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the full extent, reap the advantages that you have spoken of, or would you think it altogether necessary that they should be legal tenders ?—I observe that in the Convention nothing is said as to obligatory legal tender, it is only stated that these various coins will be received at the various public treasuries of the respective countries. At the same time I have no doubt that receiving them at the treasuries of the different countries has the same effect as making them legal tenders, it inspires a perfect confidence in the coin. The public know that if they are at a loss they can take it to the public treasury, and that they will be reimbursed for it.

315. There generally is very great difficulty in passing any Swiss silver money or small coins in France I believe ?—I have no doubt it may be so. The silver money is subsidiary coin, and is therefore exterior to the purview of the Convention. I should not recommend that silver coins should be international, owing to the circumstance of the wear and tear and the difficulty in understanding the combinations and subdivisions of such coins. Where a shilling got worn it might be difficult to distinguish it from a franc; we have ourselves occasionally passed quantities of metal even in London the origin of which we have been unable to decide.

316. It is said that there are Roman coins in circulation in this country at the present moment ?—Yes.

317. However, you consider that if the gold coins were receivable at the public treasuries we should practically derive the same advantage or nearly so as if they were made a legal tender ?—I think so. I think it would not be necessary that they should be an obligatory legal tender; their being receivable at the treasuries would have a sufficient effect, because, particularly as regards this country, our insular position would prevent such a constant immigration of the foreign coin as would occur in the case of a country trafficking with neighbouring countries along a very widely extended frontier. Here we have only a limited number of ports, and seamen arriving at home would generally get paid in their own coin.

318. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Are you possessed of any authoritative statement of the amount of pure gold actually in a napoleon or a 20-franc piece as distinguished from its reputed value ?—We have the authoritative statement of this Convention.

319. Do you happen to have it with you ?—I have the text of the Convention here in French, and also my English translation; it is printed at the end of the Procés Verbaux in French. The words used in the French version are "poids droit," which I should translate "correct weight." The napoleon is there given 6·45161, and then there is an allowance of weight for deficiency of two millièmes.

320. What is the coinage in pure gold in grammes ?—I consider that the term "correct weight" involves the necessity of our believing that this two millièmes deduction is taken off, that they do not in point of fact refer to the exercise of a seignorage, and that is paid for by the public. I think that is the fair inference from these words. I apprehend you confine me to these words.

321. In grammes I understand it to be 5·0864; the question is simply whether that is the amount of gold which is to be found in the napoleon, or whether it is the amount of bullion which it will command in exchange ?—I believe that these weights are intended to convey the impression that that is the correct actual weight of standard gold. The standard gold values are given here, but the pure gold values can be easily found by deducting the one tenth from those values.

322. (*Mr. Smith.*) I think you have stated that you would not make the subsidiary coins legal tenders in this country ?—No, I do not think that it would be necessary.

323. Supposing we decimalized our currency, would you think it desirable to have an identical denomination of subsidiary coins ?—No, I do not think so. I think our 1*l.* stated decimally would be thoroughly well understood by the whole populations of the countries comprised in this Convention; they are so well educated in the use of the decimal system (they have that very great commercial advantage over us) that they will have no difficulty whatever in understanding the pound sterling as decimally divided.

324. I think you stated that the advantage of international statistics was that they could be read by everybody ?—Precisely.

325. Do you not think that the same advantage would result from a subsidiary coinage of identical denomination ?—I think so, if it were possible to adopt any common unit, but every country has been so habituated for a lengthened antecedent period to a particular unit, that you would have all the difficulties of education, and familiarity with prices expressed in a gold unit as it is here to contend with in introducing the change; for example, as regards England, notwithstanding the non-existence of the one pound for many centuries as a coin in circulation, we know that accounts were always kept in pounds, and that is so mixed up with the whole commercial, financial, and social history of this country, that I think it would be very distasteful to the country at large to adopt any other unit as our coin of account. And I think also we should not be meeting the spirit of this Convention if we had different coins of account from those of circulation. On these grounds I am very much opposed individually to this introduction, as a unit of account as well as of circulation of so small a coin as the ten-franc piece. It would puzzle the heads best used to calculation to convert such a unit into pounds sterling, and, *vice versâ*, to convert pounds sterling into ten-franc pieces.

326. You think that it would be desirable to establish throughout the world a monetary unit, that is a unit of moneyed account ?—I do not think that that is necessary. The chief object aimed at in the Monetary Convention, as I understand it, is the establishment of easily commensurable denominations of coin which would be received in all the countries.

327. How would your writing of English monies be understood in France or in Italy ?—The British pound sterling, which would be the coin in use in Great Britain, Austria, and Portugal, because the Austrians are just joining this Convention, would be converted into the American dollar, supposing America to join this Convention, simply by multiplication by five; it would be converted into the florin of England, South Germany, and into the rupee of India, if India could be included in the Convention, by multiplication by ten; and into the French, Italian, Swiss, Roman, Belgian, Austrian, and Greek francs by multiplication by 25, which is exceedingly easy. The multiplication is done by adding two ciphers, and dividing by four, whereas the conversion of the ten-franc piece into our own 1*l.* would be exceedingly inconvenient.

328. Is there any necessity for having the 1*l.* ?—The 1*l.* would in the first place enter very conveniently into the system of those other countries; it is a multiple of five francs. The gold five-franc piece, and its multiples to any extent which may be found convenient, are all equally acceptable I believe to all the countries of this Convention.

329. Could you adopt it without altering the whole of our coinage in this country ?—You certainly could by this imposition of seignorage, which I have endeavoured to explain the necessity of. With our peculiar bullion arrangements I believe we could in future coin our sovereign to weigh exactly the 25 francs of the other countries of the Convention, so that with the seignorage on gold it would be equal to the 25 francs plus the twopence, because the possessor of the coin is not subject to the same charge of seignorage that the possessor of the bullion it contains is, because before he can turn it into the coin of our country he must have that amount of seignorage deducted from the gold he delivers, or what amounts to the same thing, he must pay it in ready money to

the Mint or to the Bank of England as the agent of the Mint.

330. Would you not have the same advantage if you coined your gold into pieces of some other denominations?—No; you would then have units of circulation different from the unit of account, and that a unit of account which is exceedingly convenient, and which is rather the envy of some nations which have smaller units, because it is a more compact form of expressing large figures. For example, a sum expressed in pounds sterling is less trouble to the mind than a large sum expressed in francs, where the number of figures is so very much greater.

331. Are the commercial transactions of the world composed chiefly of monies of the lower denomination, or of the higher?—Certainly of the higher, because the merchant deals in a wholesale way. The smaller transactions are not so important, because as regards the small dealings of every day life, with our servants and workmen, those people have little to do with foreign denominations of money, in fact, many of them hardly know the names of the foreign countries.

332. Have the shopkeepers and manufacturers nothing to do with them?—I think the proposed arrangement would tend to an entire simplification. For instance, in the book trade, a book which is worth 1*l.* would be understood as being worth 25 francs in Paris, if we entered into the Convention. Now there is a complicated exchange operation for the bookseller to go into,—there is the exchange of the day, and there is the fraction of the intrinsic par of exchange to be taken into account.

333. Supposing we adopted the French notation, would it not be equally easy for the bookseller with the 1*l.*?—I hold that it would be too great a confusion for the public of this country to require them to keep all their accounts in francs. Our present pound would enable us to keep accounts as between this country and India, and as between this country and Austria (supposing them to join this Convention) with no necessity for any conversion at all; you would just move the decimal point one place; and we are just as much interested in maintaining these easily convertible relations in monetary transactions with Austria and with India as we are in having such relations with France or Italy, or any other country. It is impossible to meet them all.

334. How could we meet India without making a change in our currency; the rupee is only worth 1*s.* 10*d.* intrinsically?—It seems to be the general impression in India that the resort to a gold currency is absolutely indispensable and inevitable.

335. Taking things as they exist?—It would not help us as regards India, because India has a different standard.

336. I thought you stated that it would?—If India would join the Convention it would.

337. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) You mentioned just now that a bookseller in an operation between this country and Paris has to consider the exchange of the day?—Yes.

338. I presume that would be the case under any circumstances, would it not?—No; I apprehend that if the sovereign was understood as being exactly 25 francs, he would get a Post Office order, and would know exactly the extent of the expense to which he was exposed; that would be a matter of 3*d.* or 4*d.*; and the public revenue would be a gainer by this arrangement. The operations of retail trade would be vastly simplified as regards remitting small sums of money; for instance, say I happen to have at this moment a certain small balance to remit to Paris; it is inconvenient to remit it. I have to go to a banker; give a name, and get an order drawn upon a particular bank. If I could get a Post Office order, the party in Paris would understand it immediately, because he could go to the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, or to some other Post Office, and get his money at once.

339. I suppose the inconvenience of making the proposed change in our coinage would fall about as heavily upon the insurance companies, from the many calculations they have to make, as on any other class of the community?—I can hardly say.

340. Would not any change in our monetary system involve many and intricate calculations on the part of the insurance companies?—No; I do not think that would be so, because our contracts are usually issued in pounds sterling, or at a fixed rate of exchange.

341. The payments for life insurance would all have to be altered, would they not?—Yes; nothing is easier, because all the insurance companies conduct their valuations upon the decimal system. We are obliged to reduce our sterling money to decimals before we can make any calculation.

342. In the case of a merchant, the calculations he makes are, we will say, for three or six months, and therefore at the end of a few months they would all have run off, whereas the operations of the insurance companies are spread over a great number of years; it occurred to me, therefore, that those engaged in insurance undertakings would be those upon whom the trouble occasioned by the proposed change would fall more heavily than upon any other class of the community?—No; I apprehend that it would not give us trouble particularly; it would not be absolutely necessary, even in giving a receipt for a premium which had been settled to be 25*l.* 15*s.*, we will say, that we should state it at 25·75*l.*, because the public would understand what they had contracted with us for. But, if so required to be stated, it would be equally convenient to us.

343. Then you do not think that the trouble to the insurance companies would be very material?—Certainly not.

344. I believe most, or a considerable number, of the insurance companies have business abroad?—A great many of them have.

345. I presume that business would be beneficially affected by the change?—Yes; I think so.

346. Therefore, without being authorized to speak in their name, you would consider perhaps that the insurance companies would be disposed to support the change you have advocated?—Decidedly; for one thing it would avoid the necessity of fixing an arbitrary or an empirical rate of exchange for payments abroad.

347. Can you express the opinion of other insurance companies as well as of your own upon the subject?—I think the insurance companies would not have the smallest objection to the change; in fact their feeling is very much in favour of such a change taking place.

348. (*Mr. Smith.*) As a matter of fact if we adopted the 25-franc piece, and all the other nations adopted the system of reckoning their money by francs and centimes, it would involve a calculation to discover what amounts were parallel in our country to amounts in theirs?—Yes it would.

349. (*Chairman.*) Do you think the change would cause any great inconvenience in the commercial or ordinary transactions of the country?—I think it would cause none whatever.

350. It would be necessary I suppose to adjust in some way or other the obligations expressed in the existing currency?—There are precedents for both courses; some nations have found it necessary to adopt a tariff upon making changes of this kind, others have not done so. Individually, I think it is worthy of consideration whether a tariff might not be entirely dispensed with, even if we did not introduce a seignorage. We have the example of a country like Holland making an alteration twice as great so late as the year 1839. The alteration made on that occasion in demonetizing gold, and taking to a silver standard, was a reduction of the weight of a florin from 9·613 grammes of fine silver to 9·450 grammes, that is about 17 per mille, or quite double the alteration we should require in this country for the proposed change. There are other precedents which might be named. Prussia made some alterations in the weight of her thaler without finding the necessity

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for a tariff. Similar alterations have also, I believe, been made in Spain within a not very remote period. But then we have certain precedents the other way. We have the law which was passed by the French Republic on the occasion of their adoption of the franc in place of the ancient livre. I have the exact particulars of that law, which I could, if your Lordship pleased, hand in to the Commission. It is a very interesting piece of legislation. The alteration amounted to one per cent. A tariff was constructed on that occasion (*see* p. 142). The alteration was in the inverse sense of what would be required here, because the old livre was less in value than the new franc, consequently it was an alteration in the way of raising the value. The new franc was (I am speaking from memory, but I think I am accurate) converted at the rate of one livre and three deniers, and the livre was converted into the new franc, that is the present franc, at the rate of $\frac{99}{100}$, i.e. ·99 for the one livre. But there was rather a curious circumstance in the application of that law. One would probably have thought that the interest on the national debt would have been reduced as expressed in the new currency, but they allowed it to remain at the increased standard. I believe that can only be explained by a reference to the history of the period, from which it appears that some advantages had been taken away from the fund-holders of the Revolutionary Government in what was called the operation of the tiers consolidés, or some financial operations of that kind, and this was looked upon as a sort of compensation to them. Therefore, if we look to that as a precedent for dealing with the interest on the national debt, we find that the oracle gives an uncertain and even a paradoxical answer to that question. Greece has established a tariff in joining this Monetary Convention. The reason of that is evidently that the difference between the old and the new coins was so great, amounting to nearly ten per cent., that such a revision was absolutely necessary. This is an extract from the Greek law of the 10th of April 1867, by which that kingdom joined the Convention.

(The witness here read the articles in this law establishing a tariff for the conversion of existing debts, interest, and pensions, from old into new currency).

351. (*Mr. Longfield.*) Is not the result of the examples you have given this, that wherever the loss by the introduction of the new coinage fell upon the nation as against its creditors a tariff was adopted, but wherever the loss fell upon the creditors of the nation no allowance was made?—No; in the case of France it was otherwise.

352. You gave a reason for there being no allowance in the case of France, I think?—Yes; it was not necessary under the circumstances.

353. (*Chairman.*) Is there anything else you wish to state to the Commission?—I suppose it is not quite useless to refer to the case of America. There is a project of law before the Senate, which is meeting with some opposition there. The project of law has been framed inadvertently, without provision for a tariff, although the proposed reduction in the dollar is 3·53 per cent. to make it international, and this cannot be compensated by an increase of the existing seignorage, which is already high. But, in the case of England, where we make no charge for seignorage, and stand in a liberal manner before the rest of the world in that respect, and where our system of converting bullion into pounds sterling is a very artificial one, it may be found practicable to dispense with any tariff, provided this plan of the reduction of our sovereign be combined with one of charging a seignorage upon bullion.

354. Would you, for instance, allow a man who at present owes 1,000*l.* to discharge his debt by 1,000*l.* of the new currency?—Yes; *primâ facie* it might appear that he had the advantage of the 1,000 twopences, which would be 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; but, practically, the 1,000*l.* which he gives to his creditor would, in the hands of the creditor, as they are relieved from the seignorage which bullion would be charged with, be equal in purchasing value to the amount of bullion, plus that difference. Consequently, he would in his turn, by the adoption of this, as it seems to me, very effectually compensating machinery of the seignorage, be put into precisely the same position.

355. (*Mr. Longfield.*) Then do you think that 1*l.* which would only be worth 25 francs can, by any juggle, be made equal in value to the 1*l.* which at present represents 25 francs 20 centimes?—It can be so, by your imposition, upon the holders of bullion and the future possessors of bullion, of this seignorage. The enhancement, as is observed by Mr. McCulloch, of the value of the currency by imposition of a seignorage, is prevented by the reduction in weight of the sovereign as compared with the bullion.

356. Must not the new coin be worth more than 25 francs, or else be worth less than the old pound?—Our standard is so mixed up with the nominal bullion price of an ounce of gold that that does not follow.

357. Perhaps you will write down your calculation?—I have endeavoured in the paper I have read to give the calculation.

358. It appears to me that if I can now get 25 francs 20 centimes for 1*l.*, and if I shall then get 1*l.* which will not produce so much in French money, it cannot be so valuable as the old one?—It only means that you can now get the pure gold contained in those 25 francs 20 centimes; and, if the possession of the new coin gives you the same advantage, owing to the imposition of the seignorage, over the holder of the bullion, you may be recompensed in a precisely similar manner. The person apparently injured (if we may use the term) by it would be the possessor of bullion at the time, because, at present, he can convert his bullion into sterling at the price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce. He merely pays 1½*d.* per ounce, which is only a nominal charge for the conversion into coin; but hereafter, if these arrangements were made, before he could turn his ounce of gold into coin, there would be a seignorage deducted from it. But he would be compensated in paying for the seignorage by getting a larger amount of coin for his bullion than before the change.

359. Then if it keeps its value it cannot be exchanged for 25 francs 20 centimes?—Certainly.

360. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) Your argument is this, that though it is very true you take out of the sovereign twopennyworth of value, still you add to it two pennyworth of value on the other hand by limiting the quantity, and imposing a seignorage upon all who bring bullion to be coined?—Yes.

361. (*Mr. Longfield.*) But then it becomes more valuable than 25 francs of French money?—If the coins were equal in fineness and weight, and if the Mint regulations of the two countries were the same, it would not be so. I was obliged to mix up this question of the Mint regulations with the matter. If the Mint regulations of the countries in the Convention were equal there would be strictly commensurable quantities in the case of the 25 francs and 1*l.*, but otherwise they would merely have the appearance of being so, and not the reality, unless we made the Mint regulations identical.

The witness withdrew.

(*Referred to in answer to Question* 309.)

EXTRACT from a Paper by Mr. FREDERICK HENDRIKS, in the Journal of the Society of Arts for January 10th, 1868.

On the present position of the decimal system of coinage in England, and the favourable opportunity which now presents itself for carrying into effect a practical scheme for decimalizing the pound below the florin, and at the same time making our coinage really international.

We have always been under the impression that the Committee which reported to the House of Commons in August 1853, and recommended the withdrawal of the half-crown, the threepenny and fourpenny pieces, and the introduction of copper coins of one, two, and five mils,

and of silver coins of 10 and 20 mils, might have made a better choice as regards some of the new coins to be introduced.* Their proposition in favour of the retention of the shilling as 50 mils, and of the sixpence as 25 mils exactly, has been popularized into an indispensable part of the decimal scheme. This policy of conciliation by promising to retain all our present silver coins so far down as the sixpence inclusive, has indeed been a policy of weakness, as it has opened up a way of attack by the enemies of the whole scheme.

The cardinal principle that should be strictly adhered to in all coins of circulation of a low enough denomination to be mixed up with the daily, nay, momently, life of the whole community, as, for example, is the case with the shilling and its subdivisions, consists in such coins being arranged according to a scale that shall admit of the following conditions:—(1) Of change being given wholly in either of two denominations of the lower sort, so as not to require absolutely any mixing up of various sorts of lesser coins; and (2) of change being given by binary steps, *i.e.*, susceptible of successive division by two, which is an advantage pre-eminently attaching to our existing system of coinage.

Such a principle would be entirely lost in the practical working of the present shilling and sixpence, in connexion with the proposed coinage of the lower denominations of 10 and 20 mils in silver, and one, two, and five mils in copper. Change for say a shilling, or 50 mils, is required. If given in 2-mil pieces it requires 25 of them, a most inconveniently large number to count, and leading to loss of time in the innumerable small transactions of daily life. In fact, giving change for a shilling would always require, as at present, the giver of change to offer one coin of the next denomination (the sixpence) in silver, and the remainder in copper pieces of the smallest possible number. In present coinage this change consists in six of the penny pieces of copper, or twelve halfpenny pieces, or a mixed average number (9) of penny and halfpenny pieces. Thus it is obvious that change for sixpence in copper† is involved in every normal change of shillings as well as sixpences. Here, with 1, 2, or 5-mil pieces, there will be a complete break down. Change in 1-mil pieces or new farthings is out of the question; in 2-mil pieces or new halfpence it would be impossible, as $2 \times 12 = 24$, or 1 mil wanting. In 5-mil pieces it is easy, as $5 \times 5 = 25$.

But whilst this one way of giving change is the only way which would be practicable, it is fraught with intolerable inconvenience. In the first place, the change can neither be halved nor quartered at all, although the same value, the sixpence, now can be, by recourse to only one denomination of lesser coin for the halving, or one or two denominations for the quartering. In the second place, what is, if possible, a more embarrassing result, would arise. The 5-mil piece is the most inconvenient and impracticable copper coin that could possibly have been devised for change, as it would be impossible to halve or quarter it, or to split it up at all into any fractions except fifths, made up either by five small 1-mil pieces, or else by two 2-mil pieces and one 1-mil piece.

It has sometimes been suggested that 5-mil pieces of new coinage, and 4, 2, and 1-mil pieces (to which last three the pence, halfpence, and farthings now current might be declared equal), would answer well as simultaneously circulating coins. This would, indeed, be confusion worse confounded, as it would much augment the complications and mistakes in giving change, besides introducing two coins nearly alike in value. A metallic currency should, in its various denominations, be always readily distinguishable, in the night as well as in the daytime, by the sense of touch. This alone would be a fatal objection to 4 and 5-mil pieces in the same circulation, and as to the necessity for the two on the score of convenience, we hold that also to be a mistake. For example, if at present a "penny farthing" ($1\frac{1}{4}d.$) is made up of two coins, what hardship would there be in the payment of five mils, also requiring two coins, a 4 and a 1-mil piece?

We may now ask, is no scheme possible which, whilst it shall preserve intact the vast superiority of the pound and mil over every other plan that has yet been recommended, will at the same time secure the chief benefits of the binary division and subdivision of coins to which this country is accustomed? Our answer to this is, that we fully believe such a scheme possible, and that its prompt adoption is both expedient and politic.

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In our explanations we shall have to travel a little over the same ground across which our remarks have led us, namely, to enlarge, by way of more adequate illustration, on what, since the publication of the report of the two Royal Commissioners, has gradually to a great extent indoctrinated itself into the public mind, as to the great advantage in the small transactions of every-day life, of having coins divisible like the shilling, sixpence, and penny by four, three, and two successive halvings respectively, instead of having coin like the franc, half-franc, and two sous, divisible only by two halvings and one halving respectively.

Nothing can be truer than that, in the minute, ever-recurring wants of life, it is most important that we should have as many factors and divisors as possible of the small coins of circulation. On this groundwork the pound and mil scheme sets out with an immediate advantage to the poorer classes, in securing to them a one-thousandth instead of a one nine-hundred-and-sixtieth division of the pound, a fiftieth instead of a forty-eighth division of the florin, and so on with the lower denominations of coin. So far well, but directly we come to dealings with 50 mils and 25 mils (the new names for the worth of the present shilling and sixpence), we have reason for surprise at their retention as coins of circulation having been hitherto recommended by the advocates, in and out of Parliament, of the pound and mil scheme. It has already been explained, that to give change for a shilling or sixpence in mils would occasion intolerable difficulties and loss of time. It is equally plain that halving and quartering of 50 and 25 mils is also impossible, so far as coins of circulation are concerned.

Why then retain the shilling or the sixpence as coins of circulation, when, as is well known, they would not be coins of account in the complete decimal system, the steps in which are exclusively reserved to the 1-1000th, 1-100th, and 1-10th of a pound sterling—in other words, to the mil, cent, and florin?

Our answer to such a question would most unhesitatingly be, that the shilling and the sixpence should be abolished as coins of circulation in the decimal system, because something better could be substituted for them, and that the only properly constituted coins of circulation that should in future be struck at the Mint are:—

Gold.				
Sovereign	equal	1,000 mils	...	(to be so marked).
Half-sovereign	„	500 mils, or	$\frac{1}{2}$£	„
Silver				
Florin	equal	100 mils, or	$\frac{1}{10}$£	
40-mil piece	„	40 „	$\frac{1}{25}$£	
20-mil piece	„	20 „	$\frac{1}{50}$£	
10-mil piece (cent)	„	10 „	$\frac{1}{100}$£	
Copper (Bronze).				
4-mil piece	equal	4 mils, or	$\frac{1}{250}$£	
2-mil piece	„	2 „	$\frac{1}{500}$£	
1-mil piece	„	1 „	$\frac{1}{1000}$£	

Of course it would take a few years for the new coinage to be struck at the Mint, and in the meanwhile there could be no objection, as a temporary measure, to the shilling and sixpence circulating.

The 40-mil silver piece would be exactly equal to 4-5ths of the present shilling, and as it could be evenly divided, without fractions, by the factors 2, 4, 5, 8, and 10, it would be more convenient than the present shilling, which can be evenly divided, without fractions, by one factor less; viz., 2, 3, 4, and 6, or, with fractions, by 8.

The 20-mil silver piece would be exactly equal to 4-5ths of the present sixpence, and, as it is evenly divisible, without fractions, by 2, 4, 5, and 10, it would be more convenient than the present sixpence, divisible evenly by 2 and 3 only, or, with fractions, by 4 and 8.

The 10-mil silver piece would be equal to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ and 3-5ths of a farthing, of present coinage, or a fraction under $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ It would also be equal to exactly 1-10th of the present florin or two shilling piece, or 1-5th of the present shilling. The coinage of this piece, to be called a cent, as recommended by the Parliamentary Committee, &c., is of the utmost importance in completing the decimal system, as it would be both a coin of circulation and a coin of account. It is not, however, a coin capable of being converted conveniently into smaller change, except as five 2-mil pieces, and its division into two parts requires the use of the single mil coin with the 4-mil, just as the threepenny piece, our smallest silver coin at present, requires the halfpenny as well as the penny. But this is not of much moment, as the smallest coin of circulation in silver is mostly used in dividing the larger silver coins, and so small a coin as

* No crowns, half-crowns, or fourpenny pieces have been coined recently, the intention being to gradually let them disappear from the circulation. The crown is manifestly far too big for modern purses. The half-crown, however, has its friends and special uses, and, if the multiplication of the number of coins were not an objection, might very well have been continued with the florin in the new coinage. As the eighth of a pound it falls in conveniently not only with the duodecimal, but with the decimal scale also.

† We retain the conventional term copper for our new bronze coinage.

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10 mils is, like the threepenny piece, vastly less used than the copper pieces by the poor.

We suggest the above-described series of silver coins of circulation, as one which presents to the fullest possible extent all the advantages of divisibility that distinguish the present system, with other peculiar conveniences. They come nearer to 10 pence, 5 pence, and 2½*d.* of present coinage, which some will deem a more consistent effect in a decimal coinage, than is obtained by coins equal to 12, 6, and 3 pence, and there will be no difficulty in changing a present shilling or two sixpences into the new denominations of coin as they get into circulation from the Mint. Thus several combinations of smaller silver coins will make a shilling; for example, five of the 10-mil pieces or two of the 20-mil pieces with one of the 10-mil pieces; or one of the 40-mil pieces and one of the 10-mil pieces. The change of a single sixpence is, however, more complicated, as copper equal to five mils must be added to the two 10-mil pieces or one 20-mil piece. But it must be recollected that the Gordian knot could here be most readily cut by the sixpenny pieces being the first called-in coin by the Mint, as the current sixpences are worn so thin as to be discreditable to our present silver currency, the greater part of which will soon require to be melted and recoined.

Having thus completed our explanations as to the silver money, there remains little to be said as to the decimal copper (bronze) coinage. The 4, 2, and 1-mil pieces, *i.e.*, the 1-250th, 1-500th, and 1-1000th of a pound will compare most beneficially, as regards the poor, with our present penny, halfpenny, and farthing, the 1-240th, 1-480th, and 1-960th of a pound. Their equal divisibility by two and by four, and the fact that the lesser value (by 4 per cent.) of the new proposed, as compared with the present copper coins, will often be a saving and a gain to the thrifty and the needy, ought to commend the scheme to the notice of philanthropists and statesmen. As to difficulties about tolls and penny postages, and railway mileage, they can all be got over by fair adjustment and concessions. We will not libel the intelligence of the poor by asserting that they will have any difficulty in comprehending how to count in mils or new farthings instead of in shillings and pence. The impediments to the scheme being popular would entirely vanish if the friends of decimalization of our coinage, and, through that, of our weights and measures, could be induced to unite in supporting the scheme, of which an outline has now been imperfectly sketched. We entreat them to abandon at the outset the notion of coining a 5-mil piece. It has no more and no less consistency with the decimal system than the 4-mil piece, and we contend we have fully proved the surpassing advantages of the 4-mil piece, and its subdivisions of 2 mils and 1 mil.

We would earnestly hope that the decimalization of our coinage in Great Britain and all her colonies may, in the cause of education and of progress generally, be promptly carried out as a national measure, separately considered; it can at the same time be made an international measure, in concert with France and other countries, by joining the Convention of December 1865, in the same way as Austria proposes doing. By this means the sovereign would become exactly equal to 25 francs, the half-sovereign to 12·50 francs, the florin to 2½ francs, the 40-mil piece to 1 franc, the 20-mil piece to 50 centimes or ½ franc, the 10-mil piece to 25 centimes or ¼ franc, the 4-mil piece to 10 centimes or 2 sous, and the 2-mil piece to 5 centimes or 1 sou.

(*For other Papers handed in by Mr. Hendriks, see page* 142.)

Professor Leone Levi, F.S.A., F.S.S., &c. examined.

Prof. L. Levi, F.S.A., F.S.S.

362. (*Chairman.*) I believe you are professor at King's College, London, of the principles and practice of commerce and commercial law?—Yes.

363. You also are connected with almost all the societies and associations which have had questions of this kind under their consideration for some time past?—Yes. I am connected with two such bodies, the Metric Committee of the British Association, and the International Association for obtaining a uniform decimal system of measures, weights, and coins.

364. Your attention has been directed for some time past I think to questions of this description, and amongst others to the question of an international coinage?—Yes.

365. Have you formed an opinion upon the advantages of an international coinage?—I have. I have a very strong opinion that very great advantages would be derived from such a reform in the coinage of all countries as would lead to the introduction of a uniform system.

366. Will you state particularly what advantage you anticipate from the introduction of such a system?—In the first place the trade of the world is now very extensive, and much more bulky and large than ever it was. I have a table of the imports and exports of a number of countries in 1841 and in 1864, and I find that the total amount which 20 years ago was 534,000,000*l.* now reaches 1,432,000,000*l.*, showing an increase of 167 per cent. These large transactions necessitate considerable accounts and calculations, and it would be of immense utility if we could reduce them to one common unit. Further there is now a large amount of communication between nations. The railways have made a very considerable change in the relations of the different countries. There are at present very nearly 70,000 miles of railway in Europe and America. Persons and goods move to and fro much more extensively than they used before. Great advantage would be derived by travellers if there was one sole system of coinage, and by railway companies if the weights, measures, and coins of all countries were all alike. In sending goods from France, say to Russia, by a German railway, calculation must be made of the distance, and amount due to each railway over which the goods pass in proportion to the number of miles travelled; and such calculation of the amount due to each railway is very difficult and troublesome when we consider the diversities of coins, weights, and measures. A little time ago I had occasion to inquire at the goods station of the London and North-western Railway how the present system of weights and measures, apart from coin, operates; and I found that many parcels are sent to the goods department very late at night. Each of these parcels must be measured and weighed, and charged to the respective companies along whose lines they are conveyed in proportion to distance. The difficulty of making these calculations within a short space of time is so considerable that it produces a very great liability to error, and I understand that as many clerks are required to correct the errors made in this laborious and hurried method of transacting the business as are employed in conducting the transactions themselves. Now if this takes place as between one part of the kingdom and another, and with the same money, and the same weights and measures, how much more aggravated will be the difficulty as between different countries, having international communication by railway. I think these difficulties are very great, and are being felt more and more every day. Further, there have been of late many international exhibitions. These exhibitions are for the purpose of advancing civilization and industry; but we have had statements made by the juries at these exhibitions repeatedly that they could not easily compare the progress of different countries, in consequence of the varying units in which the information was given. The juries could not understand the quantities or value of the different descriptions of goods, and they made a declaration showing the necessity of having a uniform system. Further, the International Statistical Congress has moved in this matter. Ever since 1852 an International Statistical Congress has been held successively in Brussels, Paris, Vienna, London, Berlin, and recently in Florence. The object of these congresses is to endeavour to assimilate the method in which the statistics of the different countries are prepared in order to be able to compare the relative advance economical and social of all countries. But the data given in these national statistics are in different units; and the consequence is that you have an immense amount of trouble and difficulty in comparing the statements, even although the statisticians should agree to give the data in the same manner. The time spent in making these conversions or calcu-

lations is considerable. The Statistical Congress found it therefore absolutely necessary to endeavour to remove this difficulty, and at its various sittings in different places the Congress repeatedly passed resolutions affirming the desirability of having a uniform system of weights, measures, and coins. With a view to that object the Congress appointed an international committee to consider the best mode of arriving at this uniformity, and this international committee reported to the Congress at its sitting in Berlin. I have the report in my hand, prepared by Mr. Samuel Brown and myself. It is a report containing a good deal of information upon the state of the coinage in different countries. The conclusion then arrived at was, that if it was impossible to have one uniform system of coinage, we should endeavour to establish a similar degree of alloy, decimalization, and the reduction of the number of units to as few as possible. We recommended, however, the holding of a congress to discuss this special subject, and I consider that the Congress held in Paris in June last was, to a certain extent, in consequence of the recommendations of these several meetings of the Statistical Congress. I have thus established the fact that universal exhibitions, statistical congresses, increasing of travelling, and increasing commerce, render this uniformity absolutely necessary. I think that in an educational aspect it is also highly important. At this time, when it has become so important to extend the education of the working people and to introduce science and secondary education much more extensively, we must economize time as much as possible in education, and those branches of instruction which can be taught more expeditiously should certainly be so taught in order to save time for the higher branches of science. Now it is quite evident that uniformity in weights, measures, and coins, and the introduction of the decimal system would have an important effect in reducing the time spent in education. This perhaps generally will answer the question as to the advantage of a uniform system.

367. Assuming then that an international coinage would in your opinion be of great advantage, what is the change which you would make ?—Before answering this question, allow me to refer to the proceedings of the Paris Conferences. In June last there were two Conferences held in Paris on international coinage, one at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the other at the Palais de l'Industrie. Both these Conferences were presided over by the Prince Napoleon, and several members of the one attended also the other. When we came to consider, at the Palais de l'Industrie especially, what plan should be suggested with a view to the uniformity of coinage, we felt it exceedingly difficult to arrive at any unanimity as regards any one system, and therefore, simply as a compromise, still desiring, however, that a better and more decided uniformity should be introduced if possible, we decided upon the arrangement of taking the five francs as the basis. It was not decided to recommend the five francs as a unit in any case except where such countries wished it. The United States, for instance, wanted the five francs because they have the dollar. We decided to take the five francs because upon that basis nations might have a 10-franc or a 25-franc piece as suited them best. When afterwards I began to consider how such a recommendation would act upon the English system of coinage, and what change should be made with reference to it, I had in my own mind to balance the respective merits of either five francs, 10 francs, 15 francs, or 25 francs. A five francs gold piece as the unit for this country seemed to me quite untenable. The gold dollar is so very small that it is very easily lost ; it would be too costly to produce, and of too little value even as a unit. The 15 francs would not answer because it would not form a good decimal unit, and would not serve any purpose whatever. The choice therefore remained between the 10 francs and the 25 francs. The recommendation of the 25-franc piece, that is, to reduce the pound sterling to 25 francs, to make it the exact quintuple of the five francs, is founded on the supposition that it would adapt itself to the English sovereign, the coin in use in this country ; and certainly it has certain recommendations from that point of view. But when I came to consider how that was to be done, and what good it would do if done, I was very much perplexed and saw no advantage to be derived from it. If you adopt the 25 francs scheme you would have to reduce the quantity of gold to that extent, but you must remember that at the same time the recommendation of the Conference is to increase the alloy, making it one to ten instead of one to twelve. Now you would by that means have a larger sovereign in bulk with a less value. How could these two sovereigns stand side by side in circulation, having a different value ? It is true that the difference in value would be very trifling, but still there would be a difference. I cannot see how that would be got over. There are 100 millions or more of sovereigns in circulation worth 25 francs 20 centimes. If you issue sovereigns worth only 25 francs, a little larger even than the present ones, it would create considerable inconvenience, disorder, and confusion. It has been suggested that we could declare the present pound to be worth 25 francs ; but I cannot conceive how the pound which is worth 25·20 francs could by any method whatever be declared to be worth 25 francs. If you declare it of less value than it is it would be melted or exported. There is that difference. There it is, and you cannot touch it. If you make the change, to my mind, you must have a coin totally different, in order that there may be no mistake about it. Then further, if I were certain in my own mind that the 1*l.* could continue with the decimal system, that would be a consideration in favour of the 25 francs ; but I conceive that the result of Lord Overstone's Commission has been totally fatal to the pound and mil scheme. The resolution of Lord Overstone's Commission against the adoption of the pound and mil scheme was this ; it was the 9th :—"9. That the particular form of " decimal coinage proposed as the pound and mil " scheme cannot be looked upon as a well assured or " demonstrated improvement on our present coinage, " but must rather be considered as an experiment " of very doubtful result, accompanied, beyond all " question, by many serious transitorial difficulties. If that be so, then we should neither advance the decimal question in this country nor should we improve at all our position by the adoption of this scheme, whilst we should be introducing another item of difficulty in having two sovereigns of different value, side by side, in circulation at the same time.

368. On the whole, you object to the 25-franc scheme ?—Entirely.

369. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Would any part of your difficulty be in any way removed by giving a new name to the coin ?—I do not think the adoption of a new name would settle it, because you would have a coin precisely equal in size, or perhaps larger, and better looking and newer, very much like another coin at the same time in circulation, yet of less value. I think that is fatal ; and by no process that I can conceive of could you say that that to be worth 25 francs which is worth 25·20 francs. But, as I said, I am not at all satisfied with the pound and mil scheme. I do not think that it would ever be tenable, and this would only introduce another item of difficulty. There is another difficulty with respect to the 25 francs, that after you have made the change you will still have to make calculations, and to multiply or divide the accounts of other countries by five or 25. Thus we should not attain that which we wish to attain, and I think when you do enter into a laborious, expensive, and troublesome change you should endeavour to make the reform as perfect as possible in a permanent manner, and not with the view of having to change it again in 10,

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15, or 20 years afterwards. Upon all consideration, therefore, I reject the 25-franc scheme altogether. When now I come to the 10 francs it seems to me to have great advantages. You have there a unit in gold which is precisely a multiple of 10 of the coinage of the nations which have joined in the Convention. You have only to remove a comma from one figure to another and you have at once the accounts converted into the 10 francs. You have, moreover, a perfectly decimal system. One inconvenience, I think, of the pound and mil scheme, or of the decimalization of the pound in any form, is that you have three decimal fractions which really encumber the accounts very much. In this 10 francs scheme I think it would be better to have only two; to have the ducat or whatever other name you give to it and the pence. I do not think it is necessary to bring up the thousandth part in every transaction. I would certainly divide the penny into 10 centimes for general use when wanted, but I would not introduce the centime as a money of account. There is yet another important advantage of this plan, as contrasted with the other. In the 25-franc piece you only assimilate the integral unit, and all the other coins remain precisely the same as at present, that is, different in different countries. The pound would be alike, but nothing more. The cent and mil of this country would not correspond with the cent and mil of France or America. Even if the French should coin a 25-franc piece there would be a single coin alike in France and in this country, but the tenth part of the 25 francs here would not be equal to any coin at present in France. You will assimilate the integral unit and no more, which I think would be a disadvantage. With the 10-franc piece I would join the issue of a tenpenny piece.

370. (*Chairman.*) I think we will not go into the subsidiary coins, if you please?—It is part of the question as bearing upon the advantage and disadvantage of the rival schemes.

371. Will you state it shortly?—By adopting the 10-franc piece you would have equality both in the subsidiary and in the integral unit, which I think is a great advantage in the 10-franc piece. At the Paris Conference there was certainly a desire to go further. I do not think that uniformity is considered as attained by the system of compensation, or by balancing 5, 15, and 25. It is only an expedient to be resorted to if we cannot do better, but it would be decidedly better to have one common unit. I consider it very important for France to change the unit from the franc to the 10 francs, because she has now a gold currency, and she must have also a gold unit. I do not think that France ever intends to issue a 25-franc piece, and to coin fractions of that unit. She merely means to issue this gold unit to accommodate this country, but still to have for her unit the franc in silver coin. Would it not be better for her to have the 10-franc piece in gold precisely equal to the 10-franc piece of this country as a common unit? At the conferences at the Foreign Office M. Wallenberg, of Sweden, recommended the 10-franc piece as the unit for France and for all countries precisely in the same manner as I am now doing; and on all accounts it seems to me much more preferable to the 25-franc piece. The value of this 10-franc piece would be in relation to the present money equal to 96 pence, that is an eight-shilling piece; but the present penny is really not worth more than 10 centimes; and I think that you could easily make the 10-franc piece the unit of 100 pence, and have a silver coin of tenpence. If the silver currency is likely to be withdrawn soon, on account of its being worn and depreciated, facility will be given for the issue of a silver coin of tenpence, which would suit this scheme perfectly.

372. Your scheme would involve a complete and radical change of the coinage, would it not?—You would have to withdraw the half-sovereign, because it would be too much like the eight-shilling piece. The florin might remain, because it would stand for 25 new pence, but the shilling would have to be withdrawn because it would be too like the tenpence. The sovereign would remain as it is at present, until it is withdrawn from circulation, and eventually the unit of account would be the 10-franc piece, which might be called either a victoria or a ducat, as might be considered best; that is a mere matter of detail. But there is the great advantage in this scheme, that by a movement of the comma you have the 100-francs as a unit, and in a coin to be called a royal, or an imperial, we would be able to calculate by 100-francs; that is 4*l.* sterling. If it be suggested that the 10 francs is too small a unit, there you have at once a larger unit of 100 francs for larger transactions. That would be a very great advantage. All calculations of revenue, and of trade, might be more advantageously carried on by a unit of 4*l.* (or 100 francs) than by a unit of 1*l.* sterling. So that, having regard to the difficulty of altering the pound sterling in any way whatever, having regard to the difficulty of the pound and mil scheme which Lord Overstone's Commission has completely condemned, having regard to the fact that it would not produce after all uniformity, but be only a step towards it, requiring another change, and having regard to the fact that the pound sterling scheme would only assimilate one unit, leaving all the rest in confusion, I come to the conclusion that that is an imperfect and an unsatisfactory method, whereas the other scheme is free from many of the objections I have alluded to. The difficulty of course of the reduction of the value would be the same in either case, because you would have the same reduction to make in the penny; but you can effect the change in a much easier and safer manner when you are dealing with another coin altogether than when you are dealing with the sovereign which has now a specific value, and which has been in circulation for so long at that value, and no other.

373. In point of fact you would make a unit of the 10-franc or eight-shilling piece, and base a decimal coinage upon that?—Yes; and with it you would have the whole of the French money, a piece of 100 francs, which might be called a royal, or an imperial, a piece of 50 francs, a piece of 25 francs, a piece of 20, a piece of 10, and so forth available. I think this plan would be easier and better.

374. Would not the eight-shilling piece be an inconvenient coin in circulation with the sovereign?—For a time it would be, but eventually it would not; of course it would be desirable to change as soon as possible the present unit for one of 10 francs, equal to 100 pence.

375. Then you contemplate withdrawing the sovereign as soon as possible?—Yes; I contemplate withdrawing it as soon as possible, at any rate not issuing any new ones. You should issue the ducat or victoria, that is, the 10-franc piece, as soon as possible with the new alloy.

376. Do you think that such a complete revolution in the coinage as that would be well received in this country?—The penny would remain, and we must remember that when the discussion was carried on about the pound and mil scheme, a very large and preponderating number of persons were in favour of the maintenance of the penny above the sovereign, and more especially of the tenpenny scheme. The difference between the tenpenny scheme formerly advocated and my proposal is, that with mine you have a gold and international unit as the basis, whilst formerly that plan seemed to imply a silver unit, without introducing any uniformity with the coins of other countries.

377. Would not the penny be altered too?—Not in reality, because the present penny is really worth 10 centimes.

378. One hundred pence are worth 8*s.* 4*d.*?—Yes, nominally.

379. For that you would pay only 8*s.*?—Yes.

380. There is therefore a difference of 4 per cent.?—Yes, the 25th part of every penny. What is contemplated is a unit of 100 pence; the relation it

would bear to the present coin would of course be different.

381. Your 10-franc piece would be 100 pence?—Yes, that is the basis.

382. The 10-franc piece is equal to 8*s.*?—Yes, with the present penny.

383. After the change?—No; then it will be worth 100 pence. I allow that there is some difficulty in this manner, arising from the slight change in the value of the penny, but the new 10-franc piece for the present should be issued as a token only. I consider it far easier to make that change in the penny than in the sovereign, which is the standard.

384. I understood you to say that the penny would not be changed; would it not be changed?—Not in respect to its intrinsic value. In its relation to the present coinage it would have to be. You could take the same penny as exists now, and count it at the rate of 100 to the 10 francs, because it is not worth more.

385. Of course its intrinsic value is much below that?—Yes; that is what I mean.

386. But the value for which the penny is current would be reduced?—Yes.

387. (*Mr. Smith.*) What you meant, I think, was that it was not necessary to change the present coin of a penny, that it might pass for the new penny?—Yes.

388. But the intrinsic value of the penny would be diminished?—The relative value, or the current value would be reduced, but not the intrinsic value; whereas in the case of the sovereign, it is the intrinsic value which would be reduced.

389. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Supposing there should be found to be a great objection in the country to a leading coin so small as a 10-franc piece, is there any other proposal which you could offer as an alternative?—No. I am not at all in favour of the pound, and I do not see any other plan that would fit in with the recommendation of the Conference but this. Of course the 15 francs is out of the question. I am speaking now with a view to an international system. It was suggested to take the 10*s.*, or the penny as it is, or the farthing, as units of a decimal coinage; but those suggestions had not the international object in view. It was purely from a national point of view that those plans were suggested. Now we have to deal with the question from an international aspect, and these two Conferences having agreed upon the specific plan of taking the five francs as the basis, the alternative really rests, if we wish to enter at all into the international arrangement, between the 25 francs and the 10 francs.

390. (*Mr. Smith.*) The plan you propose then would make the money of account the same in England as it is in France?—Precisely the same.

391. And, therefore, wherever you rendered an English account, it would be understood in all those countries who had entered into this convention?—Precisely; there would be no difference whatever.

392. It would apply at once to 100 millions of people in Europe?—Yes.

393. Would the pound and mil scheme be equally understood?—No; because it would involve precisely the same difficulty as exists now. You would have to multiply or divide by 25, as the case might be.

394. It would involve a calculation?—It would involve a calculation in every case.

395. The other would involve none?—Quite so. There is a great encouragement in advancing this scheme now, since efforts are being made at the present time also to assimilate the weights and measures of all countries. At this very moment not less than 150 millions of people have already adopted in an obligatory manner the metric system; as many as 69 millions more have adopted it in a partial manner; and 60 millions more have adopted it in a permissive manner. The countries which have thus adopted that system, and the trade we have in them, I give in this table (*See* Table No. 2, p. 32.) What has been done is an encouragement for what may be has been suggested again and again that to go for a common unit is to attempt a perfect impossibility; it is a mere idea; it is a theory. Well, there you have the facts, that within the last 10 or 12 years all these nations have already effected these changes, by which as many as 270 millions of people have more or less got the length of recognizing one common unit of weights and measures. Only three years ago the coinage convention was entered into between France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland; and already four or five other countries have given in their adhesion to it, and have cheerfully made the sacrifices necessary, in order to have one common uniform system. Therefore the idea that these things are impossible and impracticable is completely out of the question. The interest is so great, the difficulty now experienced in social, and scientific, and commercial transactions so obstructive, that we find nations quite willing to enter, and cheerfully to enter, into these conventions for assimilating their standards. Consequently, I do not think that there is any reason to be frightened that such a thing as I advocate would be impracticable, or that it would be received with distaste and opposition. On the contrary, I think public spirit and public opinion are in favour now of these things, and it is well to seize the opportunity, because the interests at stake are very considerable.

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396. Do you consider that the English people are as intelligent as the people who have adopted this system?—I should imagine so.

397. How do you count the United States in your calculation; as having adopted it, or as being about to adopt it?—As regards the metric system of weights and measures, the United States have introduced it in a permissive manner; and as regards the coinage, Mr. Ruggles stated in Paris that the United States would not hesitate one moment in making the change necessary to introduce it; and they have to make even greater changes than this country. Of course they mean to preserve the dollar; but I think they would fall into this plan of the double dollar just as well. They are exceedingly anxious to enter into the family of nations, and to do whatever is required in order to bring about this uniformity. And I understand that a bill has been introduced into the United States Congress to carry out the change, so that they do not hesitate to carry it out in practice.

398. Were not the Conference very unwilling to introduce the 25-franc piece?—Let me again repeat that it was never intended to adopt the 25-franc piece as the unit for any nation that I know of except England. All that has been done or suggested was merely to coin a piece that would accommodate England,—a piece that would be, so to say, comparable with the pound, but never to take that as the unit. As to Austria, naturally she had no difficulty in introducing a gold coin of 10 florins, but she never means to take that as the unit. She never means to have the half or other subdivisions of the 10 florins. She disclaimed any intention of taking the gold unit of 25 francs as the basis. And precisely in like manner the French never mean to have the 25-franc gold piece as the unit as has been suggested. They do not require a 25-franc piece, and it would be inconvenint for them to have a gold coin so near the 20-franc piece in universal circulation.

399. Do you suppose that that change was made with a view to conciliate England?—Entirely.

400. Is it your opinion that if it had been thought that England would adopt the 10-franc piece those nations who were represented at the Congress would adopt it also, or something of a similar character?—I think so. It would fall in entirely with their plan, because it is precisely identical with the system of coinage prevalent with all the nations parties to the convention. You must remember that those countries which originally entered into that convention have the franc and centime as their coins; they have no other coins whatever. The 10-franc piece would suit their coinage precisely. The question of the 25-franc piece has come in merely to suit England,

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done. It and the five-franc piece was introduced in order, if possible, to bring in America.

401. America, by adopting two dollars instead of one as the unit, would come into the 10-franc scheme, would it not?—Yes; you must remember that the value of things is greater now than formerly, and that it would be better for America to have a higher coin than the dollar piece as the unit. Besides having adopted a gold standard as the money of account, she requires a gold unit as well.

402. You are aware that in America they have a decimal coinage?—Yes.

403. But nevertheless they are obliged to use vulgar fractions?—Yes; one dollar is equal to 100 cents, but they have not the tenth of a cent.

404. A cent is worth about a halfpenny; that renders it necessary for them in a lower denomination than a halfpenny to use vulgar fractions; are you aware of that?—I have understood so.

405. Supposing they were to adopt the 10-franc piece as the unit, would not that enable them to do without vulgar fractions?—The present 10-franc piece could be divided into tenpenny pieces, and each tenpenny piece into 10 mils or whatever it might be called. You would then have a perfect decimal system, avoiding vulgar fractions throughout.

406. (*Chairman.*) Do you anticipate that there would be any great inconvenience caused in the country either by the change of the sovereign into the 25-franc piece, or by the introduction of your proposed 10-franc piece?—Some inconvenience of course is inevitable. Let us in any case endeavour to introduce a system which shall be as perfect as possible. I do not think we can make such reforms as these without being prepared for a certain amount of trouble and inconvenience in the transition; but we must look at the great object to be attained, and the ultimate good which will result from it.

407. But you think that the inconvenience and the trouble would be great for the time?—Yes; but I think it would be quite as great if we were to take the 25-franc piece, and more difficult to overcome than if we go at once for, as a unit, the 10-franc piece. It is the same as regards weights and measures as with coinage. With regard to weights and measures, it was suggested to decimalize the avoirdupois pound; but it was found that the trouble to be incurred in decimalizing the avoirdupois pound, in abolishing the quart, the cwt., and so forth, would be just as great as that of introducing a new unit, and hence the advantage of introducing the metre at once. Precisely the same reasoning applies to coin as to weights and measures, and we should endeavour to adopt a complete measure. If you undertake the reform at all it is just as well to take the weights and measures with it, and to make one absolute and complete change. I would observe that the resolutions contained in Lord Overstone's report are to the effect, that it is not worth while making one change without also making the other at the same time.

408. That is to say, he would not make a change in the coinage without making a change in the weights and measures too?—Yes, that the two should be taken at the same time. I may read a resolution passed by the Decimal Coinage Commissioners recommending that the weights and measures and coins should be considered as one subject, and that the same principle should apply to the one as applied to the other. Their 12th resolution is as follows:—"12. That duly weighing the foregoing consideration, "it does not appear desirable, under existing circum- "stances, while our weights and measures remain as "at present, and so long as the principle on which "their simplification ought to be founded is un- "determined, to disturb the established habits of the "people with regard to the coins now in use by "a partial attempt to introduce any new principle "into the coinage alone."

409. Do you concur with them in thinking that it would not be worth while dealing with the coins unless you dealt with the weights and measures too?—I think we should keep both in view. Moreover, there is a tendency in this country to introduce the metric system. The metric system is already permissive in this country by Act of Parliament, and there is a bill now before Parliament to make it compulsory, whilst the Commission inquiring into the state of the standards are now making inquiries in France with a view to see how far the metric standards should be introduced in this country. If we had therefore one common system of weights and measures it would be a fitting accompaniment to have also one system of coinage. If you do make a change it is just as well to make our system thoroughly uniform with that of other countries.

410. I suppose those inquiries are made for general information, whatever may be the specific object contemplated?—I suppose so.

411. I presume you would make your eight-shilling piece to contain precisely the same quantity of fine gold as the 10-franc piece of France?—Precisely, that is the object; and then you would have a precisely equal coin throughout the world as a unit, and its division would be the same, the only difference being that with a comma on one side or the other you would have the unit a franc, or 10 francs, or 100 francs, as might be considered best.

412. (*Mr. Smith.*) Have you any knowledge of the way in which these changes have been brought about in other countries, in Italy for instance?—It has been done in the most easy manner.

413. Do you know any facts about it yourself?—Not precisely, except that the idea has been seized at once, and there has been no revolution, and no difficulty in appreciating or understanding the change. What has been so easily done in other countries can I conceive be as easily accomplished in this country.

414. Are you aware whether any discontent or complaints have been occasioned by the change in weights and measures and coins in Italy where they have changed the whole system of weights and measures and coins?—I believe not. I was present at the Statistical Congress held at Florence last October, and I have travelled all over Italy, and I have seen the new system in operation. I am an Italian myself by birth, and I remember when that country was divided into so many different states, each having a separate system of weights, measures, and coins. Last year I found it totally different; the people were all just as satisfied, and just as able to use these new weights and measures and coins as they were formerly to use the old ones. The convenience is much greater, because we passed from Dieppe to Rome with the same currency, which we could not have done before. Every Italian is capable of appreciating the advantage of this change.

415. From what you saw you considered the change a complete success?—Yes.

416. (*Mr. Longfield.*) Does not this circumstance make some difference, that as a fact there is a far less proportion of foreign money in England than there was in those countries before the change was made; they were already familiar with the coin they have now adopted?—There is a good deal in the fact that those countries were already familiar with the new coins. The 20-franc piece had always been current in Italy, and therefore they had no difficulty in introducing it, and besides they had prepared the way for it by a decimal system. For instance, the Pope introduced it; he had no difficulty in doing so, because before that 10 bajocchi were equal to one paolo, and 10 paoli were equal to a scudo, a scudo being equivalent to 100 bajocchi. It was perfectly decimal, it went by steps of 10.

417. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Is it proposed to alter the small coins in Rome, I mean the bajocchi?—I have seen the small coins in Rome. I was there in October last. I saw the new coinage in operation. The bajocchi still circulate as given portions of the new currency.

418. (*Mr. Smith.*) In Rome?—Yes, in Rome.

419. (*Chairman.*) Was not the whole of the coin-

age in Italy at the time of the first French Empire in francs and 20-franc pieces ?—Yes ; but it was changed back again afterwards. However, in the north of Italy they had the lira, which was always decimally subdivided, and it had always precisely the same value as a franc. Therefore they had no difficulty whatever, having the franc substantially, in making the change. And in the south of Italy they had a decimal system perfect already ; so that the change was not so great as one might imagine.

420. (*Mr. Smith.*) Are you aware whether there was any communication made to the Conference at Paris with respect to the intention of the Emperor of China to adopt the decimal coinage ?—I am not aware. At the Conference at the Palais de l'Industrie we had representatives from Prussia, the Netherlands, Brunswick, Hesse, Baden, Wurtemburg, Bavaria, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Egypt, Tunis, Brazil, the United States of America, and Great Britain. They were all unanimous in their recommendations, but there was no representative from China.

421. Was there no communication made from China ?—I am not aware of it, at least in the Conference at the Palais de l'Industrie.

422. There is no coinage in China ; but I saw it stated somewhere that the Emperor of China had sent a communication to say that he was willing to adopt the decimal coinage ?—It may have taken place at the other Conference held at the Foreign Office, but I am not aware that there was anything of the kind at the Conference at the Palais de l'Industrie.

423. I see that Mr. Ruggles states in his report that information reached Paris soon after the adjournment of the Conference that "measures were " in actual progress at Pekin for striking for use " of the immense population of China coins of the " the weight and value respectively of 20 francs, " of five francs, and of one franc, bearing on their " face the head of the Chinese Emperor, thereby " assimilating the money of the Celestial Empire to " that of Europe." Were you aware of that fact ?—No.

424. He goes on to say,—"The interesting fact is " stated in a historical report (recently published by " a member of the British Embassy) on the money of " Japan, that it possesses a coinage of gold and " silver in some essential features resembling that of " France, particularly in a double standard under " which the ratio of silver to gold is fixed at " $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ;" were you aware of that fact ?—No, I was not.

425. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) If I understood your language rightly, the Conference generally recognized the adoption of the 25-franc piece in England as a sort of rapprochement to the principles of the universal system they wished to adopt ?—They did not recognize the 25-franc piece, but they said, "Let " us take the five-franc piece as a basis ; you may do " what you like if it suits your pound sterling by " converting it into 25 francs, or you may take the " 10-franc piece as a unit ; you can enter this con- " vention in either of these modes."

426. (*Chairman.*) Is there anything else you wish to state to the Commission ?—I have here the resolutions passed by the Congress, and the resolutions also passed by the Metric Committee of the British Association and by the International Association for obtaining a uniform decimal system.

427–8. Will you read or put in those parts of them which relate to an international coinage ?—They are entirely of an international character, and bear upon this present question. The first which I have is a resolution of a Conference held between the Metric Committee of the British Association, the Council of the International Decimal Association, and deputies from chambers of commerce in the United Kingdom, on the 19th February 1867. It was then resolved, " That in the opinion of this meeting the inter- " national monetary convention lately entered into " by France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, for " the purpose of giving a common weight, fineness, " and currency to their standard coins, is deserv- " ing approbation as a measure calculated to faci- " litate and extend the commercial, banking, and " exchange operations between those nations them- " selves and foreign countries having dealings with " them. And this meeting is further of opinion " that the conditions of the international monetary " convention, so far as they may be found appli- " cable to the metallic currency system of the " United Kingdom, are well worthy of the attentive " consideration and support of all who are interested " in the progress of, and inter-communication between, " nations." Immediately before the Congress held in Paris the Council of the International Decimal Association had a special meeting to consider all the questions, and they came to the following resolutions : " —1st. That it is advisable for international purposes " that a single standard for coins should be adopted " in all countries, and that that standard should be gold. 2nd. That for facilities of exchange the " degree of fineness in the standard should in all " countries be nine tenths. 3rd. That considering " the extensive and growing use of the decimal " system, and the time and labour which it saves in " computations of money values and in all commercial " transactions, the unit of money value in every " country should be decimally subdivided. 4th. That " in the opinion of this Council the greatest ad- " vantages would result to this country if Great " Britain were to join the Monetary Convention " concluded the 23rd December 1865 between France " Italy, Switzerland, and Belguim, by Art. 12 of " which convention the right of accession is, under " certain conditions, reserved for other states. 5th. " That in the opinion of this Council, if in order " to make the sovereign internationally current it " should be found necessary to reduce it to the value " of 25 francs in gold, the commercial and monetary " advantages attending such a step are sufficiently " great to be more than equivalent to the consequences " of the slight diminution of the weight of the pure " gold contained in the sovereign." In the same manner the Metric Committee of the British Association had the same subject under consideration, and they resolved as follows :—" 1st. That in the " opinion of this committee it would be impracti- " cable to introduce two metallic standards in the " coinage of any country ; and that considering " the extent to which gold has been introduced " in Europe and the United States of America, " and its prospective farther extension in diminish- " ing the employment of silver, it is desirable " that gold should be adopted as the only standard " of coinage. 2nd. That for facilities of exchange, " the degree of fineness in the standard should in all " countries be nine tenths. 3rd. That considering " the extensive and growing use of the decimal " system, and the time and labour which it saves in " all computations, the unit of money value in every " country should be decimally subdivided. 4th. That " in the opinion of this Committee great advantages " would result to this country by the adhesion of " Great Britain to the principles of the Monetary " Convention concluded the 23rd December 1865 " between France, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium, " by Art. 12 of which convention the right of " accession is, under certain conditions, reserved for " other states." And they resolved further, " That " it is desirable to adopt a decimal system of weights " and measures, and that the same should be the " metric system." And finally, at the Conference held at the Palais de l'Industrie during the French Exhibition of 1867, we resolved as follows :— " 1°. La première condition à remplir est l'adoption " par les divers gouvernements intéressés dans cette " question d'une même unité dans l'émission de leurs " monnaies d'or. 2°. Il est à désirer que ces monnaies " soient partout frappées au titre de neuf dixiemes. " 3°. Il est à désirer que chaque gouvernement " introduise parmi ses monnaies d'or, au moins une

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" pièce d'une valeur égale à celle des pièces en usage " parmi les autres gouvernments intéressés, afin " qu'il y ait ainsi, entre tous les systèmes un point " de contact commun ; partant de là, chaque nation " travaillerait à assimiler graduellement son système " de monnaies à celui qui pourrait être choisi comme " base uniforme. 4°, La série de monnaies d'or " actuellement en usage en France se trouvant " adoptée par une grande partie de la population de " l'Europe se recommande comme base du système " uniforme cherché. 5°. Considérant que, par suite " d'une circonstance accidentelle et heureuse, les " unités monétaires les plus importantes peuvent " s'adapter à la piece d'or française de cinq francs, " moyennant des changements peu sensibles, cette " pièce serait la plus convenable pour servir de " base au système monétaire, et les monnaies frappées " sur cette base deviendraient aussitôt que la con- " venance des nations intéressées le permettrait, des " multiples de cette unité. 6°. Il est à désirer que " les différents gouvernements décident que les " monnaies frappées par chaque nation, en conformité " avec le système uniforme proposé et convenu " aient cours légal dans tous ces pays. 7°. Il serait " extrêmement desirable que le système du double " étalon monétaire fut abandonné là où il existe " encore. 8°. Il serait extrêmement désirable que " le système de numération décimale fut universelle- " ment adopté et que les monnaies de toutes les " nations eussent le même titre, et la meme forme. " 9°. Il est à désirer que les gouvernements s'enten- " dent pour adopter des mesures, communes de " contrôle, afin de garantir l'intégrité des monnaies " tant pour leur fabrication que pendant leur cours."

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

Papers delivered in by Professor Leone Levi.

1.

Amount of Imports and Exports of the following Countries illustrative of the Increase of International Trade within the last Twenty Years.

Miles of Railway, 1864.			Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
			£	£		£	£
3,778	Austria	1841	10,982,000	10,770,000	1864	25,891,000	33,375,000
8,134	France	1843	47,476,000	39,678,000	„	136,296,000	156,848,000
1,350	Belgium	1841	11,089,000	8,465,000	„	50,375,000	46,933,000
2,721	Spain	1843	4,234,000	3,047,000	1863	18,985,000	12,199,000
35,183	United States	1841	25,625,000	25,300,000	„	63,700,000	49,671,000
—	Russia	1840	12,026,000	12,870,000	„	24,494,000	24,458,000
424	Sweden	1843	1,438,000	1,621,000	„	5,368,000	5,140,000
419	Portugal	1842	2,466,000	1,672,000	1861–2	2,562,000	900,000
—	Hamburg	1845	21,891,000	20,732,000	1864	57,976,000	—
372	Holland	1846	21,295,000	9,855,000	1863	3,482,000	3,568,000
3,186	India	1841	10,202,000	13,822,000	1865	49,514,000	69,472,000
—	Australia	1848	2,338,000	2,312,000	„	35,145,000	30,399,000
—	British West Indies	„	3,071,000	3,880,000	„	5,145,000	5,947,000
—	North American Colonies	„	3,382,000	3,226,000	„	16,226,000	13,359,000
13,289	United Kingdom	1842	—	47,285,000	1866	—	188,828,000
—	„	1854	152,389,000	—	„	295,205,000	—
68,856	Total		329,904,000	204,535,000		790,364,000	641,097,000
			534,439,000			1,431,461,000	
			Increase 167 per Cent.				

2.

Countries which have adopted the Metric System entirely, and in an obligatory manner.

Countries.	Population.	Imports from.	Exports of British and Irish Produce to.*	Total Trade with, 1867.
	£	£	£	£
France with Algeria	40,500,000	33,741,000	12,132,000	45,873,000
Belgium	5,000,000	7,555,000	2,820,000	10,375,000
Netherlands with Colonies	23,000,000	10,824,000	11,500,000	22,324,000
Italy	24,000,000	3,102,000	4,866,000	7,968,000
Roman States	700,000	5,000	15,000	20,000
Spain and Colonies, Cuba and Porto Rico	21,000,000	10,878,000	4,817,000	15,695,000
Portugal with Colonies	8,000,000	2,700,000	2,006,000	4,706,000
Greece	1,200,000	1,246,000	956,000	2,202,000
Mexico	8,200,000	315,000	806,000	1,121,000
Chili	1,600,000	4,418,000	2,537,000	6,955,000
Brazil	8,000,000	5,894,000	5,700,000	11,594,000
New Grenada	2,200,000	984,000	2,404,000	3,388,000
Other Republics of South America	3,000,000	6,000,000	4,200,000	10,200,000
	146,400,000	87,662,000	54,759,000	142,421,000

* This does not include the exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce.

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COUNTRIES which have adopted only parts of the METRIC SYSTEM.

Countries.	Population.	Imports from.	Exports of British and Irish Produce to.*	Total Trade with, 1867.
	£	£	£	£
Switzerland	2,500,000			
Baden	1,400,000			
Prussia	18,000,000			
Bavaria	4,500,000	18,593,000	20,570,000	39,163,000
Wurtemburg	2,200,000			
Austria	37,000,000			
(Germany.)				
Denmark	3,000,000	2,588,000	1,285,000	3,873,000
	68,600,000	21,181,000	21,855,000	43,036,000

COUNTRIES where the METRIC SYSTEM is permissive.

United States	31,000,000	41,048,000	21,822,000	62,870,000
United Kingdom	29,000,000			
	60,000,000			

SUMMARY.

	Population.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Total Trade with.
	£	£	£	£
Countries where it is obligatory	146,400,000	87,662,000	54,759,000	142,421,000
„ parts only have been adopted	68,600,000	21,181,000	21,855,000	43,036,000
„ it is permissive	60,000,000	41,048,000	21,822,000	62,870,000
	275,000,000	149,891,000	98,436,000	248,327,000

* This does not include the exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce.

Tuesday, 17th March 1868.

PRESENT:

VISCOUNT HALIFAX in the Chair.

The Right Honourable C. P. VILLIERS, M.P.
The Right Honourable STEPHEN CAVE, M.P.
Colonel The Right Honourable J. WILSON PATTEN, M.P.
The Right Honourable MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD, LL.D.
Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., F.R.S.
THOMAS BARING, Esq., M.P.
Baron LIONEL NATHAN DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P.
J. B. SMITH, Esq., M.P.
THOMSON HANKEY, Esq., M.P.
J. G. HUBBARD, Esq., M.P.
T. N. HUNT, Esq. (Governor of the Bank of England.)
G. B. AIRY, Esq., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal.)
T. GRAHAM, Esq., F.R.S. (Master of the Mint.)
C. RIVERS WILSON, Esq. (Secretary.)

CHARLES MANBY, Esq., F.R.S., called in, and examined.

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429. (*Chairman.*) I believe you are the Secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and have been so for many years?—I was the Secretary, and I am still the Honorary Secretary.

430. And at present you are the representative of the firm of Messrs. Robert Stephenson and Co., the great manufacturers of railway engines?—I am.

431. Has that concern very large dealings with foreign countries in the supply of engines and rolling stock for railways?—Very considerable.

432. You, I think, have lived a good deal abroad, and are well acquainted with several foreign countries?—I was brought up in France, and I have been a great part of my life travelling on engineering matters and business matters on the continent.

433. Have you ever turned your attention to the subject of establishing an international coinage?—Every one who has had large dealings or much connexion with the continent must have found the inconvenience of not having some universal monetary language, as it were. We experience it in the difficulty we have in translating a sum from the coinage of one country into that of another when we are writing on business matters. That is what has chiefly directed my attention to it.

434. Do you find in carrying on the business in which you are at present engaged an inconvenience from not having an international coin?—Yes; we lose time by it; and time is money. It would be advantageous to have an international coinage.

435. Will you state a little more in detail how you feel the disadvantage?—We get specifications from engineers abroad, couched in their own weights, measures, and money; all of which we have to translate for our calculations, and then we have to translate the result of our own calculations back again into their weights, measures, and money; all of which process causes us great loss of time.

436–7. That applies, of course, to all transactions with all the different countries with which you have dealings?—It applies to every country. When business transactions range from Russia onwards to the East,

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as also through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and everywhere, as ours do, one must work with Tate's Cambist at your elbow to translate the foreign measures, weights, and coins.

438. Do you find that the subordinate members of your establishment have any difficulty in dealing with these questions?—There are only a limited number of clerks that can deal with them at all, and those are men who have turned their attention to the subject. It is necessary to employ men who understand the exchanges and the working out of these tables to make the calculations properly. Ordinary book-keeping clerks would not understand it at all.

439. Have you at all thought what steps you would adopt in order to obviate the inconvenience which you say you feel?—If there were some standard or series of coins which would be understood by all mercantile men, it has always struck me that it would facilitate our calculations. It would be something like a universal language. I have not alluded to the details of the *modus operandi*. There is not any difficulty to those who are accustomed to travel abroad, and are in the habit of running over to France constantly, in turning francs into pounds sterling, and *vice versâ;* but we want something more general than that.

440. Would you suggest any one coin which should be legally current through all the states which should come to an agreement upon the subject?—The most convenient to us would be the pound sterling, and the next would appear to be the 20-franc piece, because we see that most generally used almost everywhere. The question is with the gentlemen of the Mint, how they could manage it. That is a part of the subject which I know nothing about. But we feel the pound sterling to be the most convenient coin.

441. Supposing that in order to meet the wishes of foreign countries it was necessary to make any slight alteration in the value of the pound sterling, would it lead to any great inconvenience in your transactions?—At first it would, because we must work by a tariff or something of that sort, but eventually we should get into it. We should before very long make our arrangements to suit it if we could come to a unit of calculation of that kind.

442. Do you think that the inconvenience of the change would be very serious?—No, I do not think it would be inconvenient, at least not very inconvenient; and that inconvenience would only last for a short time. At first we felt the alteration of bringing our workmen to work by decimals of an inch and decimals of a foot, but a few years has enabled us to come to it. It was begun with Whitworth's system of screws, and most of our men now work as readily and currently, or nearly so, by dividing the inch into ten parts, as they did when they divided it into eight parts in former days. I presume that the same process would go on with money affairs as it has done with measures.

443. Are you prepared to say whether you think that the permanent advantage of an international coin would outweigh the temporary inconvenience of the change?—Yes, I think so, certainly.

444. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) You said that, inasmuch as you had found within your own factories and elsewhere that the change was easily made by the workmen from the English measures to the measures of the French metrical system, you thought that the same would apply to the change from one system of coinage to the other?—Yes; I imagine it would be so.

445. Does it occur to you as making any difference that in one of those factories the change is made from one scale of measures to another scale of measures, and there it terminates inside the walls of the factory; but a change of coinage can only be made by going through a whole mass of people, of whom the greater part will not receive any of the benefits of the assimilation to the coinage of other countries. I mean to say, that although the change to a napoleon or to a 25-franc piece would be exceedingly convenient to you, yet the same change would necessarily affect millions of people in the country, who have no such interest in the object to be gained by it?—I believe that such is now the constant communication with the continent, and so increasing is it, that we must suppose that a larger proportion of the people will, in some way or other, have to do with foreign countries, foreign goods, and foreign purchases than was formerly the case; and we find as a fact that that is so. Besides that, the measures do not stop with one factory. Supposing that we have to translate, as it were, our measures into tenths, and to use the decimal measures currently, as in fact we do, we have then to send out those same measures to other factories, and they spread *ad infinitum* almost, so that other factories must take to them. The result is that in almost every factory, however small or large, the decimal system is more or less used, knowingly or unknowingly, because when we work with gauges we still, without admitting it, work on the decimal system.

446. Perhaps I may point out this to you, that any change of coinage must affect existing contracts, in many cases of long standing?—Precisely so.

447. There is nothing precisely analogous to that in the scale measures of a factory?—Just so.

448. That, perhaps, might be considered as introducing an inconvenience amongst persons who would not share materially in the conveniences of the new system?—Yes, to a certain extent. As regards its introduction, I conceive that the only way to deal with all the contracts for the past, or agreements relating to the future, would be to work by a tariff at first. A tariff would, in my opinion, be necessary.

449. (*Mr. Cave.*) You have stated that there is great inconvenience in having to calculate the values of the different coins used in different countries?—Yes.

450. Would not that continue under the new system; would not you still have to calculate all the component parts of the pound in the currency of each country?—I conceive that if you established a common unit, say a pound, or whatever it might be, you would have the same series of coins downwards as you have now; would you not?

451. No; the idea would be that, in France for instance, you would have the 25-franc piece making the common coin, and that in England you would have the 20*s.* piece, so that there would be exactly the same difference in the component parts of the coins as before?—That would depend upon the way in which you arranged to divide your coins.

452. Supposing the system was what I have described, would you imagine that the convenience gained by simply having one coin common to all countries, or two or three such coins, would be very great?—I have not supposed for an instant that you would only have one common coin. I presumed that if you intended to alter your coinage, you would bring it to a general system of coinage common to all countries.

453. Do you think that unless all the coins of each country are assimilated, the convenience would be sufficiently great to warrant the change?—No; I do not think that, unless you arrived at an understood and general coinage, the inconvenience would be materially diminished. I mean by that, that, whether you work decimally or duodecimally, unless you have a common series of coinage, I do not think that the advantage gained would be very considerable. I mean for purposes of calculation.

454. Supposing it was proposed that this coin, which we will call a pound sterling, was to be divided into half pounds and quarter pounds, but that all the rest of the coins of each country were to remain as they are, would you consider that such a system as that would be worth trying?—No. It would not be a sufficiently radical change.

455. Then your opinion generally is that, unless the whole coinage of the different countries were assimilated, the experiment would not be worth trying?—I do not think it would give us the advantage we seek in having an international representative coin.

456. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) If we could assimilate one coin, say the pound sterling to commence with, might not it be a step in the right direction, and one which would lead to the complete assimilation which you desire to see brought about?—No, that would not be what we want. It would not enable us to make our calculations with facility. I do not think we should gain anything of importance by it.

457. Of course the inconvenience of the change of one coin would be less than if it was a change of the whole coinage system?—Practically, as regards the coins it would, but it would not as regards us.

458. Then you think that the inconvenience would be as great, and the advantages much less, if it applied to one coin only?—Yes.

459. And you think that it would not be a step that would lead to anything further?—I do not see that we should gain anything by having it.

460. (*Mr. Smith.*) I understand that you say you want a uniform currency?—Yes.

461. So that if you express a sum in the currency in use in England, it should be understood in the different countries all over the world?—Yes.

462. You think it would not be worth while making any change that would not accomplish that object?—I would not do so.

463. I think you stated that you had large orders from different parts of the continent?—Yes.

464. Do you receive those orders in English measures?—No.

465. You receive them in foreign measures?—Yes, in foreign measures.

466. Then you have to convert them into English measures?—Yes.

467. Then would it meet your views of the advantages to be derived from an international system if it was confined merely to monies without at the same time extending to weights and measures?—No; I should prefer that the whole system of weights and measures and coinage should be dealt with together.

468. What you desire to see is that there should be the same pound weight, the same yard measure, the same gallon, and the same money all over the world?—Precisely so.

469. That is the advantage which you think would be worth a sacrifice?—Yes.

470. But would you say that the system which is proposed by some, of having a coin of 25 francs, which would meet the convenience of America with her dollar, and meet the convenience of some of the German states with their dollars, but which still would involve a calculation to discover what was meant by a sum expressed in it, would be a sufficient change to meet the case?—There would be a practical facility derived from that in travelling, and in the mere ordinary use and manipulation of the coins, but I do not think that in making calculations it would be of any important advantage to mercantile men.

471. What you want is a sort of international language?—Yes, I said so. I want an international language of coins, weights, and measures.

472. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) It is rather a common money of account than an exchangeable coin for travellers that you think would be of advantage?—Yes, precisely so. I look upon the proposed change as being a good thing as a matter of convenience. We all know that one is obliged to learn the different coins in use on the continent; and I admit the inconvenience occasioned by them is very great in travelling.

473. Is it upon the mere inconvenience occasioned to travellers, or upon the inconvenience in matters of business in which you have been yourself engaged, that you lay the greater stress?—I speak of it entirely as a matter of business.

474. What is the nature of the business you refer to?—Manufacturing engineering.

475. Then it is with reference to the execution of orders that come from abroad that you say you would find a great convenience in receiving those orders couched in the same expressions of measure, quantity, and value which we use here?—Yes.

476. And your idea of the advantage of a change contemplates a change in all those matters; that is to say, not in coinage only, but also in weights and measures?—Yes. I should prefer to see a general change, but I am aware of the difficulties attending it.

477. I suppose, as it is, by tables you can form a table which will express the equivalents in English money and in English measures of quantity of the orders you receive, expressed in foreign money and in foreign measures of quantity, and the same table will answer the purpose both of the interpretation of foreign into English and of English into foreign measures, weights, and coins?—Not entirely. We are obliged to work with a series of tables as it were. If our business was entirely confined to France it would be so. Naturally we have very currently all the tables showing the corresponding values in francs and English pounds. I perfectly understand all that, and the measures too; but when we have to deal with Egypt and Turkey, and Russia, and Denmark and the German States, and for instance Hamburg, where we have one money for account and another for currency, it becomes very complicated and very troublesome, and only few men can do it with facility.

478. Then the change you contemplate is one which would embrace not merely the assimilation in point of quantities and value of England, the United States of America, and those nations who have adopted the French metrical system, but in fact the whole civilized world?—If it were possible.

479. And short of such an object being carried out you think it may be doubtful whether the advantages of the change would balance the inconvenience it would occasion?—I am not prepared to say that, because I am quite aware that you must always begin every movement and advance by degrees; you cannot jump to a conclusion.

480. When you speak of an inconvenience, do you mean an inconvenience as regards those who have to learn, for their own business, from the necessity of their position, the change which will take place, or do you refer to the whole community who would be affected, in England for instance, by a change in the coin?—I refer to the whole community. I do not see any difficulty in teaching young people the new system, but it is those who have been accustomed to our present system who would find difficulties in the change, especially those who are in business at present.

481. The change you contemplate is not a mere exchange in the standard of value of 25 francs for the pound sterling; you would not be satisfied with that; you would require the subordinate equivalents to be changed as well, that is to say, the subdivisions of the napoleon and of the pound sterling?—I cannot conceive any system of money to be complete for calculation for commercial purposes unless it has several subordinate denominations, which should be as well understood as our pounds, shillings, and pence. In the case of the French money we do not find any difficulty, because there are only the franc and the centime, and the calculation is merely placing the decimal point and it is done; but with our pounds, shillings, and pence it is a different matter.

482. Admitting the advantage of this approximation, even though it were only partial, have you considered how the change of the pound sterling, for instance, to the extent of 2*d.* in the 1*l.*, or about one per cent., would affect the convenience and interests of the whole community?—No, I have not paid attention to the subject, except in the one particular I have mentioned

483. (*Mr. Hankey.*) I think I understood that you did not attach a very great importance to a change in the 1*l.* sterling, unless there was a further change in the subsidiary coins?—I do not.

484–5. Supposing the 1*l.* sterling was made to correspond to the five-franc piece in the relation of five francs to 4*s.*, which would be the case if the five-franc piece was adopted as the unit of calculation in

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France, would that not be a great facility, and a great step in the direction of the end which you desire ultimately to attain?—I am not sure that I quite caught the bent of your question. I apprehend you to mean that, instead of adopting the franc as the unit, as they have it in France, you should take a coin of five francs. Of course that is carrying the question a little further. I do not think that the five-franc piece—the dollar if you choose to call it so—is a sufficiently high standard. I think our 1*l.* sterling is a better standard; but anything which would give us a unit like our 1*l.* sterling, provided it be high enough, would be an advantage.

486. You are aware that our 1*l.* sterling cannot be represented in francs without some decimal fractions?—Yes, I am aware of that. I say like our 1*l.* sterling.

487. But supposing it was represented by the proportion of five to four, which would be the relative proportion of the 25-franc piece to the 1*l.* sterling, would not that greatly facilitate future calculations?—Provided always, that we had a series of representative coins following it. If you would make the dollar your standard, then there would be no difficulty at all in working decimally in just the same way and quite as easily as you can on the French system; but you must then abandon all the subsidiary coins which we have in England now.

488. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) At the present time a shilling is not an aliquot part of a napoleon?—No.

489. And a franc is not an aliquot part of a sovereign?—No.

490. But if the 25-franc piece was assimilated to the sovereign it would become so?—Yes.

491. Do you think that that advantage would be sufficient to warrant you in altering the coinage, even though it did not extend further than the assimilation of the 1*l.* and the 25-franc piece?—That is a question I think rather (if I may use the term) of the manipulation of the coinage than for me. My view is simply as regards the facilitating of calculations, and the keeping of accounts. It would not assist us in that respect at all. I do not care what the unit is if you adopt a decimal system.

492. Supposing that the 1*l.* and the 25-franc piece were the same, anything which cost five francs would cost 4*s.*?—Yes, naturally.

493. And of course anything that cost 20 francs would cost 16*s.*?—Yes.

494. Then you would certainly have a common measure of value in account?—Yes.

495. You might not have it in the coins themselves, but in account you would have a common standard of value?—Yes.

496. Do you think that that would be a sufficient advantage to induce you to alter the coinage?—It would be sufficient to make our calculations easier and simpler, but I do dot see how it would benefit our actual coinage system. However, that is not my position. We do not care what the standard is, provided that standard be universal.

497. The gold standard is universal, though it is expressed in a different way in different countries. The same coin would then be of the same value, though one country might call it five francs, and the other 4*s.*?—That would assist us to a certain point, and in large calculations that would do; but when we came to the minor transactions of commerce it would not do. When we came to the small fractions of it, as for instance in selling copper tubes and brass tubes at so much per lb., it would not assist us at all.

498. If you were selling a steam-engine the little difference would be so trifling that it would be hardly appreciable; but when you came to value things by the yard or the foot, your calculations would not be facilitated to the same extent?—Just so.

499. At the same time when you arrived at any round sum in francs, you would equally arrive at a round sum in shillings?—Yes.

500. (*Mr. Smith.*) What you want, as I understand you, is an identical money?—Yes.

501. To be used all over the world?—Yes.

502. And if you do not obtain that, you are subject to calculations in the case of every country which has a different money of account?—Yes; with every country which has a different money of account to us.

503. I understand you to say that your ordinary clerks do not understand these exchanges?—They do not.

504. And that you are obliged to keep special clerks for that purpose?—Yes.

505. Is that an increased expense to you?—Not very considerable. We are obliged to select men for that purpose. They would be generally younger men who have been brought up with more modern ideas than the old clerks.

506. (*Mr. Baring.*) Have any great errors ever been committed in the present system in the execution of any order by your people?—I have no doubt that errors do constantly arise, and unless a constant supervision was kept up the errors might be very serious.

507. But I understand you to say that that work can be done by a few clerks, and that it does not entail great expense?—Yes; it is not a matter of any very great expense, I should think.

508. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) The saving of time is the chief advantage you look forward to?—Yes.

509. And the only advantage?—Yes. The great thing is the saving of time to the principals, who have to direct and guide these things. They could employ their time much better than in merely turning over the pages of a tariff.

510. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) If the 1*l.* sterling were made the 25 francs exactly, then any sum in francs would be expressed in pounds sterling by multiplying by four and shifting the decimal point?—Yes.

511. And, vice versâ, any sum in pounds sterling would be expressed in francs by the opposite process?—Yes.

512. Would the inconvenience of such a calculation be felt by you very much?—I do not think it would.

513. You would have no objection to having the 25-franc piece with decimal divisions of that 25-franc piece?—No; I think that would do for us.

514. I allude to that, because it seems, as far as I can judge, the shape which a decimal coinage would be most likely to take in this country?—There would be no practical difficulty in that, I think.

515. (*Mr. Smith.*) Would not a 10-franc piece in gold harmonize better with the French money of account? Supposing you had a 10-franc piece in gold (you might call it a ducat), and a 10*d.* piece of the same value as a franc, it would enable you to divide the 10-franc piece into 100 pence, and the 10*d.* piece into centimes; would that be a greater convenience than the 1*l.* sterling?—That would come then merely to the decimal system, would it not?

516. It would come to the decimal system, but it would give you an identical money of account with France?—Not if you took the 25-franc piece as your standard.

517. But if, instead of taking the 25-franc piece as your standard, you took the 10 francs?—Then you come to a lower unit. That would do it; but it would not do it so well for us, I think, or so well for commerce generally, as having the unit rather higher. A sum of 25,000 francs seems a great deal, but it is nothing in fact when you come to express it in pounds sterling. Millions of francs sound very large. We are not accustomed to them. They perplex us.

518. Does the Bank of France, which is perhaps the largest bank in the world, find any inconvenience from that?—I am not aware in the least. I am not at all acquainted with banking matters.

519. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) You said just now that

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you wished to have a general system, not only of coins, but of weights and measures. Of course there is no doubt that that would be the best system if we were starting *de novo*, but as we have to deal with the existing state of things, and as there does not seem to be any probability of arriving at that desirable result at once, do you not think that if some change were made, by which not only this country but France, America, Germany, Italy and Greece, could agree to have some gold coin which would have a definite relation throughout all those different nations, that would to a great extent, though not entirely, attain the object you have in view, and be a step in the right direction, not regarding it as a thing we should do if we were starting *de novo*, but as a way of making the best of the existing state of things?—Practically it would be very useful indeed, but as a matter of account it would not assist us very much.

520. Practically you think it would be useful?—Practically for the manipulation of coins in travelling and for such purposes it would, but I do not think that in matters of account it would assist us very much.

521. (*Baron Rothschild.*) You stated, in answer to Mr. Baring, I think, that very often errors in calculations happened; did you ever know a case in which, through an error in calculation, any contract was lost, or in which you missed any great business?—No, not to that extent; they are clerical errors. The usual phrase of "errors excepted" at the bottom of accounts generally clears such errors. I do not think that that is of such great importance.

522. The difficulty then in calculating between the different countries has not led to any loss of trade between the different countries?—Within my own individual knowledge it has not.

523. Then it would be more as a matter of convenience than as a matter of advantage that you would desire a change in the coinage?—I look upon the advantage as being in the gain of time, and the certainty that we should have in business relations. Of course time is money.

524. In the calculations between different countries, as well as between England and those countries, there is always that loss of time; for instance, if you were in Russia, and wished to compete for a contract for locomotive or other engines, and you had to make a calculation, a Belgian contractor would have the same difficulty that you would?—Precisely so; but I say that the loss of time is general, and is felt by all those who have to deal with foreign countries, whether those foreign countries are dealing with us, or among themselves.

525. Then, if you take away that disadvantage, there is the same advantage for every nation?—There is the same disadvantage for every nation now.

526. If you take that disadvantage away then you put every nation upon the same footing?—Yes.

527. (*Chairman.*) If a dollar was made equal to five francs, and all other coins in all the countries which became parties to such an arrangement were either of the value of one dollar (or five francs), or multiples of that coin, would not that very much facilitate the international arrangements of trade?—Yes, I think it would; only you lower your unit then, if you start by having all your sums represented in dollars or portions of dollars.

528. I did not propose that you should lower your unit, but that whatever unit any country chose to have should be either a dollar or a multiple thereof; it might be 25 francs in this country, 20 francs in France, 10 francs anywhere else, and 5 francs in America; would not that very much facilitate the international arrangements of trade?—Yes, I should think it would.

529. Would you think it worth while to make such a change as that unless you went to the further point that you spoke of, namely, an equally complete arrangement as regards weights and measures?—Yes, I think so as a mere matter of account, certainly. We should prefer of course having the whole system; but knowing the difficulties that there are in introducing a general sweeping change of that kind, I should say it would be better to commence with money.

530. Of course it is impossible to shut one's eyes to the great difficulties of bringing about a complete uniform arrangement of coins, weights, and measures; what I want to know from you is with reference to some of the early parts of your evidence, whether you think it would be worth while to make the change as regard coins only, without waiting for the others?—Yes; as matters of account, it would facilitate our transactions to a great extent.

531. Then there comes the further question, would it, in your opinion, be worth while to make such a change as I have indicated, without being able to go to the further extent of having a uniform coinage throughout the countries which are parties to the arrangement?—As far as the mere accounts would go it would answer the purpose, but you would not get the facilities for the absolute manipulation of the coinage. However, I only go as far as regards the accounts.

532. Is there anything else that you wish to state to the Commission before you leave us?—Not that I am aware of.

533. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Are you aware that there would be about 100 millions of gold coin to be recoined if the proposed change were carried out?—No, I am not aware of that. I have not turned my attention to the absolute manipulation of the question at all; I mean to say I have not considered the mode of working it out.

534. I believe the expense of the recoinage would be about a quarter of a million sterling?—No doubt it would be great; I am quite prepared to hear that; it is a question of the balance of advantages and disadvantages.

The witness withdrew.

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535. (*Chairman.*) I believe you are a large chemical manufacturer at Liverpool?—I am.

536. You are also, I think, a member of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce?—I am.

537. Have you turned your attention a good deal to the question of an international coinage?—Ever since the proposal came before the public, the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has directed its attentions to this question of international coinage, and personally I have taken a great interest in the matter. I was appointed by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to attend the conferences in Paris on the subject, which I did on their part.

538. Have you formed a very clear opinion yourself upon the advantages of some international coinage?—Both the Chamber of Commerce and I myself think that the advantages of an international coinage are obvious in facilitating the exchanges, and in facilitating sales and trade generally between the countries.

539. In point of fact, you appear here at present as representing in some measure the Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, do you not?—Yes, I represent the Chamber of Commerce. I may say that the question has come very frequently before the Chamber of Commerce, and there seems to be a unanimous opinion,—at least it is almost unanimous, because we have never found any objection made to this international coinage, and provided certain difficulties are got over which perhaps we shall speak of afterwards, the Chamber think that the advantages to commerce generally would be so great that they desire that it should be brought about by some means or other.

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540. May we assume then that the opinions you express in your evidence are not only your own personal opinions, but are generally concurred in by the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool?—In my evidence I shall state at any time when the opinions I express are simply my own opinions, and when they are the opinions of the Chamber. What I shall generally state will be the opinions of the Chamber, but of course I may happen to express an opinion of my own; in that case I will state that it is my own.

541. We may take it that the opinions you express will, generally speaking, represent the opinions of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and that you will point out any case in which you may differ from them?—Yes.

542. Will you have the goodness to state generally what are the advantages you anticipate from an international coinage, in the first place, with regard to price lists or any matters of that kind?—As regards price lists, there is no doubt that the making the pound sterling international by reducing it to the exact equivalent of 25 francs, and at the same time having the American dollar the exact equivalent of five francs, thereby making five dollars go to the pound sterling, would cause the quotations of prices all the world over to be very much more easily understood. They could be much more easily translated from one mode of expression into the other. Of course this advantage would be very much increased, in fact it would be increased tenfold, if at the same time the English coinage were divided in a similar manner to the coinage of the other nations, that is, decimally. The division already in the other nations, particularly in America and in France, is decimal, and therefore if a system of international coinage were carried out it would be much more valuable if at the same time we had a decimal subdivision in England, because then all the quotations of prices all over the world, at least wherever the dollar and the pound sterling are known, would be easily reduced one into the other, and we should, at a glance, without having to refer to tables, be able to understand the prices. I take it that at present there are very few dealers in cotton on the Liverpool Exchange who would be able offhand to understand the cotton quotations in a Havre or a Marseilles price list. With an international coinage, and particularly if we had an assimilation of the weights and measures, those quotations would be very easily translated, in fact they would be known and understood at a glance.

543. We cannot go into the question of the weights and measures?—I must say that the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce looks upon this step towards international coinage as part of an internationalization of the weights, measures, and coins. The full advantages will only be derived from it when the weights and measures are also internationalized. The advantages to be derived from an international coinage alone will be limited unless it is accompanied or will in the future be supplemented by an internationalization of the weights and measures. I am speaking especially as regards the quotations of prices. It must be obvious that in the quotations of prices all the world over you will not derive the full advantage from this international coinage unless you have the same weights and measures. In fact, the only objection I have ever heard on the Liverpool Exchange made to this movement is that it will ruin the trade of the young Germans and foreigners who come over here and understand these matters. There have been a great number of Germans and foreigners employed in Liverpool, and who are perfectly familiar with the weights, the measures, and the currency of several nations, and who understand the quotations of prices in different countries. Of course the large firms have those gentlemen in their employ, and they get on very well, but many other people who have not such assistance are not able so well to understand the foreign quotations. In that way the existing state of things undoubtedly limits trade. In my own case we find in our trade with France that whenever we give quotations of prices to France they frequently ask us for the quotation in francs, because the French are so unfamiliar with the English pound sterling, and of course we have to refer to the tables and reduce them. If there were an international coinage, if the pound sterling were the exact equivalent of 25 francs, and if we had the same weights and measures, we could very much more easily give our quotations in a form in which they would be understood, and of course the exchange of products would be facilitated. Then, with regard to another point: in our trade with France the pound sterling is very often calculated at 25 francs. We are nearly always asked to take it at a fixed exchange of 25 francs, and by that means we lose 2*d.* in the pound. I believe if this internationalization of the pound sterling were brought about we should not lose that 2*d.* in the pound which we do at present.

544. Do you think that the change of reducing the pound sterling to the exact value of 25 francs would obviate most of the inconveniences which you at present suffer?—Yes, to a very great extent it would obviate those inconveniences; but, as I said before, we have generally looked upon it as part of a more general scheme, of the internationalization of the coins, the weights, and the measures together.

545. Would you recommend such a step as this being taken, although you could not, at present at any rate, obtain the further assimilation of weights and measures?—Most undoubtedly. We think it would be advisable and advantageous that this step of the assimilation of the pound sterling to 25 francs should be taken, even without the further decimalization of the coinage or the assimilization of the weights and measures. We look upon it as a great step in itself. We regard it as an immense advantage that we should have one coin bearing the impress of 25 francs, 1*l.*, or 5 dollars, which should pass and be current generally throughout the world. Undoubtedly, if this step were brought about it would not be the 5 francs, as some suppose, that would be the unit; the pound would be the unit. On that point the Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool are very unanimous. We must not give up the pound sterling as the unit; we must keep to the pound sterling, but the means of bringing about the assimilation must be a reduction of the pound to the value of 25 francs.

546. I need hardly ask you whether it would not be a great convenience to persons travelling in foreign countries, or to foreigners visiting this country, if there was such a coin as the 25-franc piece common to the two countries?—Yes. Exactly the same point arises there that I alluded to in the case of my own trade, when I said that we often have to calculate 25 francs as equal to the pound sterling. Any person travelling on the continent as a rule only gets 25 francs for his sovereign. Of course he ought to get 25 francs 20 centimes, and therefore by every exchange he loses 2*d.* in the 1*l.*

547. Would it afford any facility in calculating the exchanges?—I think it undoubtedly would. I think we should have the quotation of the exchanges then at so much premium or at so much discount. At present we say 25 francs 20 centimes is the exchange; in the future it would be quoted as eight-tenths premium.

548. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) Our calculation would be the same as that now existing between Italy and France, for instance?—Yes, as it is between Italy and France. Of course I am not so familiar with that subject as with others, but I should fancy that the exchanges with America would also be facilitated if exactly five dollars went to the pound sterling.

549. (*Chairman.*) Would it have any effect upon the calculation of the exchanges except in getting rid of those fractional parts of the coin of different countries in which the exchanges are expressed?—I do not suppose it would have any effect upon the exchanges themselves; but it would have this influence, that merchants would be able to calculate their exchanges with much greater facility. Take, for instance, our transactions with California; the

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dollar being very nearly 4*s.* or 48*d.*, if we get an account sales from California, our calculations are much simpler than if we get an account sales from other parts of America. All you have to do is to divide the result by five.

550. That is in consequence of the California dollar being exactly an aliquot part of a pound?—Yes; and of course the same advantage would follow if the United States dollar everywhere were made the exact equivalent of the 4*s.*, or two florins, or five francs.

551. How would it affect the dealers in bullion and exchanges?—I suppose that if this change were brought about, a great number of the smaller dealers in bullion who have got simply bullion shops where travellers on the continent go to exchange their English gold, would experience some loss, but I have no doubt that a good deal of saving would be derived by the community at large. And as regards the larger exchange merchants, I think that an immense impulse would be given to trade by this international coinage; and as trade is the foundation of all true bills of exchange, their business would be very much increased.

552. Can you form any opinion as to whether the United States would be likely to adopt a corresponding change, and to reduce their dollar to 4*s.*,—that is, to the value of the California dollar,—if we in England took this matter up?—The former President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and myself had an interview with Mr. Kasson, the United States Commissioner, and also with Senator Sherman, the Chairman, I believe, of the Finance Committee of the Senate. They gave us their opinion that the United States would be very willing to enter into it, and more particularly if England did so; because the business of the United States with England being so much greater than with any other country, they thought that the benefit which they would derive from it would be very limited, unless England at the same time made the change in her coinage. It was more particularly when we found that those gentlemen, representing the United States, held that opinion, that the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce came to look upon this as a most important movement. If it were limited to Europe, of course the advantages would be very slight, compared to what they will be if America at the same time makes a change in her coinage. And we have reason to believe, both from the evidence given at Paris, which has I believe been published, and also from private sources, as well as from Mr. Ruggles and from Mr. Sherman, that America is very much inclined to do so, but more particularly that it will be a strong argument with them if they find that England is willing to do it at the same time.

553. Have you any reason to suppose that their conduct would be materially influenced by what we do?—Yes, I think it would, from a conversation I had with Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Sherman. Those gentlemen were very strongly in favour of the movement themselves, but they thought that the commercial bodies in the United States would take a much greater interest in it, and that it would be much more easily carried out if England took a part in it.

554. I apprehend, from what you have said, that the exact change you suggest would be that the English sovereign should be reduced to the exact value of 25 francs, and that the American dollar should be reduced to the exact value of 4*s.*, being the fifth part thereof?—Yes.

555. Supposing that such change was made, what effect would it have upon the existing contracts in this country, which of course at present are expressed in the existing currency?—I suppose that all debtors would be by 2*d.* in the 1*l.* the richer, if there were no provision made to meet such cases.

556. Would you think it necessary to make a provision for correcting any injustice of this kind in the way of what is called making a tariff for the conversion of the old currency into the new?—The Liverpool Chamber has not considered that point very much, but still I think that by some means the difficulty can be got over. It might be done, as you have mentioned, by a tariff; or it might, as I have been informed, be done by the charge of a seignorage. It may be that the charge of a seignorage would meet that difficulty. I am not prepared myself to enter very fully upon the point, because I have not considered it sufficiently.

557. If the reduction in the value of the sovereign was, in round numbers, 2*d.*, would not any difficulty be obviated by providing that a debt of 1*l.* in the old currency should be discharged by the payment of 1*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* in the new currency?—That is my own opinion, and the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool. They distinctly think that that would fully meet the difficulty.

558. Do you think that there would be any difficulty in applying that principle of conversion to existing contracts?—I cannot myself see any difficulty; I never heard of one.

559–60. Would there not be practically a good deal of difficulties in arranging salaries, and converting the old currency into the new in that way, as regards payments of a small amount?—With regard to salaries the change is so slight that I hardly think it would be necessary to apply a tariff to all pre-existing contracts for salaries. I suppose salaries would regulate themselves naturally by the law of supply and demand. That would hold good generally for the salaries of clerks and for wages. The fixed salaries of clerks in Government offices, I suppose, would be arranged in another manner; but it would not be necessary at all for the salaries of clerks engaged in commercial transactions to have any special arrangement; I think they would be regulated quite satisfactorily by the law of supply and demand. If you diminish the value of the pound sterling, of course they will, in some way or other, (if there is a demand for their services sufficient to cover it,) be paid higher. It will regulate itself.

561. If a clerk at this moment is entitled to 50*l.* a year, he would under such a tariff be entitled to 50*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; do you not think that such a fractional sum as that would occasion some trouble?—I think not. I think they would easily settle that amongst themselves.

562. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) A clerk at a salary of 50*l.* a year would probably be expecting a rise in a year or two, would he not?—He might. As far as commercial clerks are concerned, I think it would settle itself in a very short time, if you passed a law when you made the change, as most likely you would, that for three months (I think they can generally take their discharge in that time) they should receive the proportion of 8*s.* 4*d.* due to the quarter, which would come to 2*s.* 1*d.* After that I think we should go back to the 50*l.* in the new currency; and as the clerk would benefit by the change in other respects, I do not see that he would be much worse off.

563. Do you think that any difficulty of that kind would be obviated by a charge for mintage?—I think so; but, as I said before, I have not directed my attention personally very fully to that matter; but, as far as I understand it the position of other countries as regards seignorage has not been thoroughly understood. I think when that matter is inquired into it will be seen that this change may be made without really affecting the debtor and creditor.

564. Are you prepared to go fully into that question?—As I have not fully considered that question, I would rather not be examined upon it.

565. Of course there must necessarily be some expense in re-coinage, whatever it is?—Yes; it has been our view, that there will have to be a re-coinage, and whatever expense that is will have to be incurred.

566. (*Mr. Cave.*) Do you consider that it is worth while to undergo the inconvenience of a partial change like this, without altering the subsidiary coins?—I think it is worth while, and the Chamber

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of Commerce think it is worth while, because we believe that you must go generally step by step towards all great changes. When once this is introduced, we believe that there will be a decimalization, and the subsidiary coins of course will fall in with it. There will gradually have to be a re-coinage perhaps of all the siver coins.

567. You would recommend the change, only as a step to something more, not as complete in itself?—We recommend the change as being so far good, but we think it would be immensely more beneficial if it were supplemented.

568. You would not agree with a witness who stated that, in his opinion, the change as proposed would not be worth having?—Decidedly not. We think that the change in itself is quite worth having, and that the advantages to be derived from the change quite outweigh all the disadvantages or difficulties of the change; and we also bear in mind that the change once made, is made once for all.

569. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) The countries our commerce with which would be affected by this may be put under two classes, I think; the United States of America, and those which are associated with the French in their coinage?—Yes.

570. Do you attach greater importance to the facilitating of money transactions with America, or with the French association?—As far as Liverpool is concerned, I suppose we should attach more importance to American commerce; but we also find that since the French treaty, our commerce with France, and with the nations of the Convention, and of Europe generally, has enormously increased, and is becoming very nearly as important, if not quite as important as the commerce with America.

571. The change which would be necessary upon the American dollar is very large; I think about seven per cent, or something like that; I forget exactly what it is?—It is not so much as seven per cent., it is about three per cent., I think. But there is this point to be observed: it is important that that change should be made now in America. America at the present moment has not got a gold currency; the consequence is that the change can be made with much greater facility at the present moment than it could at a future time, when she comes back to a gold currency. I think Mr. Ruggles makes the calculation that there are only about 200,000,000 of dollars in currency now; whereas when they go back to a gold currency there will be 500,000,000 or 700,000,000 dollars. The change will therefore be much more difficult after they have returned to a gold currency than it is at present.

572. You do not anticipate that the assimilation of the coinage would tend to reduce the fluctuation of the exchanges?—I think that the assimilation of the coinage would tend to regulate prices, but I do not see how it could affect the fluctuation of the exchanges. The exchanges are regulated by the price of bills; they are only the expression of the state of the balance of trade between the two countries; therefore, I do not see how they could be affected at all.

573. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) It would simplify the calculation of exchanges, would it not?—Yes.

574. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Will you state in what way you consider that the prices would be affected by an international coinage, which you say would "regulate prices?"—I made use of a wrong term when I said that it would regulate prices. It would tend to make prices more even.

575. Why?—Because at the present moment, I believe, from my own experience, that in a great number of cases goods are shipped to a particular part, simply because merchants go on the principle of follow my leader. They are like sheep. They see goods shipped, and therefore they ship too. Not being able to calculate the prices themselves thoroughly and easily, and to follow the quotations which come so rapidly by telegraph, they ship goods without making the calculations to see what prices they are likely to get on the other side. I believe that if we had the monies and weights assimilated, every merchant (I speak more particularly of the smaller merchants) would be able to follow the prices all over the world, and the consequence would be that you would not have all of a sudden a large quantity of goods shipped to the same market.

576. You mean that they have quotations of prices, but they hardly know at present what they mean?—Yes; they hardly know what they mean.

577. Of course the prices themselves would be determined by other things?—An ordinary merchant in many cases hardly understands a quotation; he makes a mistake, and goes and ships goods to a market where they are not wanted.

578. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) You mean that it would simplify the expression, and render easier the understanding of the prices?—Yes.

579. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) I understand you to say that you yourself and the Chamber of Commerce attach considerable importance to the division of the coinage on a decimal scale?—Yes.

580. I believe, if I am not misinformed, that it is customary at Liverpool to quote the prices of cotton by the $\frac{1}{8}$th of a penny?—Yes.

581. And to express the prices of other things, such as freight, by the $\frac{1}{8}$th of a penny?—I do not know whether freight is calculated by the $\frac{1}{8}$th of a penny; perhaps in the case of cotton it may be.

582. Does not that seem to militate against the expression of a desire for a decimal division?—Considering that Liverpool has very prominently come forward in favour of decimalization, it would not seem as if the decimalization created any difficulty in the way of the quotation of cotton; and considering that they have in America a decimal system as regards their money, and that they get over the difficulty of expressing the eighths in a very simple manner, I do not see that it is any real difficulty. I think it is only a fancied difficulty, put forward by men who are very strongly in favour of the duodecimal system. I do not think there is any practical difficulty about it.

583. I did not mention it as a difficulty in changing from one to the other, but merely as guiding in some measure my interpretation of the views of the Liverpool merchants. Their adoption of the $\frac{1}{8}$th seemed to militate against their desire for the $\frac{1}{10}$th?—The Liverpool merchants have, I think, been more prominently than any others in favour of the decimalization. I suppose you know that they altered the sale of corn to the cental, the 100 lbs., in order to facilitate it.

584. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) You stated in the early part of your evidence that at present the want of a similar currency caused a difficulty in comparing the prices of cotton in Liverpool and Havre?—Yes.

585. As you quote cotton by so many pence and eighths of a penny per pound, do you think that the assimilation of the larger gold coins would still be of considerable value in facilitating the comparison of prices between Liverpool and Havre?—I think I have answered that partly in my evidence already. I stated that the full advantages to be derived from the quotations of prices could only be derived when we had a decimal subdivision of this international pound sterling; and the reason is, that the other nations, particularly France and America, have already got a decimal subdivision of their money, and consequently if we applied a decimal subdivision to ours all the subsidiary coins would have a very simple relation one with another; and therefore the American cent would become the exact halfpenny; two cents would be a penny. The French ten centime piece would become exactly the English penny, which would be four mils. When that was the case, supposing the weights were assimilated also, you could easily translate in your mind a

quotation of so many francs, we will say one franc 50 centimes per kilogramme, into 7½*d.* per lb.

586. Still, even without attaining all those further advantages, you think it would be advantageous to have the larger coins assimilated?—Decidedly. I think the facility in the calculation of the exchanges alone is one very great advantage which would be derived from the larger coins being assimilated. Of course it would not be necessary to have the smaller coins assimilated for that purpose.

587. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) I think you did not state in so many words, but I understood from the general tenor of your evidence, that, in your opinion, by making your price lists, invoices, and account sales more simple and intelligible, the proposed system would tend to increase the demand for your manufactures, and thereby benefit commerce?—Yes; I stated that from my own experience in trade.

588. (*Mr. Baring.*) Do you think that it would increase the power of consumption of other countries?—I think it would increase the demand by increasing, not the physical wants, but the mental wants of other countries.

589. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) It would bring the fact home to them that they could get manufactures cheaper in this country than elsewhere?—Yes. I think one very great obstacle to trade arises from the imperfect knowledge that exists between different countries. I think when once it is known that an article can be bought cheaper in another place there soon arises a demand for it, and by giving that knowledge you may be said to create a demand.

590. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) You stated certain advantages as very great and very obvious; will you state to what extent those changes are to go which are to have those results. For the advantages you have described, do you look to an entire change of the weights, measures, and coinage of the whole commercial world, or do you look merely to a change in the value of the pound sterling, so as to make it the equivalent of 25 francs, which I believe is the proposition coming with authority from the conference at Paris?—It would be exceedingly difficult to separate the advantages which would be derived simply from having the pound sterling the equivalent of 25 francs, and the dollar the exact equivalent of 4*s.* or five francs, from the general advantages which would result from a more perfect accord between the subsidiary coins; but still I think they all tend in the same direction. We believe that the proposed assimilation of the pound sterling to the 25 francs would be attended with an increase of trade; we believe that it would facilitate trade, and therefore we think that that alone is a good. It is exceedingly difficult to measure exactly what advantages would be derived from that, and what further advantages would be derived from the other, so as to distinguish how much per cent. of the advantages are derived from the one, and how much per cent. from the other. We can only state the general advantages which we see will arise. Undoubtedly the advantages will be principally in the exchanges, as far as the pound sterling goes.

591. Confining ourselves for the present then to the change in the English sovereign, is not it a part of the change you anticipate that it should be divided decimally, in order that we may be able to avail ourselves of the advantages you contemplate?—No, I think not. We will take the English sovereign to be exactly the same as the American five dollars. As they already have in America exactly the same pound as the English pound, in our trade with America the advantages would at once arise, namely the advantage of understanding prices.

592. (*Mr. Smith.*) You mean the pound weight when you say that it is the same in America as in England?—Yes. We should at once experience those advantages in the trade with America; we should find very great facility in understanding at a glance the accounts current from the United States. Of course I am speaking of gold. We see a statement of a sum of 250 dollars, we at once know that it is 50*l.*; you know at once your result, without having the trouble of giving it to a clerk to make the calculation.

593. Did you not state that if this international system were adopted the American dollar would have to be altered in its value, in order to assimilate it with the five-franc piece, which would then become an international coin?—Yes; the American dollar would have to be altered; I cannot say exactly to what extent, but I should have thought you would have had evidence upon that point before.

594. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) I think you stated also that America was very favourably situated just now to enter into this question, in consequence of her currency generally being in a state of non-convertibility?—Yes.

595. In that respect must we not also infer that England is in a very unfavourable state, because our currency is convertible, and there is nothing, therefore, here that can be changed without a certain disadvantage to those whom it affects?—I certainly should not say that we ought to make an inconvertible currency in order to bring about the change. I would not go so far as that; but still I think the change to be made is so much slighter in England than it is in the United States, that we may very well make that change even with our convertible currency.

596. You illustrated the advantage of a community of weights, measures, and coins, by a reference to the prices of cotton as they might be quoted at Havre or Marseilles; do you suppose that an American merchant in New York, or a Liverpool merchant, would for a moment hesitate in discovering whether the quotations of cotton at Havre or Marseilles were such as to justify him in directing a cargo to one of those ports?—I do not think he would, because the larger merchants have clerks who, with the help of ready reckoners, can at once translate the quotations. But I spoke of the quotations on 'change; a man sees a quotation on the pillar, and if the systems were assimilated, he could at once decide what he would do.

597. The larger merchants who have German and French clerks would be able to enter upon those transactions with certainty, but smaller operators might have some uncertainty with regard to them?—Yes.

598. Do you look upon the introduction of those German and French clerks as a misfortune?—No; I think it is a very good thing. We get their services. We do not pay them unless we get their services, and therefore I think it is a great benefit to have them.

599. May we not suppose that just as they are introduced here, to inform their English employers with regard to foreign weights, measures, and coins, so English clerks are introduced in France and Germany to inform their employers there with regard to English weights, measures, and coins?—I think so, but not to the same extent.

600. Do you think as a rule that German and French clerks are more intelligent and better informed upon questions of currency generally than English clerks?—I believe so; I believe they are more familiar with the different weights and measures and currencies of the world.

601. You illustrated the positive disadvantage of the present system by stating that in regulating your prices with reference to exports, you are in the habit of losing 2*d.* in the 1*l.* in converting your pound sterling into francs; do you think that that really operates to any extent?—I most certainly do find it so in my own trade.

602. Do you mean that if you had an invoice which amounted to 1,000*l.*, and for which the equivalent at the par of exchange would be 25,200 francs, you would accept 25,000 francs in payment of it?—I mean to say that if we make a quotation of the price of an article, and we draw a bill upon the person to whom we sell that article, he generally

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asks us to accept 25 francs for the pound, and we often do accept it.

603. Who fixes the price of the commodity?—Of course the price is fixed by the demand and supply.

604. Who asks the price?—The foreign importer.

605. I thought it was a case of exports that you were putting?—So it is; the foreigner to whom we sell asks the price.

606. Do you not name the price to him for your own commodity?—Yes, of course.

607. In naming the price, do you not take into consideration the possible loss of one per cent. on the exchange, following the custom (supposing it to be a custom) to which you have alluded?—We do; but to be safe we generally add on more than one per cent., and by that means an obstacle is put in the way of trade. I do not say that it is a very serious one; I do not say that it is one of very great value; but I point it out as what does occur, and as having some importance.

608. Then it is not the occasion of a loss, but rather of a profit to you, since, as there is a difference in the exchange, you add to your price more than an equivalent for the loss?—What we should desire would be, not to have a particular transaction profitable, but to have more of them. We want to facilitate exchanges. We want to facilitate trade. I say that it is to our advantage to have the trade facilitated as much as possible, and I think it would be facilitated by having this change in the currency.

609. You referred to the facility which the assimilation of these coins would give to the exchange operations of the country?—Yes.

610. Have you ever been on the Exchange in London, or the Bourse in Paris, or on any of the great continental Exchanges?—No.

611. You are not able to say from your own experience that you ever found a moment's hesitation on the part of the great operators in bills, in giving an answer to your demand for a bill upon any part of the commercial world?—Certainly not.

612. It is rather a theoretic difficulty that you magine in that respect?—Not at all. I say it would facilitate the calculation of the exchanges for ourselves. Supposing we sell goods to France, and we want to know what the transaction will result in, I say if we have a pound sterling equal to 25 francs, we can reduce it at once without any trouble, and without going to the ready reckoner. We have got it in our minds as it were.

613. But in France they do not use either pounds troy or pounds avoirdupois, or hundredweights; they use grammes and kilogrammes; have you not therefore to make a calculation with reference to weights?—Yes. That is the reason why I say, as regards France, that it is of material advantage to have the same weights; and I have illustrated, with regard to America, that it would be of advantage to have a simple relation of the dollar and the pound sterling. I see from a paper which has been put into my hands that the change the Americans would have to make in the value of their dollar in order to come into the arrangement would be 3 per cent.; so that I was nearly right in what I said.

614. Then the full advantage of the change you contemplate certainly comprises uniformity of weights and measures, as well as uniformity of coinage?—The full advantage undoubtedly does.

615. (*Mr. Villiers.*) But you do not object to recommending the uniformity of coinage because you cannot get the two things ot once?—Decidedly not. I think the uniformity of coinage is by itself and of itself a very great step.

616. If there is any confusion in the quotation of prices, or any difficulty in understanding them, I suppose it arises from there being a difference in coins and a difference in measures in the different countries?—Yes. If you assimilate the coins and do not assimilate the measures, of course you have half the trouble. If you assimilate both, you get rid of the whole trouble.

617. Do you know anything of the habits of emigrants who leave Liverpool for America, as to the means they take out; do they take coin with them?—I cannot say that.

618. You cannot say whether it would be any convenience to emigrants if they found that the coin of this country would pass readily and immediately in America?—I think those emigrants who take anything take it in coin, but a great many have only enough to pay their passage.

619. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) You stated that the change you advocate would lead to a great impulse to the trade of the country; will your own trade be affected by the imperfect harmony of coinage which may exist under the proposed change?—I think I have shown that in the difficulty of understanding the quotations of prices there is an obstacle to the exchange of commodities. That obstacle may be great or little; of course it is not as great as a large customs duty. A large customs duty is a greater obstacle. I think it is more important that we should abolish a customs duty upon an article than that we should have this assimilation of coins. But still, as far as it goes, if it is an obstacle, it follows that the doing away with it must facilitate trade to a proportionate extent. How much it will facilitate trade it is very difficult to say.

620. Do you know the amount of the imports and exports of the country?—I suppose the two together are about 400,000,000*l.*

621. To what extent do you think that those imports or exports would be encouraged and increased by the change in the currency of the coinage which is under contemplation?—That also is a very difficult question to answer. Many people objected to the French treaty, and said that the abolition of the customs on small articles like clocks and watches, and so forth, would not do much. It has done an immense deal, and an immense trade has arisen out of the abolition of those small duties. The removal of a slight per-centage on the introduction of articles of *vertu* into England seemed a very small thing, but I believe the result has been that you have had an immense consumption. One gentleman asked me just now whether I should create wants by what I was recommending; I say that by removing these obstacles to trade you do in a sense create wants. You give a mental want. You make a person think that he would desire to have a thing; and by that means you stimulate so far the trade. But how far the effect would extend, whether it would be 50,000,000*l.* or 10,000,000*l.*, I cannot tell; that is a subject upon which one can give no definite or clear answer.

622. Customs duties are an element in price, are they not; therefore, if they exist, of course they enhance the cost in this country of any imports?—Yes.

623. Is there anything in the change now contemplated which will cheapen the cost of our imports?—So far as it facilitates calculations, and so far as it facilitates exchanges, it will lessen the cost, because of course all this work is added on to the cost of every article.

624. Can you make any computation of what the per-centage might be upon the value of our imports of the cost of the few clerks who, you think, might be saved?—That would be rather a difficult thing. I fancy it would not be very great in proportion to the 400,000,000*l.* we have just been talking about, but still it is an element.

625. When you spoke of your experience showing you that trade in general was carried out upon the principle of follow my leader, and that people made their consignments to foreign places merely because somebody else did so, were you alluding then to the trade of Liverpool in particular?—Of course I am a great deal more familiar with the trade of Liverpool than of any other place, but I fancy it is much the same everywhere.

626. Then you think that any equalization of the

coinage would put trade upon a surer and a safer basis?—Yes, distinctly.

627. Our trade with the Australian colonies is carried out upon a perfect harmony of weights, measures, and coinage, is it not?—Yes.

628. Do you think that the trade with Australia is carried out upon a more satisfactory and a safer basis than it is with countries where we have not an intercommunion of weights and measures and coinage?—I think that the trade with Australia is greater than it would have been if there had not been an assimilation of coins, weights, and measures.

629. That is your deliberate opinion?—Yes.

630. (*Mr. Hankey.*) When you say that you mean that the trade generally of this country would be increased by the change we are discussing; am I right in supposing that you mean that if the demand for our manufactures, or for any particular article remained the same, we should, by simplifying our system of coinage, or by making it more intelligible, obtain a larger share than we had before of that general demand in any particular country?—I think so. In fact I might really answer those objections by asking would it be an advantage to have between Australia and England a separate coinage and separate weights and measures? Would it be an advantage to have a different coinage in each county in England? Would it be an advantage to have a different coinage in Ireland and in Scotland from what we have in England? I do not think that we should any of us desire to go back to that state of things. I do not think any of us desire to have a diversity of coinage; and therefore we must have felt certain advantages to have arisen from the community of coinage and weights and measures so far as it has been established.

631. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) If this change were introduced merchants would be enabled more easily to ascertain which were the cheapest and which were the dearest markets, I take it?—Yes.

632. And to act, of course, upon that information?—Yes.

633. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) But that arises from the perfection of the power of calculation?—Yes.

634. (*Mr. Baring.*) You mentioned that a great deal of bad business was done in Liverpool by the small dealers following the lead of others; that arises not from the state of the coinage in one country in relation to another, but from imperfect information, does it not?—Yes, exactly; from imperfect information.

635. (*Mr. Smith.*) I think you have stated that you think we must keep the 1*l.* sterling. Why must we keep it?—I stated that as the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool. The reason is because we are all so familiar with the 1*l.* sterling, and to our minds the 1*l.* sterling is the best unit. The dollar or the five-franc piece would be too small a unit. It has great disadvantages in that respect, and the 1*l.* sterling has been so long known over the world as the unit, particularly the gold unit, that it would be unadvisable to abolish it.

636. Do you not suppose that the French have similar feelings as regards their system of francs and centimes as we have as regards the 1*l.*; and if we do not mutually give way, and agree upon some international system, is it likely that we shall ever accomplish a change?—I attended the French conferences called by the Imperial Commission at the time of the Exhibition, and I found that the general opinion was that they would be quite satisfied if we reduced the 1*l.* sterling to 25 francs.

637. I think you stated that if we adopted the 1*l.* sterling of the value of 25 francs the monies of the different countries would be easily translated?—Yes.

638. Would it not be better to have no translation at all?—Undoubtedly it would be better, if you could bring it about without a very great change, and without disadvantages which I think would exceed the benefit to be derived. The only other proposition that I have heard of is that of taking the 10 francs as the unit. The Paris conferences took the five francs, not as the unit, but merely as the type.

639. Do you not think that if they had taken the 10 francs it would have put us in harmony with France and with the continental nations which adopted it as well as with America?—Yes. But, in the first place, America was decidedly against the adoption of the 10 francs as the unit, for two reasons; one was that they were much more familiar with the 1*l.* sterling, and the second was that the 10 francs was too small a unit. If they made any change at all they would have preferred to take a larger unit; 100 francs, perhaps.

640. Was not it understood at the Paris Conference that the piece of 25 francs was conceded from the belief that that would be most approved in this country?—I think it was partly conceded from that reason, and partly owing to the very strong opinions of the American representatives upon the subject. The Americans were very strongly in favour of a dollar piece and 5-dollar piece.

641. Do you think that if England and the other countries of the world were willing to adopt the French unit of monied account America would hold out?—I think that the French unit of money is very much too small, and I do not think that England ever would adopt it. I think with our immense trade, as it is now, we require, if anything, a larger unit, not a smaller one. Take that grand total we have mentioned, 400,000,000*l.*, if you express that in francs it is rather a long sum.

641*a*. The object being an international system of monies, must we not yield our unit, if we wish to accomplish an object of that kind, because the American unit is only five francs?—The American unit is only five francs, but the Americans have expressly said that that unit is too small. That is one of their inconveniences. They themselves find it to be an inconvenience. They would not go lower. They would not go to the one franc.

642. Is not it practicable to adopt the ancient unit of this country, which was 100 pence, and would not that harmonize with the franc system?—The question then comes, how are you to proceed in order to introduce it? We propose that the pound sterling should be reduced to 25 francs; that, we think, can be done with very little difficulty; we think it would be current as 25 francs, and we should at once have one coin which would be international. How are you to proceed to introduce the unit of 100 pence? What coin are you to strike? Are you to strike a 10-franc piece in England? If you strike a 10-franc piece, what have you gained? There are plenty of 10-franc pieces in Lombard Street, or in any exchange place; they would be of no use at all.

643. Why should you not strike a 10-franc piece if that puts you in harmony with everybody else?—If you struck a 10-franc piece it would be of no possible use to us with our present currency.

644. We are speaking of a proposed international currency, which you say it is desirable to adopt?—Personally I should have no objection to your striking a 10-franc piece in England, if it was found useful, after you had got a 25-franc piece; but if you started with striking a 10-franc piece, and withdrew all the sovereigns, I think you would find a great resistance, amongst the commercial classes particularly.

645. I think you stated that it is very desirable that there should be an international money, in order that calculations between different countries may be facilitated?—Yes.

646. How would the adoption of the pound sterling, even if you divided it decimally, accomplish that object?—By this means: in our decimal subdivisions we should undoubtedly have a franc as the silver coin. If you divided the pound sterling into a thousand parts, and called the lowest part a mil, and made four mils equal to a penny, (I am speaking of the international pound sterling,) the penny would be exactly

the same as the French 10-centime piece, the 40 mils or 10 pence would be the same as the franc, the franc would be a 10-penny piece; you would then have the French unit, the franc, in the English coinage equal to 10*d.*

647. But they would not be identical, the franc would require a translation?—No; the 10 pence and the franc would be identical.

648. What part of the pound sterling would a mil be?—The thousandth part.

649. What part of the franc would it be?—One-fortieth; 40 mils would be one franc.

650. Would not that involve a calculation, or a translation as you call it?—It would involve a multiplication by four.

651. Would it not be better to have an identical quotation instead of having a quotation which requires translation to understand it?—Of course it would. If it could be brought about without very great difficulty, it would be better to have it.

652. Did you not say that you expected that the adoption of the system now proposed would lead by and by to a further step, and that it is better to have the change step by step?—Decidedly.

653. Do you not think that instead of making a change which will involve two changes, or half a dozen changes, it is better to make one change which will accomplish all you want at once?—I think it is better in the case of the coinage to make it in two. I think it would be a very great mistake to disturb the whole monetary relations of the country at once. I think you would find a much greater resistance to such a measure.

654. Supposing you were to have an international coinage, it would involve the recoinage of all your present monies, and a rearrangement of all your present accounts; but if this were only to be a step to the French decimal system, or some other system, would you not have to go over the same thing again?—I do not think that it would be a step to the French system. I doubt very much our going entirely to the French system; the French might just as likely come up to ours, as far as the coins went, because the pound sterling is known all over the world. It would be the international coin; it would not be the 10-franc piece which would be the international coin known everywhere. The dollar and the pound sterling, the five and the 25-franc pieces, would be the international coins.

655. Do you suppose that the sovereign is better known than the 20-franc piece?—Decidedly it is more generally known.

656. Is it so in Europe?—In parts of Europe, certainly.

657. In which parts is it better known?—I should say in Russia it is better known.

658. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) And in Portugal?—Yes, in Portugal too. In Germany it is quite as well known.

659. (*Mr. Smith.*) Is it as well known as the napoleon in Germany?—Yes, decidedly it is in Germany; in fact the Austrians are going to coin, if they have not already coined, a 10-florin piece which would be identical with the 25-franc piece.

660. You have travelled on the continent, I suppose?—Yes; I have travelled in most parts of Europe.

661. Have you found the same facility in disposing of sovereigns as in disposing of napoleons?—Yes, in all, except the countries of the Convention. In the countries which have the Convention, now France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, napoleons are of course more current.

662. Take Germany?—The pound sterling is just as current as the napoleon in Germany.

663. Is it more current?—No. I say it is just as current. I should say in the trading ports of Germany, for instance at Hamburgh and Bremen, it is even more current.

664. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Do I rightly understand you to say that anybody loses money now in exchanging sovereigns in travelling? Does not it generally happen that either at the hotel where the traveller is stopping or else next door, there is a place for exchanging money; do you think, therefore, that he loses money?—Yes, he does lose money. Though I am pretty well up in coinages, if I go next door to the money exchanger I find that if I am not very sharp he will soon do me.

665. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) When you were at the conference at Paris there was a very strong desire expressed that there should be one coin which should be similar and identical in value in the different countries, was there not?—Yes.

666. Was it suggested at all that the 25-franc piece might be assimilated to our sovereign?—Yes.

667. I do not mean that our sovereign should be assimilated to the 25-franc piece, but the reverse?—I did not understand your question at first. That was not proposed.

668. Would there be any impediment to the countries in the Convention doing it if they wished to do it?—Yes, I should think there would. In the first place, they would have to change the fineness of their coin.

669. Would they have greater difficulty in doing that than we should have in conforming to theirs?—That is a question which I should not like to give an answer to, without thinking over it. I had not thought about it. In the first place, one difficulty strikes me that there is a larger circulation of their gold coins in the countries of the Convention than there is of sovereigns in England.

670. Do you think there is a larger circulation of 20-franc pieces than of sovereigns in the world?—If you say "in the world" that is a difficult question to answer. There is a larger circulation of gold coins, I should say, in the countries of the Convention, that is to say, in Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and France, than there is in England. Gold is much more common there.

671. If you include Portugal, Brazil, the United States, India, and Australia, do you not think that there are more sovereigns in circulation than there are French gold coins?—There may be. It is a point to which I have not given much attention.

672. Supposing that the countries of the Convention really were extremely anxious to have one similar coin, is there anything to prevent it if they chose to imitate our sovereign?—The general feeling of the conferences, at which nearly all the civilized nations were represented, was in favour of this other change; at all events, when I was present the question as you put it did not come forward. I believe no representative of any nation proposed that they should change the French 5-franc piece, which is their smallest gold coin, or the French franc, so as to raise the value of it.

673. No suggestion of that kind was made, and therefore the question was not considered?—I do not think it was considered; and therefore I conclude that the other nations were so much in favour of the French system, that they thought the object was better brought about in the way that was proposed.

674. But there was no consideration given to the question?—No, I do not think the question you refer to was considered, as far as I remember.

675. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) You are aware that in France alone the coinage of gold in the last 15 years has been more than double the coinage of gold in England in the same time?—The only statement I have seen has been that of Mr. Ruggles.

676. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Does not that arise from the circumstance of silver having gone out of circulation, and gold being substituted for it?—Yes, I imagine it does.

677. It does not arise from the gold coinage having increased independently of the substitution of gold for silver; it does not follow, therefore, that because that has taken place already it will continue to go on in the same degree?—No. I should think that by this time France, and the other countries in the Convention, would have about a full supply of gold coins; probably they have as much as they want.

678. (*Mr. Smith.*) That supply would be more than double that of England, would it not?—The figures which Mr. Ruggles gives are these: the total gold coinage in France (he does not say in the Convention, but only in France) was, from 1792 to 1866, 1,313,000,000 dollars, against 935,000,000 in England, and against 845,000,000 in the United States, making a proportion of 42⅛ per cent. coined in France, 30⅓ per cent. coined in Great Britain, and 27⅛ per cent. coined in the United States from the beginning of the century, or rather from 1792 to 1866.

679. You said that there was considerable inconvenience in the quotations of cotton at Havre and Marseilles, involving a difficult calculation to ascertain how far they agree with ours?—Yes.

680. Are not the quotations of cotton in Havre and Marseilles decimal quotations?—Yes. Cotton is quoted at so many francs and so many centimes per 100 kilogrammes, I think.

681. Do you prefer a decimal quotation of prices as being more simple than one in vulgar fractions?—For purposes of comparison a decimal quotation is undoubtedly the most simple, because you have always the same divisor, namely, 10; they are all expressed in the same denominator. Of course for the sake of comparison the quotations in decimals are much more simple.

682. Is it not preferable also for the sake of calculation?—Certainly.

683. Supposing you adopted the pound and mil system, would that enable you to quote the prices of cotton, for instance, in this country decimally, in the same way as in France?—It would of course be perfectly possible to do so, but whether it would be done or not I do not know. For instance, in the United States they have got a decimal coinage, and they have got the pound weight; but sometimes they quote decimally, and sometimes they quote by an eighth or a quarter. The quotations rise by ⅛ or ¼ cent.; they would say 2⅛ cents or 2¼ cents; but it is very easily transferred into the decimal.

684. Are they not obliged to quote by vulgar fractions in the United States, because their lowest coin being a cent of the value of a halfpenny, they have no decimal that is low enough?—That does not at all interfere with the quotation. You will find that the quotations of prices in America will very often be written 2·56¼ cents, which means 2 cents and 56¼ hundredths of a cent, or $2\frac{9}{16}$.

685. Are you speaking of cotton?—No; cotton would be about 32 cents.

686. Take the quotation of cotton; in what way is cotton quoted in America?—32 or 32¼ cents, or so many cents, per lb.

687. Or 32⅛ cents?—Yes. You can write that 32·125; the only thing is, it takes longer to say by word of mouth ·125, but it is as easy to write it down. In our own trade they will say one time that they have sold at 2⅛ and another time they will put it 2·125; they will write it down in that way.

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688. Is the price of cotton in America now quoted in parts of a dollar or in the inconvertible paper?—Not being in the cotton trade myself, I cannot say positively about cotton. I think cotton is quoted by gold as well as paper.

689. Surely everything is quoted in America in paper?—I beg your pardon; that is not the case with all articles.

690. Cotton is quoted in America in paper?—But many articles are quoted in gold as well as in paper.

691. Cotton is not, I know?—I said I was not certain about cotton. The articles in which we deal are quoted sometimes in gold, and sometimes in currency.

692. Did you ever see a quotation of cotton in America in any other than vulgar fractions?—No; that is the custom of the trade. Cotton, I believe, is always quoted in vulgar fractions.

693. Would it not be much simpler and better if we had quotations in decimals like the French?—I do not see any very great inconvenience in the vulgar fractions. Let me take the instance of 32⅛th cents; that would be in decimals 32·125; it is easy to write ·125, but it takes longer to say by word of mouth 125 thousandths than ⅛th. I am strongly in favour of a decimal coinage, but still I do not see that there is any difficulty at all in the quotations being made in eighths. It is to me perfectly immaterial whether you quote cotton 32⅛th or 32·125.

694. (*Chairman.*) Is there anything else that you can think of which you would like to state to the Commission, in addition to what you have already stated?—Nothing else occurs to me. Perhaps I may observe that I think if I had had a longer time for preparation before coming here, I might have been able to explain the advantage of the proposed change more clearly and satisfactorily.

695. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) If you had had a longer time for preparation, do you think there would have been other practical advantages which you would have been prepared to have laid before the Commission besides those you have mentioned?—I do not know about that. If the question had not been so hurriedly brought before us, it is very possible that we might have had an investigation in Liverpool itself into the various advantages to be derived from the proposed change of coinage. I do not think, however, that there would be very much more to be said. I have no doubt that from other places you will get evidence upon other points bearing upon commercial matters.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to Friday next at 11 o'clock.

Friday, 20th March 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT HALIFAX IN THE CHAIR.

The Right Hon. C. P. VILLIERS, M.P.
The Right Hon. STEPHEN CAVE, M.P.
Col. The Right Hon. J. WILSON-PATTEN, M.P.
The Right Hon. MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD, LL.D.
Sir J. LUBBOCK, Bart., F.R.S.
T. BARING, Esq., M.P.
Baron L. N. DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P.
J. B. SMITH, Esq., M.P.
THOMSON HANKEY, Esq., M.P.
T. NEWMAN HUNT, Esq. (the Governor of the Bank of England).
G. B. AIRY, Esq., F.R.S. (the Astronomer Royal).
C. RIVERS WILSON, Esq. (Secretary).

ALFRED FIELD, Esq., examined.

A. Field, Esq.
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696. (*Chairman.*) I believe you are a merchant at Birmingham and chairman of the Birmingham chamber of commerce?—I am.

697. I believe you carry on a considerable trade with the United States, and have establishments there?—Yes, I have.

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698. Have you much trade with other countries also?—I have some trade with other countries, but the United States and Canada are my chief points.

699. Have you turned your attention to the subject upon which we are inquiring; namely, an international coinage?—Yes, I have done so.

700. Have you formed any very decided opinion upon the question yourself?—Yes; I have formed a very decided opinion that it is desirable that we should come into the proposed monetary union.

701. Will you state the advantages which you think we should derive from taking that step?—The advantages, in my mind, divide themselves into three divisions. The advantage to travellers has been spoken of, and that will be well understood by every one present; that I conceive to be quite the smallest consideration. I think that there would be this very great advantage in the second place, that means of remittance for commercial purposes between the countries in the union would be very much facilitated; that the cost of remittances would be kept much lower; that, in fact, the large mercantile houses in London and in other places who have a very considerable amount of business in dealing in bills of exchange would be able to turn a large part of their capital and their clerks' labour to other objects, as a very large portion of the work that they do at present would become in future useless; it is, in fact, work that by this change might be entirely spared to the world. I believe that that would cause an immense pecuniary saving to England and to other countries. There is another division of the advantages which I see, and this appears to me much greater even than the last. Of course, all bill transactions are based upon the purchase or sale of goods, and the convenience resulting from having an international coinage between countries trading together would be immense in enabling the seller and the purchaser readily to understand the prices they are talking about. A single bill of exchange makes the settlement of a transaction between two countries, which had previously depended upon a comparison of scores or hundreds of different prices, each of which must be turned over from the money of one country into the equivalent value in the money of the other to be understood. To go to my own trade, which consists in supplying the manufactures of the midland district of England, and indeed of all England, apart from the piece-goods trades, to the United States, there is a very great obstacle for purchasers to take these goods, arising from their not readily understanding what the values of them will be when they get out to the United States. Of course, there are the difficulties of knowing what the expenses of packing, shipment, and duties will be. Those difficulties will remain, but they are immensely increased by the difficulty of the complicated calculation of what may be the relative value of the monies there and here. In order to explain a little to you the bearing that this difficulty has in my mind, I had an invoice copied out yesterday which I sent last month (in February) to an old correspondent of mine in New York (*producing an invoice*). This is the invoice of a variety of goods packed in four casks. The total amount of it is 253*l.*, and in the invoice there are 421 different prices making up the 253*l.* My customer who ordered these goods has to form an idea of what every one of those 421 prices sterling will amount to in dollars and cents in New York before he can commit himself to the ordering of them. At the present time he has to go through a complicated calculation to transfer sterling money into dollars and cents, as well as all his calculation of the other fixed charges. But should we come into this international union, and should the United States do so too, as we are led to believe they will, the English 4*s.* would come to be exactly a dollar, and an English shilling would be a quarter of a dollar, our florin would be half a dollar, and our prices, which in the main are easy multiples of a shilling (for instance, the prices in this invoice are 3*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.* 9*d.*, and so forth) would read off to him in dollars. Prices of things would then be immediately apprehended, and the New York man would have a very simple addition to make to those prices of the known per-centage which he estimates that it costs him to get the goods out for duties and shipping charges. I have resided a large part of my business life in New York, and have been in the habit of canvassing the question of ordering such goods as these with my customers, and I found the difficulty a purchaser has of understanding what they are to cost when they get there to be a great obstacle to trade. It gives a great preference to goods manufactured in the United States over ours. It would give a great advantage to any goods that had been manufactured in France or other countries in the convention over ours, if we did not join the convention. It would give a preference against us that would be an obstacle to our trade equal to a considerable amount of customs duties in America. The attention of all Englishmen has been turned for a number of years past to the exceeding advantage of getting foreign countries to lower and remove their duties. Now I say that the obstacle of understanding what will be the cost of an article when it gets out there, an obstacle that would be removed by getting an international coinage, or one that should be harmonious with theirs, is an obstacle that is equal to a very considerable amount of customs duties. Therefore it becomes manifest to me, as a trader engaged every day in making out invoices of this kind to my customers in America, that if these monies were their monies, as they would be in effect if 4*s.* was exactly equal to a dollar, they would order much more freely of me. I should get many more orders for goods; I have not the slightest doubt of that in the world. Of course I am speaking from my own point of view, and with regard to what I myself know; but what I say of America would be equally applicable to all countries in the world.

702. The opinion you have formed, and which you have so clearly expressed, is based upon your own experience in the trade with America?—It is based upon my own experience down to the very details of it, having been in the habit of canvassing these questions for many years of my life, and calculating what articles which cost so many pounds, shillings, and pence in Birmingham ought to cost in dollars and cents in New York or other cities of the United States.

703. I understand that the change you recommend would be, in point of fact, reducing the value of the sovereign to that of five dollars?—Yes, it should be made to the exact value of 25 francs; and if the United States came in and made their five dollars of the same value, we should then have our sovereign equal to five dollars, and we should have 4*s.* equal to one dollar.

704. Do you consider that the best change which could be made with a view of introducing an assimilation of the coins in different countries?—I think it is the change that is available to us; it is the change which can be best made, all conditions considered. The wishes of the other nations that are likely to join this international union and all things considered, I think it the best arrangement. I conceive that it would be immensely advantageous to strike a second gold coin besides the sovereign. I think, in order to get the whole advantage out of the change that we want, it would be necessary that the gold coins of the respective countries should be made legal tenders in all the countries joining the union, and I think it would be an immense advantage if we coined a 4*s.*-piece in gold as well as the sovereign, and that 4*s.*-piece should also be an international coin and a legal tender in all the countries joining the union. Those two coins would very well harmonize with the coinage of the chief countries that would be likely to join the convention.

705. It would be necessary that the gold coins of each country should be of similar fineness and purity,

and that they should be, as was mentioned at the French conference, multiples of a dollar or a 5-franc piece?—That is my opinion. It would be necessary for us, I presume, to increase our alloy to one tenth. It is necessary that the international coins should be of the same fineness and purity, and that each coin should have impressed upon it its value in other countries belonging to the union as well as its English value, which would make it so much more readily current. Suppose, for instance, that our sovereign has marked on it 5 dollars, and the 4*s.*-piece has marked on it 1 dollar, I conceive that those two coins would circulate in the United States as freely as their own currency.

706. Is not there some objection to reducing the value of the sovereign?—The objection is the trouble that it will give in settling previous contracts. That is an objection which I conceive to be of considerable weight, and one that we might have hesitated in encountering if it had not been for the very great inducement that is offered to us in the advantage of so doing. Considering that advantage, and weighing it against the disadvantage, it appears to me that the advantage outweighs the disadvantage most enormously. Of course the disadvantage must be of a temporary character, and most of it will pass off very rapidly. When the adjustment is once made the advantage will be permanent, and, as I have endeavoured to show, if I have explained myself clearly, it will be equal to an immense amount of money per annum to England. All those of us who are engaged in exporting the manufactures of England have found for some years past that, compared with the progress of other countries, we are losing ground; that is beyond a question. If we maintain our position in advance of other countries, other countries are certainly advancing at a greater rate than we are. It, therefore, behoves us to do anything we can to keep our position. Should other countries come together in this union, and thereby obtain a facility for the interchange of their goods one with another, we should have another enormous obstacle thrown in our way, as compared with other countries, in exporting our manufactures.

707. With reference to the temporary difficulty, as you express it, of the change, do you anticipate that in the course of your transactions with your customers or manufacturers in England you would find any very material difficulty resulting from the change?—No; I do not conceive that in my ordinary business there would be any difficulty of any moment whatever. I presume it would be enacted that on the day on which the new coinage became legal tender, all old contracts would be satisfied by the addition of the difference between the old and new coins; 2*d.* would be adopted, I presume, as the difference. Then for every 1*l.* we owe we must pay 1*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* That enactment being made, it seems to me that all contracts in the course of business would be most easily settled. Those difficulties are not worth naming. The difficulties are with regard to settlements and mortgages, and the national debt, and any very long standing contracts. Those would require, of course, more arrangement, though it appears to me that the difficulties of changing them would be trifling compared with the enormous advantage the country would get from the change.

708. Would not there be more difficulty in smaller transactions, in which you could hardly assign any compensation to the person receiving the money, from the smallness of the amount?—I think not. If the debt amounts to 1*l.* it is easy to pay 1*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* instead of 1*l.*; and I suppose an Act would be passed for that purpose. If it amounts to less than 1*l.* I should think no notice would be taken of it in ordinary settlements; in paying a tradesman's bill, for instance. If we owed 4*l.* or 5*l.* to our grocer, I think we should find that the grocer would not require us to pay the 2*d.* additional; and unless he chose to demand it, we should not pay it probably, but it would be quite in the power of any creditor to demand his 2*d.* on every pound. Whenever the amount became of importance, as it would in all wholsale dealings, there is no question that the 2*d.* in the pound additional would be paid.

709. Is not there a difficulty with regard to payments of sums so small as 5*s.* and less, such as small fares on railways, penny tolls on bridges, or small tolls on turnpike roads, in which cases there would be no possibility of compensating the receiver in consequence of the sum, and in which, therefore, there must be a positive loss to him?—Your Lordship refers, I presume, to the operation it would have upon future payments, not to the settlement of outstanding contracts. I think, as regards the regulation of future payments, that the prices of articles are constantly rising and falling, and that that rise and fall would greatly outweigh the difference of 2*d.* I believe that this difference of 2*d.* would be soon swept away by the ordinary rise and fall of prices. The case of wages is one where possibly for a very short time there might be more injustice to the receiver than in almost any case that I can think of. But when we consider the rapidity with which wages are rising in the country, taken altogether, I think we must come to the conclusion that that difficulty will disappear very soon. Whenever wages are subject to pretty frequent change, as they are in all manufacturing trades with us (the wages with us are generally piece wages, they are rarely day wages, and the price for piece labour is changing constantly), this difference of 2*d.* in the pound will be rapidly adjusted by the demand and supply. Wages depend upon the supply of labor and the demand for labor, and the operation of those causes will sweep away this difference of 2*d.* in the pound in a very short time, in our district at any rate.

710. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Will you state why there would be any peculiar injustice in the effect the change would have upon the payment of wages, seeing the way in which wages are expended?—I think that the injustice would consist in the fact that if the workman's wages remained the same, and if every pound was reduced in value, we should pay him a little less value for his work than we did before, and it would result very quickly indeed that the money he received would buy so much the less of the products he needs.

711. Would the retailer expect to be paid the 2*d.* in the pound?—The retailer would have to pay the 2*d.* additional upon his wholesale purchases, and therefore he would have to charge it upon his goods. No doubt that would take a certain time in adjusting itself, and give a little breathing time to the workman, enabling him to get an arrangement made about his wages.

712. I think you stated that you were of opinion that generally the retail dealer would not ask for the 2*d.* additional?—What I said was that I think the retailers would seldom ask for the difference in past contracts, where the difference was small. If I am owing 10*l.* to a tradesman when the change is made, and he sends for his money after the change takes place, though as it was an old contract he would be entitled to receive the 10 two-pences as well, I doubt whether he would ask for it. The retailers might receive it whenever they chose to claim it; but, just as a matter of opinion, I threw it out that very likely in a great many of those outstanding contracts the retailer would not take any notice of the change in the value of the sovereign, or act upon the law that would entitle him to make a claim of 2*d.* in the pound. Of course any retailer would be entitled to charge the additional 2*d.*, or any person could pay it, even if not asked, if he thought fit, to a tradesman. There is a division of the question into two parts; one the settlement of past contracts made in the large coin that have to be settled in the smaller one; the other relates to future purchases. With regard to future purchases, there appears to me to be no difficulty, because prices are constantly rising and falling every day, and by

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that means the difference must be got rid of in a very short time.

713. Wages would not generally be paid in gold, would they?—No. Still I do not conceive that that would make any difference. The token in silver goes for a fractional part of the sovereign; 4*s.* in silver goes for a fifth of a sovereign, and if you pay a man the fifth of a new sovereign, you pay him the fifth of 2*d.* less than he would be entitled to.

714. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Weekly wages, I suppose, are paid in gold to a great extent?—Weekly wages in Birmingham and the neighbourhood are largely paid in gold. Our men have constantly wages which it takes several sovereigns to pay them in a week.

715. (*Mr. Cave.*) If you go from the top to the bottom, would it not be the case that in future the new sovereign would soon buy as much as the old?—I cannot question myself that in a very short time the new prices would really take into account this 2*d.* Prices are varying always, from an infinite number of causes, and it might be very difficult indeed for us to explore and find where the 2*d.* was, as a scientific fact, but I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind that the change to the amount of 2*d.* would be really existing in all prices in the country, almost without any exception whatever, within a twelvemonth.

716. If that would be the case, I suppose the new system would adjust itself without any injustice to buyers and sellers?—I think it would adjust itself without any injustice. There would be no difficulty about future prices whatever in my opinion.

717. You stated that you thought one great advantage of the proposed change would be for merchants in England, in keeping accounts with the United States; that same advantage would not result in the case of France or any of the continental countries, would it?—I did not exactly mean that the advantage would be great in the keeping of accounts; what I meant was that I thought the advantage would be great in respect of remittances, that less variation of the exchange would take place, that it would always be limited of course to the exact expense of carrying coin over to the country in which your debt was. The charge that is made by all dealers in bills of exchange, as a compensation for the complication of the calculations, and the complication of the accounts, resulting from the difficulty of the calculation which constantly occurs, would be got rid of, and the expense and variation of the exchange would be confined to a very much smaller sum than that which now rules between all countries of the world that have a different coinage; therefore there would be that saving. And then I pointed out that all the bills of exchange in the country, and all the banking business between different countries, are based on transactions in goods, and those transactions resolve themselves into an infinite number of small matters, as in this case, where there are 421 different prices in an invoice, amounting to 253*l.*, and those prices all carry with them, on the part of those engaged in the business, a great difficulty of dealing with the amount in a foreign coinage.

718. Of course one sees very easily with regard to the United States that the change of the dollar from 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* must very much simplify the making of calculations and the keeping of accounts, in bringing English money into United States money. But would that be so with regard to Austria and France, and other countries in which the component parts of the gold coin you propose to adopt would not bear the same analogy to the English currency?—In the case of France, for instance, the component parts would bear the same analogy; it would be a very accurate harmony. Supposing 25 francs were equal to a sovereign, and supposing five francs were exactly equal to 4*s.*, the calculation would then be exceedingly simple when you had a precision of harmony like that. The mere transference of four into five is something that a very little mental arithmetic is sufficient for. Any man engaged in business would read off the price expressed in the one coinage, and translate it into the other, almost without knowing that he was carrying on the calculation, provided there was that exact harmony between the coinages of the two countries.

719. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) The effect would be that in France they would have to divide the dollar you spoke of by five instead of, as in the case of America, dividing by four?—Just so.

720. (*Baron Rothschild.*) You say that in an invoice which you have just sent out there are 400 different articles?—There are 421 different prices in it, representing different articles or different sizes, and so forth.

721. You say that upon the price of each you have to add a calculation of the exchanges, which takes up a great deal of time, and which does not allow the purchasers to see immediately the difference in the prices in the two countries; would you not have the same difficulty and the same loss of time in adding the charges of transmission of bullion and discount on the terms of payment, and all other little items which now are compensated by the loss that there is in the exchange. If you had to add all those little items and small losses on to the prices, would it not take you, in fact, more time than calculating the exchange, because in the difference of the exchange generally all these matters are considered?—Those charges which cannot be dealt with at all by the proposed change of our coinage must remain as fixed difficulties and obstacles in estimating the cost of goods; but there is an advantage gained in making the coinage so much in harmony that the reading of a price here tells me what that price is in New York, I merely having to add what I have ascertained by experience to be the cost of getting out such goods. I may find that upon the average it may cost me 45 per cent. to get a particular article into New York. If I read the price of that article as being 2*s.*, I know that it will cost in New York half a dollar with 45 per cent. added to it, and that is an easy calculation to make. But supposing the price stands at 2*s.*, and the dollar is 4*s.* 1¾*d.*, there is a confusion introduced into the calculation which is a very great obstacle to my customer's buying that article. If my customer was a good enough arithmetician, and would take a long enough time to study it, he might come to the same result; but time is money, and he does not take the trouble to make the calculation. In this invoice there are 421 prices amounting to 253*l.*; therefore, the average value all round of the different articles comes to very nearly 10*s.* each, and for the importation of an article of so small value the dealer cannot afford to give much time; and therefore American made articles quoted in dollars and cents have considerable preference from the prices being at once understood.

722. There will always be a difference between American prices and English prices in consequence of the charges for shipment of the goods and so forth?—Yes; but it is a very much easier thing to add a per-centage to a price stated in the same money that you are accustomed to than it is to transfer a price stated in another currency into dollars and cents, and add your per-centage as well. If the price is simple,—for instance, if the price is 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.* 9*d.*, or 3*s.*,—those figures read off in the American currency, and enable a man in New York to know what the price is in dollars and cents, although he does not really know what the arithmetical process is by which he gets it into dollars and cents. It is done at a jump by mental arithmetic. He could hardly tell you the exact process by which he does it. He reads it in his own language, and he knows what the article will cost him in dollars and cents in a moment, having added the 45 per cent. But an exchange calculation between the United States and England is a complicated calculation, and occasions much more difficulty in knowing what an article will cost the importer. The whole transactions of the country, which are made up of an infinite number of

small portions such as I am describing, are affected by this. In all those cases the difficulty operates much more powerfully against trade than it does in large transactions in which it is worth a man's while to study the matter, and ascertain exactly what are the prices of the goods he is dealing in.

723. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Are the measures uniform between America and England ? — They are mainly uniform. A ton in the state of New York is 2,000 lbs., and a cwt. is 100 lbs. ; but the lb. is the same as the English lb. always.

724. Then the difficulty is the same with respect to measures as with respect to coin. It is in the saving of time that you expect to derive advantage from a uniformity of coin ?—Yes, particularly by a saving in time.

725. But there is a difficulty also and an inconvenience in calculating measures, is there not ?—There is that difficulty, no doubt, but that is not now the matter in question. I should myself very much like to see our weights and measures changed and made uniform, and a decimal system adopted ; but conceiving that not to be the question at present, I have not gone into it.

726. Just as you expect that time will be saved by the coins being the same, do you not think that time would be saved by the weights and measures being the same between two countries trading together ?—Yes ; but between us and the United States, luckily, the weights and measures are the same, at least the pound weight is.

727. If the assimilation of the weights and measures between different countries were carried further, you would expect the same advantage to result from it which you expect to derive from a uniformity of coin ?—I should.

728. (*Mr. Cave.*) Are not there still some subsidiary coins peculiar to the different states in America ?—No ; the coinage is a matter belonging to the general Government of the country. There are no states having their own coinage.

729. When I was in the United States there were New York shillings, for instance ?—Yes, but the New York shilling is merely 12½ cents. What they called a shilling was called ninepence in another part of the country, or a levy in another ; it was merely another name for the same thing.

730. Was not there a different coinage in use at one time ?—Yes, but the Spanish coinage was defunct, and the United States coinage was in general use before the greenbacks were issued.

731. There is no difficulty then now arising from there being different coinages in different states ?—No. The only thing is this, that a traveller who is unacquainted with the local phraseology might not be able to translate the language of New York state into the language of Pennsylvania with regard to coins, but it is only a matter of translation and of name. I should like to state upon what ground I think it would be very desirable to have a 4*s.* gold piece, if I may be allowed to do so.

732. (*Chairman.*) Will you be good enough to do so ?—The smallness of the coin has been objected to. Now, I should like first to reply to that, that I have for many years of my life been in the habit of using the gold dollar of America, and I say without hesitation that it is one of the most convenient coins that a man could possibly have. I have myself just been travelling on a tour in the country in England, and I have been obliged to carry from 15*s.* to 18*s.* in my pocket all the time, because I could not get change for a sovereign at the places I happened to stop at. Sometimes I found I had 25*s.* in my pocket, merely because I took care to provide myself with sufficient change, not being always able to get change for a sovereign. If you had a gold dollar of the value of 4*s.*, you would not require to keep an amount larger than that for change. You would hardly need to keep even 2*s.* or 3*s.*, because you could readily get change for 4*s.*, when you could not get change for 20*s.* The weight in the pocket would become much less. And as to losing a gold coin, we are all of us in the habit of taking care of gold when we can get it; and I think the result of having a small gold piece would be that everybody would take care that his purse should be constructed so that he could conveniently carry such a coin. I was living in the United States when the gold dollar was first introduced there. All of us who had long been residents there had acquired the great preference which the people of the United States had for paper over coin, because it is more easily carried ; and we all of us used to reject gold and get bank notes as much as possible, until the gold dollar came out, and then the people in the United States at first made the same objection to it that Englishmen when they go to France make against the 5-franc gold piece, which they are not accustomed to, viz., "that it is inconveniently small;" but very soon they began to get accustomed to it, and the little gold piece in a short time acquired a general preference. The most convenient money to carry in our pockets is that which affords the greatest facility for change with the smallest weight of coin ; and with a 4*s.* gold piece you have that. As to losing it, I think most of us will adopt the simple remedy of having a purse constructed just to take care of gold, and put those small gold pieces in it. That was what was in fact done in the United States. We changed our purses so as to be able to carry the small gold dollars conveniently when they were first introduced. I find that from one gentleman or another a good deal has been said with regard to a decimal currency being introduced into England in future, and that it has been mixed up with the question of joining the international monetary union. I think myself that it is in accordance with the practical rules of us Englishmen, as much as possible, to separate the second question from the first, and to harmonize our currency with this international union, so that we may come into it without thinking too much of a decimal currency in England, which we may attain to at some future time, as I very much indeed hope and trust we shall, but which probably the people of this country are not yet ready for. And I think that all we could wisely do at the present time would be to adopt such gold pieces as might give us the most ready way of introducing a decimal currency in future, provided those pieces were in no degree worse for our object of joining this union. Now I think the sovereign, from the fact that we have it in use now, and from the fact that it would come to be just the value of the 25-franc piece which the conference in Paris seem to be advocating, and from the fact that it has the same value as the American half eagle, is a gold piece to which we should all agree. The next most desirable thing would seem to me to be the 5-francs, which, the conference in Paris, I believe, are very desirous of having adopted, and which would be exactly the value of the American dollar. We should then have gold dollars in use in England ; the gold double florin, or whatever we choose to call it, would be the gold dollar, and it would give us the advantage of having two points of departure from which to start our decimal currency. We might choose one or the other at a future day ; and, without at all pretending to be able to anticipate the maturity of opinion upon that subject in future, I conceive that the wisest thing we can do in such a case is to do anything that may facilitate it in the future, provided it is at the same time beneficial to the present object. And I think the most beneficial thing we could do for the future, as well as an advantageous thing for the present time, would be to coin a piece of 4*s.* of the same value as the French 5-franc piece and the American dollar. There is another reason in favour of it, which I think should not be overlooked, and that is a social reason. A small gold piece would promote savings amongst the working classes. I think it is a matter that is clearly settled that working people (and I dare say if we look into our own habits from early life onwards we may even recognize something of the same habit in our own

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minds) do not like to break a large piece of money; and it is constantly asserted that they never break gold if they can help it; but, once broken, it is spent much more easily. Mr. Robert Baker, the head factory inspector, has for many years been urging the coining of a 4*s.* gold piece. Five years ago, in his Report to the Home Secretary, he strongly urged it, and he has constantly been engaged in urging it ever since. As he has had very large experience, particularly on these points, his opinion is entitled to great weight. He considers, as he assured me, that there is scarcely any measure that could be adopted that would so much promote economy and saving on the part of the working classes as the coining of a 4*s.* gold piece. He has prepared a design for a 4*s.* gold piece, which is a very beautiful design, and which he desired me to say (I had the pleasure of riding up in the train with him to-day, he is an old friend of mine) he would be extremely happy to bring to the noble Chairman, if he would permit him to do so. You will see, I think, that there is a great deal of reason in what he urges, and that it is in accordance with our own knowledge and experience in the matter that a gold piece of the sort I describe would tend to promote saving among the working classes. Not relying on my own authority only, I appeal to one of the very best authorities you could find in the whole country in favour of that as one reason for having a gold 4*s.*-piece. My own impression is very strong that we should get an immense advantage from coining a 4*s.*-piece in gold in addition to the sovereign, and that both should be a legal tender through the whole of the countries joining the union.

733. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) If we were to adopt the 25-franc piece and the dollar of 5 francs or 4*s.*, probably you would have some intermediate gold coin between the 20*s.* and the 4*s.*, would you not?—I have not myself considered that. I should say that for the time being it would not be desirable that any other coin should be coined.

734. Do you think that it would be desirable to discontinue the half sovereign, which would be 12½ francs?—I have scarcely come to any conclusive opinion upon that point. I think that the half sovereign has the advantage of having a corresponding coin in the United States.

735. (*Mr. Villiers.*) What is the corresponding coin in the United States?—I think there is a quarter eagle there; but I have seen so very few coins in the United States in my recent visits there that I am unable distinctly to remember whether there is such a coin or not. I see from a book which has been put into my hands that there is such a coin in America, whenever their coins come out from their hiding places again. It is worth 10*s.* 3¼*d.*, according to this book.

736. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) As you have the 10-franc piece in France, which would be double the 5-franc piece, do you not think that such a coin as the half sovereign, which would be 12½ francs, would be rather inconvenient?—I am disposed to think so. At the same time I have not considered the question, and therefore, probably, you would not think it advantageous to press me for any answer to that question.

737. You said that the competition with foreign countries was so great that we were rather losing in our trade. I suppose you do not mean that that arises from the want of an assimilation of our money to that of other countries, but that it is desirable to provide against anything that may increase the difficulties in the way of our trade?—That is the purport of my remark, and I would add that our loss of trade would be much increased if other countries came into this union, and we did not. On the other hand, our advantage would be largely promoted by our coming into the union, because, supposing we and the other countries that may probably come in were all to unite together, we, at present having the lead of other countries in commerce and manufactures, I think would derive greater benefit from this increased facility than other countries which have less commerce. We who have more interchange of goods with foreign countries than any other country should have more advantage from this assimilation of coinage than any other country.

738. You do not mean that our losing ground in competition with foreign countries is caused by the want of any uniform system of coinage, because in America and in France they are under the same circumstances at present?—I conceive that, so far as we may be losing ground in our trade with France, with Italy, with Belgium, or with Switzerland, it is partly due to the fact of the great facility of interchange of coinage between those countries. I have not any question that if a minute investigation in a microscopic way could be made, it would be found that certain Belgian articles were selling in those countries instead of the like products of our manufacturers in consequence of the existence of the Convention. I believe that would appear if you could really ascertain the fact.

739. (*Mr. Villiers.*) You did not intend us to understand that we are losing trade altogether, but you mean probably that we are losing trade with particular countries which are making progress in the production of articles which we formerly exported to those countries?—We are undoubtedly losing in certain classes of goods—those goods that I understand myself. We are losing as compared with other countries in our exports to the common markets of the world.

740. That is in certain particular goods?—Yes; and, taking the average of the whole. I lately made a reply in my position as chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham, to some enquiries of the Board of Trade upon that subject. We sent them some very long pages of articles and classes of articles that were supplied by other countries instead of ours to the common markets of the world and even our own colonies during the time my experience reaches over. I have not the slightest question that other manufacturing nations are advancing at a greater ratio of speed than we. I have no doubt that the manufacturers of Prussia, and of the United States, and I think France, (I speak with what I may call absolute certainty with regard to Prussia and the United States,) are advancing more rapidly than ours are.

741. That is consistent with our trade having made most enormous progress of late years?—I think it is entirely consistent with that. It will be found that our exports consist much more of raw material and semi-manufactured articles, and less of completely manufactured articles, than they used to do. If the exports are dissected you will find that we send iron and steel, and steel rods,—we hardly get to wire; we send raw materials and semi-manufactured articles abroad, and less of the more completely manufactured articles.

742. Do you think that it makes much difference what we export, so long as in value and amount our exports exceed what we had reached before? I am talking of the country at large; I do not speak of manufacturers particularly?—Yes. I think it makes this difference, that that progress is a progress which is rapidly taking us to where the total exports will be less.

743. Do you mean that the trade of those countries is more substantially progressive than ours, and that there is some defect in our system that should give us any cause of alarm with respect to the progress of trade?—I think there is. I think the great difference is in the state of education.

744. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Do you not think that that falling off may be attributed more to the higher price of wages in this country than to any difficulty with respect to the monetary exchanges?—I think the fundamental cause is the greater intelligence of the workmen abroad, resulting from better education given there; that is my belief.

745. Are not the wages higher in this country than they are in foreign countries?—They are higher in

this country than they are in Prussia, but they are much lower here than they are in the United States. The wages of the United States are approaching to double ours, yet many articles are manufactured in the United States, and sent to our own colonies. They even take our iron and steel, and work them up in the United States, and after the expense of working them up at double wages they send the products to our own colonies.

746. (*Mr. Baring.*) Do you think the advantages which you suppose we should derive from the simplification of accounts by having a common gold coin would apply equally to countries where a depreciated paper currency is a legal tender?—Unless they also have a coinage which enters into their accounts, I conceive that it would not apply equally to them.

747. Take the accounts with the United States, having regard to their present currency; would those accounts be very much simplified by there being one international gold coin?—Yes, they would be very much simplified. First of all, the difference between the greenback, the depreciated paper currency, and the gold, is always expressed every morning by the premium on gold. The depreciation of a greenback is expressed by the quotation in Wall Street for gold every morning, and the prices that might be calculated for gold would be transferred immediately to greenbacks by a process of calculation which the minds of all merchants in America are engaged upon all the day long, namely, turning gold into greenbacks. Secondly, there is growing up daily in the United States the practice of dealing in all imported goods in gold. The sales of goods by my customers, who import them in a wholesale way, are almost entirely made in gold at the present time. Therefore, for this purpose paper is put out of the question. Afterwards, when it gets lower, when the goods are sold to small people in the country, they may get to greenbacks, but our imports are on an equality with their own goods in that respect.

748. You say that the introduction of the proposed system of coinage would increase the demand in the United States for English goods?—I think so. I think the demand would be increased to an extent which nobody knows but one who has gone through the detail of these transactions as I have.

749. Would it lower the price to the consumer?—The obstacles to understanding the expense of articles that enter into our exports abroad, and following the prices of them in another currency, in addition to all those other difficulties attending the shipment of goods and the payment for them, which we cannot get rid of, are so great as to stand in the way of trade so long as they exist.

750. Do you not think that the importing merchants of New York are shrewd enough to be able to calculate exactly what the articles they import cost them?—They are able to do it; but as time is money, they will tell you, when you put before them the advantage of importing an article, "I dare say it is as "you say, but I have not time to calculate it, I have "something else to do."

751. They would take care to buy in the cheapest market, would they not?—Yes, if the cost of ascertaining it to their time were not more than they chose to give to it.

752. You estimate that very high?—I estimate it at an immense amount, at something which those who have not had to do with it have no conception of. There are at this moment in my own trade a great number of goods that could be carried profitably to the United States and sold there, but which are not taken there on account of the difficulty of people having to go through the whole study of the prices. You are not aware, no gentleman here can possibly be aware, of the immense amount of detail that there is in dealing in all the manufactured articles of the country. I had the curiosity to count up lately how many manufacturers I dealt with; I found in my manufacturers ledger a thousand different accounts; that is to say, I was buying of a thousand different men; many of those were small manufacturers. I found I was taking hundreds of different articles from some of them.

753. This change would not alter that, would it?—Every addition to this multitude of detailed calculations is one more obstacle to trade in each of these articles. It may be worth while to a man to make a most accurate calculation of the exchange if he is going to send over 50,000*l.* worth of United States stock to be sold here; but it would not be worth his while to do so for such transactions as this invoice represents, in which there are 421 different prices amounting to 253*l.*

754. You do not think that you would be able to export your goods at a cheaper rate to foreign countries if the change you advocate were made; do you?—The cost of everything represents time and labour; and the cost of goods consists partly of the time and labour of knowing what they will come to in the country unto which they are imported. At this moment the complication of the calculation of the currency in Canada makes a very great addition to the cost of goods sold to the consumer in Canada. I have just been travelling in the United States and Canada, not so much on my own business as to examine into the condition of commercial affairs there. In Canada I was struck with this fact: if I purchase for my customers to some extent goods in our district, they are charged to me at so many pounds, shillings, and pence for so many tons, cwts., quarters, and lbs. of the goods. And if any gentleman familiar with arithmetical calculations will think what that calculation is to start with, so many tons, cwts., quarters, and lbs., say of ship chain and cables, at so many pounds, shillings and pence a ton, he will see that that is a pretty good gymnastic exercise for the mind. It is necessary to reckon that out to start with. When the goods get to Montreal, the importer pays his duties upon them in gold dollars and cents; he makes his calculations of small expenses in Halifax currency, of which 16*s.* are equal to a 1*l.* sterling; he then puts them on his shelves, and keeps his own accounts in his own books and at his bank in dollars and cents.; and when his customer comes to purchase them, he sells them to him in Halifax currency of 16*s.* to the 1*l.* He has got his tons, cwts., quarters, and lbs. to sell, say at 15*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per ton Halifax currency. Now I should like you to conceive what is the amount of labour involved in that; do you think that any man does that for nothing? He has a labour to perform which bears a high proportion to the labour of making the goods. The labour of distributing the goods is a labour very largely proportioned to the labour of making them, and if you double the labour of distribution by any means you must add proportionally to the cost. To impose upon the man in Montreal the necessity of making these calculations is like making a man go through this room by jumping over the chairs and tables, instead of letting him walk along the floor, as he might be said to do if he had to work under a uniform system of decimal weights and measures and a decimal currency.

755. You say that we are losing in competition with continental countries. Take the case of a French or German shipper to Canada; would he not have the same difficulties in his way with reference to this Halifax shilling as an Englishman?—He would have a portion of those difficulties. As soon as the articles got to Canada they would have all those obstructions to their progress which their present system there has erected; but a manufacturer in Paris would not have the obstructions we have in this country, arising from the tons, cwts., quarters, and lbs., and from the pounds, shillings, and pence, to start with. Therefore on starting the goods would have a beautiful railway to get to the port, but when they got to the other side a gymnastic exercise would have to be made before it could be ascertained what the cost of them was.

756. I do not see that there would be any great saving resulting from the change, except in the cost of calculation?—It would be in this way. As a prac-

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tical fact, a customer of mine in Montreal is obliged now to keep more clerks in his employment than he would be obliged to keep if he had a simple and easy mode of calculation. Beyond that, inasmuch as he has to go through a great variety of calculations about prices on all his importations, he is always afraid he will make a mistake; and to cover the chance of his making a mistake he takes care to put on something over and above his calculation. The result is that the purchaser, when he buys the goods, has to pay for the actual cost of all these operations, which is very considerable indeed, and not by any means a trifling cost, and he would also pay an insurance against the possibility of the importers making a mistake.

757. I wish to put a question to you on another subject. You said that if the sovereign were reduced in value the settling of outstanding accounts would be very easy by adding 2*d.* to each pound, and you instanced the case of the national debt. Of course the country, I suppose, would pay 2*d.* additional upon all its interest, beyond the 25 francs; that is your idea, is it not?—Yes, that is my idea.

758. How is the country to get the means of paying that additional 2*d.*; would it have to add 2*d.* in the pound to the amount received from every payer of revenue?—I think inasmuch as our taxes, like the prices of goods in the country, are always being altered and adjusted, that would easily be met. The Chancellor of the Exchequer tells us he wants so much income tax this year, and so much next year, and so forth; he knows what the expenditure will be, he must get his taxes from one source or another sufficient to meet the expenses of the country the same as before. It may possibly result in there being a slight increase upon the income tax upon the first introduction of the change; but it would not be long before the constant adjustment of taxes and the constant alteration of prices that is taking place would efface the 2*d.* I think a very short time would be all that would be necessary to make it disappear.

759. Then you think it would involve the necessity of a change in our system of taxation?—I think that, inasmuch as we shall have to pay a larger annual interest in denominational value (not in actual value), we must collect a larger yearly amount in denominational value, not in actual value.

760. Then that will have to fall upon the income tax?—No; it need not all fall upon the income tax; it may be distributed, in any way the House of Commons may see fit.

761. (*Chairman.*) Would not any payment in the way of a tax, the aggregate amount of which came to 5*s.* before the change, be represented by an exactly equal value, if it was taken to be 5*s.* 0½*d.* after the change?—Undoubtedly.

762. Therefore an increase in the denominational value paid in that way would precisely compensate any loss from the diminution in value of the sovereign?—Yes.

763. (*Mr. Baring.*) It would involve a proportionate addition to the customs duties on every article, and it would involve a similar addition to the amount of the assessed taxes; would it not?—Yes, it might appear so, but the deficiency, being only about half a million, would rapidly be met by the growth of the revenue of the country, which itself would be promoted by the very change I seek.

764. (*Mr. Smith.*) The Halifax currency used to be the money of account in Canada, but I think they never had coin to represent the money of account there?—I believe there never was. They used our own money, and calculated in that fashion. They had an imaginary 20*s.* piece.

765. I have understood that by a recent Act of Parliament they have abolished the Halifax currency, and have substituted the American currency; is that the case?—That is the case; they have adopted the dollar currency.

766. Then how do you account for it if they still continue to keep their accounts in Halifax currency?—They do not keep their accounts in Halifax currency in any of the wholesale trades. The banks all keep their accounts in dollars and cents only, and the Government accounts are in dollars and cents only; but when you buy any retail article in the city of Montreal they ask you in the shop so many shillings and pence in Halifax currency, and you are obliged to do as I did last summer, ask them to tell you how many dollars and cents that amounts to.

767. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) The general tenor of your answers to Mr. Baring's questions, as I understand them, is that, *cæteris paribus*, a merchant will always rather purchase manufactured commodities which are quoted in his own currency?—Yes.

768. In fact, the differences of coinage act as a protection to native industry?—Undoubtedly.

769. You expressed an opinion in the earlier part of your evidence that the change of 2*d.* on the amount of gold in the sovereign would very soon (I think you said in 12 months) affect all prices, though the difference might be imperceptible. I presume you expressed that opinion under the assumption that there would be no alteration in our Mint regulations; but supposing that there was a charge for mintage, that would have to be taken into consideration?—Yes. I apprehend that if there were a charge for mintage it would in effect diminish the value of the sovereign by so much as that charge was. It might be made (and probably would be made) simply by giving a little less coined gold than was received for mintage. Then I conceive that the purchasing power of the sovereign would be diminished exactly in proportion as the quantity of gold in it was diminished, and that the same result would occur from anything whatever that might diminish the weight of pure gold in the sovereign.

770. I presume, from the general tenor of your evidence, that in your opinion the advantages we should derive from the alteration of the 1*l.* to make it equivalent to the 25 francs would still be obtained, even if the French do not coin the 25-franc piece largely, and that only a few coins of it are struck off?—I think it would be but a very slight diminution of that advantage.

771. (*Mr. Cave.*) You propose to have the smallest gold coin a 4*s.* piece, and to leave the silver coinage as it is?—Yes. I should like just to point out the facility with which a decimal currency would be built upon that foundation, should we choose to alter the 96 halfpence, which are at present equal to 4*s.*, into 100 halfpence, and to adopt that 4*s.*-piece as our unit. We should have then a simple relation with the dollar and cents; our florin would be a half dollar, our shilling would be a quarter of a dollar. We should dispense with our sixpences, our fourpences, and our threepences, and instead of them coin 10-halfpenny pieces and 5-halfpenny pieces. We should then have a decimal currency, which would be as convenient, I conceive, as any decimal currency we could readily adopt in this country, with the additional advantage that it would be identical with the system of all the dollar countries. And inasmuch as the dollar is very largely the coin of the world, and is especially used in those parts of the world with which a considerable proportion of our trade is carried on, it would be an enormous advantage to us if we were able easily to adopt a decimal currency of that sort, bringing in the dollar and cents. The coining of a gold 4*s.*-piece would leave it open to the progress of knowledge upon this subject, to decide on the best decimal system which might be open to us; and my belief is, that it would be found to be the adoption of the 4*s.*-piece as the unit, making 100 half-pence equal to it instead of 96. We should in that case have to change none of our pieces which are now in circulation except the small silver pieces of 6*d.*, 4*d.*, and 3*d.*, and we should only have to coin 10-half-penny pieces and 5-halfpenny pieces instead. We should then have at once a decimal coinage in this country, and those who pleased might keep their books by it.

772. Is it your idea that the two gold coins of 20*s.*

and of 20*s.* 2*d.* should be circulating together in the country?—No. My idea is, that the 20*s.* 2*d.* piece should be withdrawn as fast as it could be withdrawn.

773. Till that took place would there not be a good deal of inconvenience with regard to the subsidiary silver coins?—I should not apprehend any inconvenience.

774. You would have no coins that would be aliquot parts of the new sovereign lower than the gold 4*s.* piece, would you?—The silver coins that we now have would still be so much below the value of that new gold coin (it being, I think, about 6 per cent. that our silver coins are now below our gold coins in value), that they would remain perfectly suited to be the fractional currency of the sovereign, reduced by the twopence; and inasmuch as silver is only used for small sums, and is only a legal tender for small sums, I think the question of the small fraction of the twopence involved in it would not be a question of any importance at all during the period of transition.

775. Do you not think that amongst the poor people there might be inconvenience?—I am inclined to think it would be found that amongst the poor people the change would be almost unknown, and that they would take the new money when they could get hold of it, just the same as the old, and not know much of the difference. I think the difference would scarcely enter into their knowledge or perception; and the fact, the scientific truth, of the difference would eliminate itself in a very short time.

776. (*Mr. Villiers.*) I think you admitted that the difficulties or inconveniences between countries trading together not having a uniform coinage are common to all countries so trading together, and that if the coin was rendered uniform in all countries the facilities given thereby would be of equal advantage to all those countries?—Yes.

777. That being so, it would resolve itself, according to your view, into the advantage resulting from diminishing the difficulties of trade in general, and that would be tantamount to a reduction of the cost of production?—That is pretty exactly what I meant to state; also stating, what is very obvious, that if foreign countries enter into this union, and we stay out, we shall be then at an enormous disadvantage in comparison with them.

778. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) They are already entering into it as rapidly as they can?—Yes. Therefore it becomes a point of the most urgent importance to us immediately to enter into it ourselves, because it is beyond all question that a very moderate amount of delay would do us an immense amount of damage. It is very much easier to keep possession of any trade you have got than to get it back again when it is once gone. And if the United States, for instance, (I speak of that country which I know,) should put themselves in harmony with this union, so that they could trade with France without any arithmetical difficulty whatever, they would rapidly be substituting Paris productions for many of the Birmingham goods which they now get; and when we, moving with the slow progress of Englishmen, should ultimately enter into the union also, we should find that we were locking the stable after the steed was stolen, and that we could not get back again a great amount of the trade which had already left us.

779. (*Baron Rothschild.*) With regard to that invoice, is not it customary for large houses in England who have travellers in foreign countries to obtain orders for them upon commissions to have tariffs made out and ready with the different prices in the money of different countries, so that when they come to a foreign customer they have all these matters prepared?—I do not think that that is customary. I do not know of it myself of my own knowledge; I never heard of any single case of any English house taking detailed orders in the United States for goods to be shipped from England in detail, and to be delivered in America at American prices. An individual case of large amount you may meet with; for example, I might make a contract to deliver so much iron at so many dollars and cents, and even take my risk of how their greenback currency would turn out, if I chose to enter into a speculation; but the ordinary course of all business I am acquainted with is to charge sterling prices.

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780. That is to say, all the purchases of English goods made for America are made for the account of the Americans in America, and the English houses do not ship for their own account at all?—They do ship for their own account, but I understood your question to apply to orders.

781. My question was this: whether a clerk or an agent travelling about in America to obtain orders for a large English house was not prepared, when he arrived at a certain place in America, not only with the prices in English currency, but also with the different calculations, so that immediately on asking for orders he would be able to state the prices of the different goods in American money?—I think not; I think the state of the case is this: an English house having their locality in England sell their goods abroad in English money. An English house who have a house in New York may, so far as they are a New York house, offer to get goods out from England and sell them in dollars and cents. But as a practical fact, I think that no English house, without having another house on the other side of the water, undertakes to deliver goods in dollars and cents. I never heard of it, except in this way: that in a large speculation a house might undertake to deliver railway iron, for instance, in dollars and cents. None of the ordinary business of the country that I am acquainted with is done in that way.

782. Mr. Stewart, the largest importer of English goods in New York, has his agents in the different countries; one of his representatives buys goods for him in this country in sterling money, and ships them, and he sells them in American currency on the other side. But the English houses also have agents in different countries; and the travellers for English houses, so far as I am aware, are generally prepared with a calculated tariff, so as to be able to state immediately the prices at which they could deliver the goods in these countries?—I am not aware of any such operation. Take the case of Mr. Alexander T. Stewart. He has got his own house in London, in Manchester, and in Paris, as well as his New York house, and his New York house sends the orders in fact to the different branches in Europe for his purchases. The goods are bought for so much sterling, or so much in French currency, and then shipped to New York; and the New York house goes through the business of getting them delivered, paying the duties, and reckoning what they cost them in American currency; and then they sell them wholesale for gold dollars and cents, and retail for greenbacks. The New York house does that business.

783. They buy in London in sterling, and sell in America in American currency?—The New York house buys in London through a London branch of the same house.

784. But English houses have agents in the different countries, in America among others, and they sell English goods at American prices?—I am not aware of any case of the sort. It would appear that they would be taking upon themselves a riskful sort of business in which it would be difficult to know the facts. Without having representatives out there, how do they know all the expenses that the goods will put them to.

785. They have travellers out there?—But they must have some one out there to see to the payment of the freight and the duties, and all the small warehouse dues and cartage expenses, all of which somebody on the spot must look after and pay. They must have a banking account for that purpose, and the means of carrying it all out. They must have some one to see to the delivery of the goods for the purchaser. Therefore, they must have a New York house in order to ensure correctness; and then, in fact, it is the New York house that is doing the business.

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Otherwise they would be guaranteeing to any purchaser what his expenses should be, leaving that purchaser to incur the expenses, carefully or carelessly, fairly or unfairly, afterwards, without control.

786. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) I suppose you do not consider that the assimilation of the coins would get rid of all variations in the rates of exchange?—No, but it would very much reduce them.

787. It would limit the variations, and make them more intelligible?—The variations would be limited very much indeed, and they would become more intelligible.

788. It would limit them to the expense of transmitting the coin between the countries, together with interest during the time of transmission?—Yes; that would be the maximum.

789. (*Baron Rothschild.*) And there would be the fluctuation of the rate of interest between the two countries?—That would be taken into account.

790. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Do you not consider that the difficulties you mentioned would be removed in a great measure by the employment of intelligent and well-informed clerks in this country?—I think the more intelligent and the better arithmetician your clerk is, the more accurately and the quicker he will make the calculations, and therefore he will be worth so much the more money for his excellence. It may very likely be the case in this as in most other matters of the same kind, that the best article is the cheapest in the end, and that it is better to pay a good salary and get a good clerk who can do his work well, than to pay a poor salary and get a poor clerk; and if you do pay a high salary to your clerk, the amount of work to be done is so considerable that it bears a very important proportion to the cost of making the goods themselves.

791. You have probably estimated the expense that is so incurred as a money question?—It is so variable a one that I could not pretend to state it. It would vary exceedingly. But, besides that actual cost, the element of uncertainty upon the numerous details prevents business. Men will not go through all the labour requisite to ascertain whether they can import something from which they can make a profit of half a dollar or a dollar when they can supply their immediate needs without such trouble, and without the risk of making a mistake in a complicated calculation.

792. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) If you estimate so highly the advantages of international coinage, do you not think that perhaps it might be worth your while to abandon the sovereign altogether, and to have a coin exactly equal to the 20-franc piece, the napoleon, so as to enter completely into the monetary union of Europe?—My idea is that it is always wisest to take the step that lies nearest to us, going in the right direction, and rather to do that which we can do quickly and safely immediately than to attempt something that may be better, but may be more difficult to get accomplished at once, and thereby cause delay, which in this case would be a very great evil indeed.

793. You think if it could be done at once it would be much better to have a decimal currency?—I think if we could get a decimal currency immediately, and a uniformity of weights and measures to-morrow, or from the first of January next, we should do an immense service to this country. But there are thousands of other things that might be done with immense advantage, and we cannot do all the things which it would be very desirable to do. Therefore, as in my opinion we cannot bring about a decimal coinage immediately, it is better to do that which is now open to us, I hope, namely, to harmonize our currency in England with the currency of this union. By that means we shall get this enormous advantage which is now open to us, without saddling it with other efforts, which may perhaps keep back the attainment of the advantage which is now within our reach.

794. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) In the event of assimilating the coins have you considered the necessity of charging the same mintage as foreign countries charge?—I have considered it to some extent. My present opinion, without pretending that I have studied the matter very deeply, is that we ought to charge the same mintage as it is now the practice to charge in other countries. I think that we ought to adopt the principle of $\frac{1}{10}$th alloy, and charge the same mintage as the other countries. I do not pretend to have studied the question as deeply as many others may have done, but that is what appears to me at present to be the right course.

795. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Does it appear to you that in the event of our having an international coin it should be a legal tender throughout every country of the Convention?—I think it would be extremely desirable that the international coin should be a legal tender, and should have impressed upon it the amount that it is a legal tender for, in, if possible, all the countries in union together; that, for instance, we should have stamped upon our sovereign on the reverse side 25 francs and 5 dollars, and the value in, at all events, the other leading countries that come into the union; and on our 4*s.*-piece, five francs, one dollar, and so forth. That, I think, would ensure the ready circulation of the gold of the different countries in all the countries of the union, and would consequently ensure the enormous advantage of facilitating our exchanges by reducing the cost of exchange to the mere cost of the transmission of coin.

796. I am speaking of the compulsory acceptation of the international coin in discharge of a debt?—I think the compulsory acceptation of it is very desirable; it should be a legal tender.

797. Do you think that it would be received without doubt or difficulty in the different countries?—I think every country would receive it immediately. If it was made a legal tender, and if it was of exactly the same value in all countries, that fact would get rapidly understood by all the people who would have an opportunity of getting such a coin. Every individual who has a chance of getting possession of a coin, every one who handles it frequently, gets very rapidly indeed to understand the whole value of it. If you go into savage countries you find the same to be the case. The rapidity with which a man understands the value of coin he may get hold of is extremely great. If the international coins were made legal tender, and were of the same value, in all the different countries, I believe it would have the effect immediately of circulating the coin of one country in another.

798. (*Mr. Villiers.*) There would be no advantage, or but very little advantage, would there, in having a uniform international coin, unless it was made a legal tender everywhere; there would be no use in carrying about a coin which people could refuse to accept?—So far as the very small advantage to a traveller is concerned, I think it would be very much reduced if he could not pass his money everywhere. But as regards the larger advantage of facilitating exchanges, I think we should get the greater part of that advantage if the coins were not legal tenders in all the countries; but I think that advantage would be greatly increased by making the international coins legal tenders in all the countries in the union.

799. But you spoke of remittances also being made in coin, did you not?—Yes.

800. If they were not a legal tender it would not facilitate remittances, would it?—I think the sovereign having got stamped upon it the fact that it was exactly of the value of 25 francs, without even being a legal tender, it would be found that it would be disposed of for very nearly and probably absolutely the 25 francs. However, I think there would be a great advantage in having the international coins made legal tenders, because you would ensure their absolute value in every country they got into.

801. That would dispense with the business that now goes on in every country of effecting the exchanges, would it not?—Yes. All those money exchange

offices we see abroad would be shut up. The large exchange houses, whose business is chiefly in dealing with bills of exchange, would be able greatly to benefit the country by turning their capital and their own labour and the labour of their *employés* into something else which would be of a productive character, and largely increase the wealth of the world, instead of their being engaged in only helping people over obstructions which are quite unnecessary, and might well be removed.

802. (*Baron Rothschild.*) Do you not think that the same amount of bills and the same amount of accommodation paper would exist then as exists now?—I think the bills of exchange would be drawn then and sold just as they are now, but that the variation of the exchanges would be much less.

803. Do you not think that the competition amongst bankers is the same as the competition amongst manufacturers or merchants generally, and that therefore the profit upon bill business is just as small in proportion as the profit on other business?—I apprehend that it is an economical truth that the profits of all businesses tend to equalize themselves; but I suspect that those houses who have got already a large amount of exchange business obtain, by giving their name to the transaction, apart from the mere matter of the security of their credit, an advantage which enables them to draw business to themselves, and to get a much larger share of profit than a new house could get on starting in the business. But at the same time, the complete answer to your question would be this, that if they did get no more profit for the work done by them than other people get for their work done, if we can do away with their work and make it useless, then the expense that it is necessary to incur in paying for that work will be saved to the world.

804. I thought you said just now that you thought the same amount of bills and the same method of transacting business would be continued then as now takes place, so that it would only be then a matter of profit; and my answer to that is that the competition now in banking business reduces that profit to a very small amount?—There is something paid for the expense of making complicated calculations, and keeping complicated accounts.

805. I beg your pardon; not in a banking business.—In foreign banking business, in buying and selling bills of exchange, there is, I apprehend.

806. (*Sir J. Lubbock.*) The bills of exchange would still be sold, because the merchant sells his bills of exchange in order to turn over his capital as rapidly as possible; he would not hold a bill upon Vienna or any other place until maturity, probably?—I imagine he would sell his bill, but he would not sell it at a rate that would not be as favourable to him as waiting for the transmission of the gold from the country he was drawing upon.

807. He would sell it because he could employ his capital better?—It might not be convenient to him to do so; and supposing he is a man of means, he, or, if not, somebody else, will do it in the way I refer to. He will not sell his bill to more disadvantage to himself than he could get the gold itself sent back again for from the country in which money is owed to him; and inasmuch as the gold would be at once usable for its exact value when it arrived here, there would be an inducement to him to take the payment in that way when it was more profitable. During my residence abroad I more than once made remittances to England in gold instead of buying bills, when I found I could do it advantageously in the comparatively small business which a merchant in my line carries on. When I could buy sovereigns I constantly when residing at New York remitted sovereigns to my Birmingham house. I found that I could do it advantageously when I could buy sovereigns, but I could not do it advantageously if I had to buy the same gold (that is, bars) as Messrs. Baring's or Messrs. Rothschild's agent would purchase for their remittances. If I had to buy gold bars, that was a business that required a knowledge and attention which I had not got; that would involve me in greater expense, and therefore it would not be advantageous to do it. But it was advantageous to me, and it was constantly my practice, to buy gold sovereigns when they came into New York in numbers, and when the exchange was advantageous to me. By remitting sovereigns in that way, I saved myself $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in the exchange. I shipped them to Liverpool, they were deposited in the Bank of England in Liverpool to my credit with the Bank of England in Birmingham, and there was nothing to be paid to any body for doing it.

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808. I was talking of the case of a merchant in the country who draws bills upon his foreign customer. He generally finds it advantageous to sell those bills at once, because he can employ the money better in his own business; therefore he sends the bill through his banker up to London, and it is sold through one of the brokers, and, there being a keen competition for that business, I imagine the price obtained for it is generally a fair one. Therefore, as regards this commercial operation, the only difference, if this change were made in the coinage, would be that Messrs. Rothschilds and Messrs. Barings, and the other great houses who deal in exchanges, would be able to effect a saving of labour?—It would go further than that.

809. (*Baron Rothschild.*) Although one merchant might, by sending gold from America to London in return for goods, contrive to save perhaps one per cent., another merchant would not make that one per cent., but he would draw bills and get money for them; and whilst the one merchant's gold was travelling backwards and forwards, the other merchant would do a better trade?—Take my own practice while resident in New York. I had a certain amount of dollars and cents, for which I could buy a bill of exchange from Mr. Belmont, or anybody else in New York; but if they asked me a price which was more disadvantageous to me than buying sovereigns, I bought sovereigns and shipped them to Liverpool. They were received at Liverpool, and deposited in the Bank of England to my credit with the Birmingham Branch, and I saved money by so doing. That is an illustration of the saving which would result from having an international coinage. Sometimes I could not buy bills advantageously; the price of bills was often such that I could make more money by buying sovereigns. It was not suitable to me (in fact I had not the means at my disposal for the purpose) to send 50,000*l.* worth of gold bars, or whatever might be the most suitable remittance at the moment, leaving a profit to those who did it, but I could purchase 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* worth of sovereigns, and send them home. I hardly ever took the trouble to do it unless I saw my way to save $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.. My saving would vary from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. by doing that. I consider that an exact illustration of the advantage we should get from an international coinage. Those sovereigns in New York were merely merchandise, and therefore I paid a profit to people who had them to sell. I paid profits to the brokers from whom I bought them. But supposing we got an international coinage, I could draw a cheque upon my banker in New York, and draw out the half eagles, and ship them to Liverpool, to be deposited in the Bank of England there to my credit with the Birmingham branch, and they would be so many sovereigns to my credit when they got there. I should save on the remittance, as I did before, with the additional saving that I should not be buying an article of merchandise at all. I had to pay brokers to do the business when I bought my sovereigns, but I should no longer be under the necessity of paying a broker. We should by this means be placing ourselves in exactly the same position as we are in between London and Liverpool. I do not need to buy bars of gold and remit them from one place to another in England, because we can with the least possible expense make our remittances. I submit that the case I mention,

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that I could constantly buy sovereigns in New York, which were an article of merchandise, and which I paid a profit upon, and have them boxed up and shipped, and pay freight on them to Liverpool, and there have them deposited in the Bank of England to my credit with the Branch Bank at Birmingham, is an exact illustration of the fact that there would be a saving to merchants in this country by not employing the gentlemen whose business it is to deal in exchanges, excepting when the price of the exchange remained within the limit of the expense at which you could transmit these coins from one country to another.

810. (*Mr. Smith.*) Supposing there were an international coinage, you would have the same advantage in buying any other kind of coin that you now have in buying English sovereigns?—Yes, and still more; for I should then draw a cheque upon the bank at New York, and remit the identical coin I received for it. Now I have to pay a broker his profit, and profits to the persons who collect the sovereigns in small amounts for the broker; but all that would be saved.

811. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) In the event of having one gold coin which should be a legal tender in the different countries of the convention, I suppose, from what you said just now, that you would wish to see all the minor gold coins equally a legal tender?—I conceive, myself, that it would be desirable to have one or two international coins, and that that would give us all the main advantages we are seeking for, and it would be what we could readily attain. I believe that an exact adoption of the same currency, which what you speak of would ultimately point to, is something not at present attainable.

812. I allude to the gold coins only?—I think it would be a little additional advantage to have all the gold coins interchangeable; but if we had two international gold coins, such as the sovereign and the 4*s.*-piece, we should get such an immense amount of the advantage we are seeking for, that it would not, in my opinion, be worth our while at present to seek for anything additional.

813. (*Mr. Smith.*) You asked permission to make a few observations upon the advantage of having a decimal coinage, and also of having decimal weights and measures; are you aware that this Commission is limited to an enquiry into international coinage?—Yes.

814. Do you think that it would have been of advantage if the Commission, instead of having its enquiry so limited, had been empowered to enter into the whole question of the assimilation of weights and measures, and also into a system of decimal coinage?—I think it would be a disadvantage, because I think it would act as a considerable weight in the way of our getting that advantage which is now open to us, by burdening the Commission with efforts to get another good which is not so readily attainable.

815. You are aware, probably, that there have been enquiries by Parliamentary Committees and by Commissions into those separate subjects from time to time?—Yes, I am aware of it.

816. There was a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into decimal coinage?—Yes.

817. But the Committee were not empowered to enquire into any system of weights and measures; and some of the witnesses who suggested that, if there were decimal coinage, there should also be a decimal system of weights and measures, were stopped. In the same way there was a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into a decimal system of weights and measures, but there all the witnesses were stopped when they talked of having also a decimal system of coins. In both cases the witnesses insisted that the two subjects were intimately connected with each other. So, again, there was a Royal Commission appointed to take into consideration the Report of the Decimal Coinage Committee; and there the witnesses wanted to show that, if there were a decimal coinage, it would be very important to have an international decimal coinage; but they were stopped. And, in like manner, here we have now a Royal Commission appointed to inquire into international coinage and a system of decimal coinage, either of our own or connected with foreign countries; and again the question of a decimal system of weights and measures is not allowed to be brought into it. Do you think that this is a disadvantage?—If I am permitted to answer the question, I conceive that it is of very great importance that this Commission should guardedly confine themselves to bringing us into union with the international coinage union; but I hope that they will do what all of us ought to do in such cases, lay down their positions, if they can do it with no disadvantage whatever to the purpose at present in view, in such a way that they may be of assistance to us, should we, at some future time, talk of adopting a decimal currency.

818. I think you stated that it would be a great advantage if a system of coinage were adopted in England which would enable the buyer and seller here and abroad to understand each other?—Yes.

819. You complained of the present complicated system of accounts?—Yes.

820. Does the system you propose effect that object which you desire?—I think it would very largely assist in doing so.

821. You complained, with respect to your prices of articles, that it was necessary, before an American and before a Frenchman could understand them, that they should translate them into their own monies and coins?—Yes.

822. Supposing the plan which you suggest, of a 25-franc piece, be adopted, and supposing an article cost 1*s.* 9½*d.* per lb., what would it represent in American money if we came into union with America in the way you propose?—I must put it down on paper. I shall go into several points of decimals. (*After making the calculation:*) It is equal to 44·79; or, as a New York man says, it is equal to 44 cents and 79 mils.

823. What would it be in francs and centimes?—I am not so familiar with the French calculation. Will it be sufficient for your purpose to confine me to dollars and cents?

824. No; you want the coinage to be international?—(*After calculation:*) I believe it is equal to 2·24 francs, or close upon that.

825. If this simple question requires so much calculation, where would be the advantage of the system which you are advocating?—This calculation would be very much less troublesome to a man who was engaged in ordering his goods than it is to me in answering your question now. He would, immediately before this 1*s.* 9½*d.* calculation, have been doing something at 2*s.*, and he would rapidly remove himself from one point to another; he would tell you directly the value of 1*s.* 9½*d.* as 44¾ cents; and he would come to that conclusion with a rapidity that, with our ordinary arithmetic, we should be surprised at, because he has been going all the way down with other prices, and doing the same calculation. But if this calculation be difficult in this way, how much more difficult it must be in the very much more complicated calculations that we have now to make. If this sum takes me so long to work, how much longer it must take me to make the calculations at the present time, when 4·4̇ dollars, with a continuous decimal, is equal to the 1*l.* sterling, with the per-centage of the exchange of the day to be added to it.

826. If it takes so much time as you have employed in making these calculations, is it worth our while to change the whole of our coinage, and the whole of our monetary system, and to adapt our taxes to it, for the mere sake of the introduction of this system you propose?—I conceive that it is worth our while, because my own experience, extending over a great many years, in which I have canvassed the question of what these prices would be in American money, tells me that the conclusion would be arrived at very

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much more quickly and very much more certainly if this change is made than it can be at present. The difficulty you have pointed out in finding out what 1*s.* 9½*d.* is worth in American money is very much greater at the present time than it would be under the change we are talking of.

827. Why should there be any calculation at all? Why should not there be an identical money between the different countries, so that when you quote a price of, say 1*s.* 9½*d.* in England, it should be understood in America, and it should be understood in France, and all over the world? Would not that be an object worth attaining?—Yes; I think that that would be greatly worth attaining.

828. Would not that be an object which a nation would make a sacrifice to attain?—I think it would be very desirable to attain it. But my own apprehension would be that whilst we could get the present change that we have been talking of, and I hope very quickly, I do not think that we could get the other change without a very considerable time of waiting; and, beyond that, as far as I am able to judge of the matter, if we should obtain the present change, it will serve as a step by which we can obtain the next change, when the knowledge of the people is more mature, and more ready for it.

829. If you are going to make a change which involves a great cost and great public inconvenience, not only to our own but to every other nation, is not it desirable to make such a change as will not require any other change to be made afterwards?—I do not think we should be able to get the change you speak of.

830. That is not an answer to my question?—I think it is desirable to have the same money, and the same sets of weights and measures, and the same language.

831. You mean the same money language?—I meant that it would be a good thing if we could speak the same language also.

832. If we had an identical money of account, that would be an international money language, would it not?—I should be in favour of using the same sets of weights and measures, and the same money. But I conceive that we are not likely to get that immediately; and that what we might perhaps get at this time would be a step that might in the future lead on to the object you are questioning me about. I therefore conceive that it is wiser for us to take the step that is open to us immediately, with the utmost rapidity, and not to be prevented from taking that step because you want to take three more beyond it.

833. But an international coinage, such as you advocate, seems to involve, to judge from your calculation, as much trouble as exists at present. It would take a man a day, according to the time you have been taking in doing this calculation, to translate the 400 prices of articles in your invoice into American currency?—I do not think you would find a price with a halfpenny in it from one end of my invoice to the other; that adds to the calculation. On the other hand, you would find a great many prices that can be spoken in the other currency immediately. When you see 2*s.* you know that it means half a dollar; and 1*s.* a quarter of a dollar; and 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter of a dollar, and half of that added. A great many of these prices I can read off myself straight into dollars and cents. You have fixed upon a difficult price; and I dare say I did not reckon it as quickly as I should do if I was constantly calculating similar prices, and sitting at my own desk for that purpose.

836. Have you ever considered whether it is practicable to adopt an international coinage which would harmonize the currency of America, France, and England?—I have the strongest persuasion that it is practicable to do it; but I feel very strongly that it is more valuable to practical men to direct their labours and attention to the next good step that is before us; and I therefore have directed my attention more especially to that which I thought we could get than to a complicated scientific system for the complete adoption of the same coinage and the same weights and measures by the civilized nations generally. I think that that would be desirable; but I think it is something we cannot attain to at present, and therefore I have not specially directed my attention to it at present.

835. Are you aware that it is just as easy to accomplish the one as the other?—I am not aware of that.

836. For instance, if America, instead of taking one dollar, were to take two dollars, that would be equal to 10 francs; and supposing we took 10*d.* instead of 1*s.*, and made two dollars the unit of account, we should then have a piece of two dollars value, which would be a ducat. You would have ducats and pence; 100 pence would be a ducat. I do not know whether you are aware of the disadvantage in all accounts of having vulgar fractions. In America they have vulgar fractions?—Scarcely so.

837. They have eighths in America, whereas in France there is no such thing; perhaps you have not considered that point?—You mean that the French have a decimal system instead of a system of vulgar fractions. I think that that is very much preferable in money matters. But the Americans also have not got vulgar fractions; they have decimals in currency. They have no eighths of a dollar.

838. Would it not be quite as easy for the Americans to adopt the two-dollar piece as the one-dollar piece?—You asked me the question whether I was aware that it was as easy to adopt a system that should bring us all to the same currency as to adopt the present change. I said I thought not; and so I think still, because one of the great difficulties with regard to the change is the difficulty of inducing the nations to adopt the change. Your plan would make it necessary for us to induce the Americans to make a change, and I suppose all other dollar countries too as well as ourselves. Now, I think we shall find it quite sufficiently laborious to us to get the English people to make the change, without adding to that the labour of inducing the Americans to make a change at the same time as we do.

839. (*Chairman.*) Is there anything else that you would wish to state to the Commission before you go?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Colonel John Thomas Smith examined.

Colonel J. T. Smith.

840. (*Chairman.*) I think you were a director of the Mint of Bengal, were you not, for some time?—Yes, I was in Calcutta for some time. I was previously to that for 14 years Master of the Mint at Madras.

841. I need hardly ask you then whether you are pretty well acquainted with the practical fabrication of coin, and questions of that description?—Yes; I believe I am acquainted with such questions.

842. Were you not for some time acting as actuary to the Madras Military Fund?—Yes; I was actuary to that fund for five years.

843. I think you have directed your attention a good deal to questions of coinage, and among others to that of international coinage?—Yes.

844. Have you formed an opinion as to whether the adoption of an international coinage would be a desirable step to take, or not?—Yes. I think it would be very desirable.

845. I believe if gold is carried to the English Mint, coin is returned at the rate of $3\frac{4}{5}\frac{2}{5}\frac{8}{0}$ sovereigns for each ounce; that is, 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*?—Yes, it is 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*

846. Is not the allowance of time in which the coin

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must be delivered about 20 days?—That is the case in India; what it is here, I do not know; it is 20 days, I have been told. I believe that to be the case.

847. Inasmuch as the coins delivered by the Mint are equal in weight to the bullion delivered, the loss to the person who takes bullion to the Mint to be coined is the interest of that amount for the time that it is under coinage?—Yes.

848. In practice, I believe, no gold is taken to the Mint to be coined, as far as you know?—No, I believe not.

849. In fact it is taken to the Bank of England, who purchase it at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz., and deliver coin at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz.?—Yes.

850. That amounts, does it not, to a charge of 1½*d.* upon every ounce of standard bullion taken to the Bank to be exchanged for coin?—Yes.

851. I suppose we must presume that this amount is less than the interest of the money during the delay of coinage would be if the bullion were taken to the Mint?—I should think it was.

852. Of course it is better worth the while of holders of bullion to go the Bank, and pay 1½*d.* per ounce, than it is to go to the Mint, and incur the delay and the expenses of conveying the bullion?—Yes, it appears so by the result.

853. Do you consider that this amounts, in point of fact, to a seignorage or mintage of from $\frac{1}{6}$th to $\frac{1}{8}$th per cent.?—Yes, it does.

854. Would you say then that it was quite correct to call the Mint in England a perfectly free mint, inasmuch as there is this charge upon the mintage of the coin?—It is a charge for mintage and interest. There is nominally no charge for mintage, that is a charge for interest of money, which enables you to say that the mintage is free; but there is that charge upon the whole, taking mintage and interest together.

855. Do you consider that the current value of the coin is increased to the extent of this charge?—Yes, I think so.

856. If gold is carried to the Mint in France, is not the coin returned with a certain deduction?—Yes, so I am informed.

857. Can you state what you understand that deduction to be?—It is about one fourth per cent.

858. Is not there also some delay practically before the coin is returned?—Yes.

859. Must not interest be charged upon the value of the bullion taken to be coined during the period intervening before it is returned in the shape of coin?—Undoubtedly the merchant who takes the bullion loses the interest of the money while it is in the hands of the Mint.

860. Have you at all calculated what, in your opinion, the amount of charge would be per cent. on bullion carried to the Mint in France to be coined, including the deduction of one fourth per cent., and the interest of the money during the delay?—I should say it was in some cases nearly 1 per cent.; generally it may be a little less; it would be, on the average, probably, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent.

861. (*Baron Rothschild.*) Do you mean to say that there is $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. to be reckoned for loss of interest?—I should think the whole might be from about $\frac{3}{4}$ to nearly 1 per cent.

862. (*Chairman.*) Adding together the $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. which they deduct, and the interest accruing during the time between the bullion being presented and the coin being returned, the result, in your opinion, amounts to between $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 per cent.?—Yes.

863. (*Baron Rothschild.*) Therefore, as the Mint charges $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for coining, the loss by interest is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.?—Yes, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. I include in this loss a difficulty with regard to bullion taken to the Paris Mint, which is, that the Mint certificates are not negotiable; that is worth something.

864. (*Chairman.*) Do you feel quite confident of the accuracy upon the whole of the statement which you have made?—Upon the whole I feel confident of its accuracy, because it is founded upon a statement of M. Dumas, the Master of the Paris Mint, which was sent to me in confidence.

865. Have you seen the proposal which was made at the Convention in Paris, which lately met upon the subject of an international coinage?—Yes.

866. Is not the effect of the proposal which they made to reduce the intrinsic value of our sovereign?—They propose that there should be a coin which would be of less intrinsic value than our sovereign—of the same intrinsic value as a 25-franc piece.

867. What is the quantity of fine gold in a sovereign at present?—I can give it to you, to 15 places of decimals. Stated to four places of decimals it is 113·0016 grains; that is the fine gold in a sovereign.

868. Can you state what would be the amount of fine gold in a 25-franc piece?—112·0089 grains.

869. What then would be the per-centage of reduction in the intrinsic value of the sovereign if it were coined so as to contain this smaller amount of fine gold?—·87842.

870. (*Mr. Villiers.*) That smaller quantity of fine gold makes it represent the 25-franc piece?—Yes.

871. (*Chairman.*) Will that be a little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in round numbers?—It will be about $\frac{7}{8}$ths per cent.

872. If this reduction were made would there not be an equal quantity of fine gold in the 25-franc piece and in the new sovereign in this country?—Undoubtedly; the proposed reduction is just the difference between them at present.

873. The intrinsic value of the two coins would be precisely the same then?—Yes.

874. If, then, an equal seignorage were charged in both countries, the current value would be the same as well as the intrinsic value?—Yes.

875. Would not that be the case, not only in France and in England, but in all the countries which were parties to the general monetary convention for an international coinage if they adopted the same seignorage?—Yes.

876. Of course, in the answer which you have given, you assume that the coins in each country contain the same quantity of alloy, and are equal in purity and fineness?—Yes.

877. I think you have stated that the French seignorage, together with the loss by means of interest, amounts to nearly 1 per cent?—Yes, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 per cent.

878. What course would you recommend then in order to attain a perfect system of international coinage?—I propose that there should be an equal quantity of fine gold in the coins, reducing the sovereign to the same purity and intrinsic value as the 25-franc piece, with an equal seignorage on both.

879. What seignorage would you recommend?—In our case I would recommend $1\frac{1}{4}$th per cent.

880. May we not take that, for the purpose of discussing the principle, at 1 per cent. in round numbers?—Yes.

881. In that case it would be necessary to impose such a charge as, together with the 1½*d.* per oz. which is the equivalent of mintage and interest now, would amount altogether to 1 per cent.?—Yes.

882. Are you aware what the charge for mintage is in other countries?—Yes. We have just spoken of the charge in France. In Prussia the charge is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the delay is about the same as in Paris; that would make one and a little more, say $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In America it is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the delay is about the same as in Paris; that would make $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In India the charge is 1 per cent., and the delay is about 20 days; therefore it is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. also.

883. Is the Mint charge upon the standard coin in India, namely, the silver rupee, so little as that?—No; it is 2 per cent. upon the rupee.

884. Do you find that in India, with so large a

seignorage as 2 per cent., there is any forgery of the rupee?—I cannot say that there is no forgery, but it is not at all a serious inconvenience. During the whole course of my experience in Madras, I was never officially applied to about any counterfeits or forgeries; and I can only, as far as I remember, think of, perhaps, at the outside, five or six cases in which private persons brought forged rupees to my notice.

885. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Without forging rupees might it not be profitable to people to coin for themselves if the charge on the part of the State was too high?—The charge of 2 per cent. had not that effect that I know of.

886. (*Chairman.*) Are you of opinion that although the intrinsic value of the sovereign would be reduced to the extent of nearly 1 per cent. by the diminution of the quantity of fine gold contained in it, the imposition of a seignorage to about the same amount would keep it at the same current value?—Yes, certainly.

887. If that be so, would there be any change at all in the value of obligations, or any other debts, which have hitherto been calculated and are payable in the currency as at present existing?—None whatever, but subject to a condition.

888. What is that condition?—That the new sovereign shall be exchangeable for gold bullion at the present price.

889. Will you have the goodness to explain that answer more fully?—You circulate a sovereign of a smaller intrinsic value, making up its value by a seignorage to its present value. Your present sovereign is exchangeable for gold bullion at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce. If your new sovereign was exchangable for bullion at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce, it would be of the same value as the present sovereign.

890. Do you conceive that by the imposition of any seignorage, a coin which contains only 112 grains of fine gold will be equally valuable, in exchange for commodities of all kinds, with a coin which contains 113 grains of fine gold?—In England it will, decidedly.

891. If it will in England, I apprehend it will also in all the countries which are parties to the convention where it is made a legal tender?—Yes.

892. Beyond those countries it will only pass for its intrinsic value according to the contents of fine gold, I apprehend?—Yes.

893. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Did I not rightly understand you to say that the conditions were to be the same with respect to the coining of gold in other countries of the convention as in England?—Yes; they would all be made precisely the same.

894. (*Chairman.*) In all the answers which you give I apprehend that you assume that the gold coins of all the countries parties to the monetary convention are equal in purity and fineness, and are of the proper weight?—Yes.

895. (*Mr. Villiers.*) I thought, when you were asked whether it would be possible to make the new coin have the same current value with a less proportion of fine gold in it than it contained before, you said that in England it would be of the same current value?—Yes.

896. That looked as if your answer did not apply to other countries; and seeing you would have reduced the amount of fine gold in the coin, I presume it would not apply to other countries?—It would not apply to other countries, such as Greece and Turkey, not parties to the convention. The new sovereign would be equal in value to the coins of countries which were parties to the convention, because it would have precisely the same amount of fine gold in it, and the same seignorage would be charged on it.

897. I thought the plan was, not to have the same amount of fine gold in the new sovereign, but to increase its value by the amount of seignorage to be charged?—No. The international coin is to have the same amount of fine gold in all countries parties to the convention.

898. (*Mr. Baring.*) In other countries there must be the same condition, that it is convertible into gold at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz.; must there not?—I think there ought to be. Our coins will be of the same value as theirs, if they have the same quantity of fine gold in them, and are subject to the same seignorage. I mentioned the condition of the new coin being exchangeable for gold at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce, with the view to their being permanently maintained at the same value as the present sovereign. As bank notes are payable in pounds sterling, that is, in gold at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per standard ounce, that would probably be sufficient without requiring that the coins themselves should be so exchanged. But the general adoption of the measure is very desirable, in connection with universal coinage, to prevent any over issue. The effect would be the same in regard to currencies as the immediate convertibility of the bank notes is in regard to their current value.

899. (*Chairman.*) Does the 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* mean anything else in the world except that an ounce of standard gold is coined into so many sovereigns and fractional parts of a sovereign as are expressed in that way, instead of in the short way in which I expressed it, in the fractional parts of a sovereign?—It means that very thing.

900. (*Baron Rothschild.*) At present, if you go to the Bank of England you get a certain quantity of fine gold for 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*?—Yes.

901. If you had your new coin, and you went to the Bank of England with it, do you mean to say that they would give you the same quantity then that they give you now for 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*?—Yes. But do you mean if I were to sell gold to them?

902. No; if you buy gold of them. Supposing you go now to the Bank of England with 100 sovereigns, and buy bar gold, they will give you a certain quantity of bar gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz.?—Yes.

903. If you go with 100 of your new sovereigns, are you to have from the Bank of England exactly the same quantity of gold that you have now?—Yes.

904. That would involve a pure loss to the Bank of England of 87 cents; would it not?—Perhaps it might, if the Bank had to melt the coins, but not otherwise; but then they would previously have had a corresponding gain in coining the sovereigns.

905. (*Chairman.*) Upon this supposition, would not an ounce of standard gold be coined into a greater number or a greater portion of sovereigns than it is now?—Yes.

906. Is not an ounce of standard gold coined at present into 3·89375 sovereigns of 113·0016 grains each?—Yes.

907. If the quantity of fine gold in a sovereign is reduced to 112·008 grains, would not an ounce of standard gold be coined into 3·92825 sovereigns?—Yes.

908. Do you conceive that by any charge made for the coinage, the current value of the coin would be as much as it was before?—Yes, decidedly; I am sure of it.

909. (*Mr. Longfield.*) On the condition you mentioned, that it should be convertible when it was brought to the Bank?—Yes, or if the market price were not above 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per standard ounce.

910. Would you make the French coins subject to the same regulation, that they should be convertible also?—I do not think it necessary that we should undertake the conversion with regard to French coins unless the rule were general. I do not think we have anything to do with them. The object of making the English sovereign convertible would be, that a pound sterling of less intrinsic value should constantly be of the same current value as the present pound sterling.

911. Would not that destroy the whole object of reducing the amount of grains of gold in the sove-

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reign by making the 1*l.* still worth more than the 25 francs?—No, because it would have the same quantity of pure gold in it, and be subject to the same seignorage.

912. Would it not have a greater purchasing value; for instance, at present for 20 sovereigns I can get a cask of wine that is worth 504 francs?—Yes.

913. If I paid for that in French currency, I should pay 504 francs, or else 25 napoleons and 4 francs?—Yes.

914. Shall I get that cask of wine still for 20 of the new sovereigns. I want to see which of the two propositions you adopt; for it seems to me that if I get it for 20 of the new sovereigns, 20 of the new sovereigns will be worth more than 25 napoleons. If I do not, they will be worth less than they are at present. You say that a new sovereign has its former value in exchange, because it is in the nature of a bank note, and is convertible like a bank note?—In England only.

915. And in France also, if there is an international currency?—Yes.

916. Then will it not be of greater value than of 25 francs?—No, I think not, because you take off the intrinsic value of it by this difference in the quantity of fine gold.

917. But at present by sending it to France I can get 504 francs for it. Shall I be able to do that after the change?—No. I think you will get 500 francs for it.

918. Then it will be of less value than at present?—In England it will be of the same value as at present, but in France it will be of less intrinsic value.

919. Then it will have a tendency not to go to France. At present I can spend a sovereign here or in France; but if you deprive it of its purchasing value in France, do you not reduce its value? Will not all English money expended in the purchasing of French commodities produce a less result?—You will reduce the intrinsic value of the new sovereign by this 20 centimes, but the current value and purchasing power will be that of the present sovereign, and will remain the same.

920. But do you not reduce its purchasing value of foreign commodities?—Perhaps you might in countries outside the convention. Then you would not be able to send abroad the coin, but you might send abroad bullion for the same purpose.

921. But it may suit my convenience to send coin abroad?—You must send bullion, or lose nearly 1 per cent.

922. (*Baron Rothschild.*) Do you not think that the bullion bars would go abroad to pay for the importation of goods instead of sovereigns, and that they would not go into the Bank to be coined?—I think that sovereigns and notes would be taken to the Bank, in exchange for bar gold, and that the bar gold would be sent abroad. Our new convention coins might be exchanged for bar gold, which might be sent abroad, but there would be no necessity to do that in the case of countries which were parties to the convention.

923. For instance, if bar gold came to this country instead of being coined, it would be bought up at a premium of $\frac{7}{8}$ths per cent. to be sent abroad in place of the new coin?—The bar gold would be saleable to the Bank at the same price as at present; therefore I do not see why it should be more bought up hereafter than it is now.

924. Because if it were coined it would produce 100 $\frac{7}{8}$ths sovereigns instead of 100?—But you would take off the $\frac{7}{8}$ths of a sovereign in the seignorage, so that you would really only get as many sovereigns in exchange for it as before.

925. When bar gold comes to this country now, it goes into the Bank, and from the Bank it is coined; but if the new coins are to be 1 per cent. or $\frac{7}{8}$ths per cent. of less intrinsic value than they are now, and are to pass in this country as current coins of the same value as the old coin, then would not bar gold to export be worth $\frac{7}{8}$ths per cent. more than the new coin?—It would to countries outside the convention.

926. I understood that the new coin in England was to pass precisely in the same way as the old coin does now?—Yes.

927. For that purpose you propose to provide that the new coin can be convertible in the Bank of England, or can be exchanged at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* for the same amount of gold. My answer to that is that if a person has to remit money to the Continent to pay for goods, instead of spending 100*l.* or so much money in the new coin, he would go to the Bank of England, and take out bar gold, and send the bar gold away, for which he would then get $\frac{7}{8}$ths per cent. more than for his sovereigns?—Yes, I think he would, in countries outside the convention.

928. And therefore the gold bars which come into this country would not be coined, but would be immediately exported, and would be coined in foreign parts?—No; they would have to pay the same seignorage in other countries.

929. Then it would amount to a general reduction of the value of gold by 1 per cent. all over the world?—No; the seignorage would be charged equally throughout the Convention, but the price of gold for sale would be the same as at present, 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per standard ounce.

930. (*Mr. Cave.*) Would they not go out of the Convention in that case?—When you wanted to export gold to countries out of the Convention you would have to go to the Bank, and exchange your sovereigns for it, but you would exchange them at the same rate as now. You would be purchasing gold at the same price as at present.

931. If you took it to countries outside the Convention you would get so much more for it?—You would get the same value for it hereafter as you get now. Bar gold would not exchange for more, but new sovereigns would exchange for less.

932. (*Mr. Longfield.*) Would a person in Japan, or in India, give as much for one of the new coins as for one of the old ones?—No, certainly not.

933. Then, to that extent, for persons trading with some of the distant countries, the coin would lose some of its value?—Undoubtedly.

934. And yet you give no compensation to the holders for the depreciation of the standard?—No compensation is called for. Gold bullion is the standard, not sovereigns, and gold bullion, procurable at the same price as formerly, would be exported to all countries outside the convention, when the new sovereigns did not fetch their full current values.

935. If you have the power of exchanging a sovereign for a certain quantity of gold bullion, will not bullion be substantially of the same value as at present, as compared with the sovereign?—Yes, bullion will.

936. I must pay as much as at present for my sovereign in this country?—Yes.

937. Then when I bring it to France, unless I get an exchange in my favour, I lose by the change of coins, and if I do get an exchange in my favour there is no international currency. If I have to pass it for 25 francs, I lose?—That is assuming that the exchange will be the same after this international convention is carried out as it is now, but the French are to charge the same seignorage as we do.

938. Now I get 25 francs and 4 sous for my sovereign?—Yes; that is the difference in bullion value.

939. Hereafter I shall only get 25 francs?—Yes; but the 25 francs will then be worth 4 sous more in current value beyond their bullion value, because we shall call upon the French to put a seignorage on their francs.

940. Then if their francs are worth more, will they not object to increase the interest of their national debt by $\frac{7}{8}$ths per cent. per annum?—That would be for them to consider, if there were any material increase in the current value of the francs, which I doubt would occur to any great extent. Even if there were, we must remember that the State would gain as much in its receipts of revenue as it would

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lose in paying the interest of its debt and other charges.

941. If we see an objection on their part, which they certainly will consider and act upon, does not it amount to forming an impracticable scheme, a scheme which on the face of it we see will be injurious to other countries?—I do not think it would be injurious to them at all, because what is paid by the nation is received by the nation; and, practically, a seignorage is already charged; for, if a man taking gold to the Paris Mint has his money given to him at sight, instead of waiting six weeks or two months for it, he will be as well off as at present.

942. Do you not think that it is impossible for a mint to undertake to give coin for gold at sight?—It might be for a mint, unless it were allowed to keep a very large reserve of coin for the purpose, but it is done by the Bank of England; they give it at sight; they pay it in notes practically.

943. They give so much less in return; they have their profit on it?—They have their $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per oz., but they will have their mintage also in France.

944. You impose a mintage whenever there is delay, do you not?—Yes; it comes to the same thing, because a merchant has to discount his mint certificates in order to procure ready money.

945. And you think the charge in England is only equal to the delay?—I think the $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per oz. is hardly equal to the delay.

946. You propose that the same seignorage shall be charged in England, including delay, as is charged in France, including delay?—Yes; I propose it as a substitute for the $2d.$ in the $1l.$ taken off the weight. There is no delay in England.

947. Do you think their napoleon would then be of greater or less value than it is now?—I cannot go into minute calculations.

948. I do not mean minutely, but will it be of greater value or not?—It ought to be about the same currency value as at present, because I set against the increased seignorage the delay now experienced; and I think the merchant taking gold to the Paris Mint will be as well off hereafter as he is now.

949. Then it comes round to the same thing; can the 25-franc piece be of the same value as our sovereign. If it is only of the same value as at present, and if our sovereign is of the same value as at present, and if they are unequal at present, must they not remain unequal still?—I think if they have the same amount of pure gold in them, and the same seignorage is charged, they must be of the same value. At present they are unequal in contents of fine gold, but they might, nevertheless, be equal in currency value.

950. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Might it not be exemplified in this way. Are you aware that the present exchange for a sovereign is 25 francs 20 centimes?—Yes, that is the par of exchange. It merely represents the relative quantities of fine gold in the sovereign and 25-franc piece.

951. If you were to diminish the quantity of pure gold in your sovereign, do you think you would still get 25 francs 20 centimes for it?—No.

952. How much less would you get if you diminished the quantity of pure gold as you propose?—About 20 centimes; that is, $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent.

953. You would get 25 francs?—Yes.

954. If I had a new sovereign instead of an old one, and could only sell it for 25 francs instead of 25 francs 20 centimes, should I not be a loser?—I think hereafter you would not be a loser, because the 25-franc piece would be of equal current value with the present sovereign.

955. If I received rents in the present sovereigns, and had to pay a debt in France, should I not get 25 francs and 20 centimes for every one of them?—Yes, that is so in one state of the exchange between the two countries.

956. If I received my rents in the same amount of new sovereigns, and only received 25 francs for them in France, would that not be evidence of a loss on my part?—I think it would in intrinsic value.

957. How should I be compensated for that?—By going to the Bank of England, and taking bullion, and sending that to France. I think the 25 francs 20 centimes is the bullion value.

958. There would be a loss somewhere?—Yes

959. Who would bear it?—The Bank of England would bear that loss if they exchanged the new sovereigns for bullion, and were obliged to melt them.

960. Who is to compensate it?—Yourself, in sending the bullion there to be coined, because before the coins are manufactured there is a gain of the same amount.

961. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) If we do not put on a mintage, and other nations do, I presume we shall coin for the whole world?—Not, perhaps, for the whole world, but for all the adjacent nations.

962. If we do put on a mintage, by whom would that be paid; I presume by the person who brings gold to be coined?—Yes.

963. Then if the coining of the gold did not increase the value of the gold by an amount equivalent to the mintage, nobody would take gold to be coined?—No, but it would increase the current value to the whole amount of the mintage.

964. The value of the gold would be increased by the amount of the mintage?—Yes, the current value.

965. (*Mr. Longfield.*) Do you propose that the Bank of England shall give gold for the sovereign at the rate $3l.$ $17s.$ $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ or $3l.$ $17s.$ $9d.$ per oz.?—At $3l.$ $17s.$ $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per oz. of bar gold.

966. Suppose the sovereign is reduced by wear and tear, but within the limits allowed by the law, must the Bank pay for it at the reduced rate, or at the full rate?—At the full rate.

967. Then the Bank would have to bear the whole depreciation of all the sovereigns in the country?—Undoubtedly I think it would be quite right.

968. What compensation will it have for that?—There would be plenty of compensation in the seignorage. The seignorage charged upon all the present currency by the time the currency is renewed would amount to 1,000,000$l.$ sterling.

969. But it gives back that seignorage, and also pays for the wear and tear of the coin?—There will always be a certain amount of gold in circulation, and practically there will always be about 1,000,000$l.$ sterling in their hands.

970. (*Mr. Hankey.*) Do you propose that the Bank of England should keep that which they receive for seignorage?—No; I only indicate that as a fund from which you could give compensation for anything of that kind.

971. (*Mr. Longfield.*) Do you calculate the amount of gold in circulation from our mint at 200,000,000$l.$, because half per cent. on that would give your 1,000,000$l.$?—No; it is not more than half that, but I take it at 1 per cent. I was informed, at the Bank of England, that they calculated the amount of gold in circulation at about 105,000,000$l.$; so I take it at about 100,000,000$l.$

972. You think that that would pay the Bank of England for the constant loss arising from its giving new coins of full weight for the old coins?—I suppose the Bank does now give new coins of full weight for the old coins, and therefore somebody pays for that. I suppose the public pays for it. Whoever pays for it now may pay for it then; but if you have to compensate anybody, and want the means of doing so, you have 1,000,000$l.$ sterling in your hands, or will have it when the coin in circulation is renewed.

973. (*Baron Rothschild.*) Are you aware what is the loss in melting napoleons?—No, I do not know it.

974. You talk of 1 per cent. seignorage on napoleons; that means the profit that the Mint has in coining, and the loss that the public have in getting their gold coined; does it not?—Yes; the gross profit.

975. But that is not the real intrinsic loss on the napoleon, because if you have napoleons remelted you do not lose 1 per cent.?—No.

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976. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Does not that depend upon the wear and tear?—Yes; but that is an additional loss, quite distinct from the seignorage charged. Whenever you melt up old sovereigns you have a loss from wear and tear; that is quite a distinct thing. The Bank will only take your bar gold at the net amount of pure gold that is in it.

977. (*Baron Rothschild.*) If you take napoleons of proper weight you will find that there is not above $\frac{1}{5}$th or $\frac{1}{4}$th per cent. loss in remelting them?—I do not quite see what bearing that has upon the question. It is a distinct question from the question of seignorage.

978. You calculated 1 per cent. for seignorage. You took $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for loss in the real value that the Mint takes as profit for the coining, and $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for the loss of interest?—Yes, I took from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for loss of interest.

979. Therefore the napoleon ought to be intrinsically worth 1 per cent. more than it represents?—Yes, it ought to be worth more than the gold it contains by all the expenses of procuring coins.

980. But it is not worth that; it only represents from a quarter to one fifth more?—I do not quite understand what connection that has with the subject.

981. I wanted to see why you think that 1 per cent. ought to be taken by the different countries for seignorage?—Because 1 per cent. is about a fair medium of compromise for all nations to make the same charge; and it so happens that it will suit us, because, after the reduction of the intrinsic value of our sovereign, which we must make if we join the convention, it will bring our sovereign up to its present value, and therefore save us the necessity of having a tariff and all trouble and expense of recoinage. It so happens that the other nations now, with interest on delay, and mint charges, charge about 1 per cent. more than we do.

982. If you charged 1 per cent. for seignorage, and also put 1 per cent. less gold into the sovereign than at present, the currency of the country would be deteriorated by 2 per cent.; would it not?—No; the one compensates for the other. The seignorage adds to the value of the sovereign what you take away in the amount of gold.

983. If you add 1 per cent. for seignorage, and take off $\frac{1}{8}$ths per cent. in the quantity of pure gold, you must deteriorate the currency of the country by nearly 2 per cent.; must you not?—No; they compensate one another; the seignorage adds to the cost and current value of the sovereign, and the taking off of the gold diminishes it.

984. The seignorage may compensate for it in the country itself; because if I have to pay you a new sovereign, and you can pay that sovereign into the Exchequer for taxes, it is the same thing to you; but if you have to go to China, and buy silk for which you have to pay 100 new sovereigns you would only get 98 sovereigns worth of silk?—It would not do for foreign countries which were not united with this country in the Convention; you would have to purchase bar gold, and send out to countries not in the Convention.

985. Your plan would cause a deterioration of the value of the currency by 2 per cent.; would it not?—No; the deterioration in intrinsic value would be to the extent of nearly 1 per cent.

986. $1\frac{1}{8}$ths per cent.?—No. It would be 0·878 per cent. exactly. In the 1 per cent. you include the present charge, which is nearly $\frac{1}{6}$th per cent.

987. At present there is no loss in coining; or rather the loss is not to the person who has the gold coined, but to the public?—Yes; I am aware of that; the charge of coinage now falls upon the State.

988. The country pays the mint charges at present?—Yes.

989. If a person has a bar of gold he gets the full value of it in coin; he only loses the time that it takes to coin that bar of gold. It is not as it is in France, where the coin the Mint returns is about a quarter per cent. of less value than the gold you give to be coined?—No. But the merchant who takes gold to the Bank here loses nothing by the delay, because he get his money immediately.

990. He loses $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ounce; does he not?—Yes; he pays $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, but he loses nothing by delay.

991. That $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ is instead of the delay?—Yes.

992. (*Mr. Cave.*) Do you not propose under your plan to give the purchaser of gold more gold for his coin than he can get now within the Convention?—No.

993. Is not the effect of it this: you propose, by giving the purchaser the same amount of gold for the new coin that he now gets for the present coin, to give him more gold for his coin than he gets now?—Not more than he gets for the present sovereign.

994. But you propose to give him the same for a cheaper sovereign?—But then the sovereign would not be cheaper, because the Mint charge would make up the difference.

995. In this country it would?—Yes.

996. And you propose that it should be the same throughout the Convention by assimilating the seignorage?—Yes.

997. So that throughout the Convention bullion would be sold for a lower rate than it is now sold for?—With us it would be sold at the very same price.

998. It would be sold nominally at the same price, but really for coin less intrinsically valuable?—Yes; but in coins exchangeable for the higher value and in foreign countries they would charge the same seignorage for their coin, and give it the same increased value as ours.

999. Throughout the Convention?—Yes.

1000. Then, as I said before, the bullion throughout the Convention would be sold at a cheaper rate than it is now?—That depends upon whether the present delays tell upon the value of the coin.

1001. Without taking that into consideration at all, is not it as I say?—It appears to me to be essential to take that into consideration before I can answer the question.

1002. Would not the effect of it be this, that outside the Convention bullion would sell for more than it would inside the Convention?—I do not think so. With us in England (I refer to our own figures because those are in our minds) bullion would sell for 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce. I do not see why it would sell for more elsewhere.

1003. You would get for the new sovereign the same amount of bullion that you do for the old sovereign in England?—Yes; the same quantity of gold.

1004. Could not you then take the old sovereign out of the Convention, and get for it more than you could inside the Convention?—Not in England, certainly; and not in the Convention, if their regulations were similar to ours.

1005. But outside the Convention your old sovereign, that is, the 1*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, would buy the same amount of bullion as it does now?—Yes, of course.

1006. The new sovereign would not buy so much, would it?—No, certainly not; it would buy less.

1007. Therefore, as I said before, bullion outside the Convention would be dearer than it would inside the Convention?—Bullion would not be dearer, but the new coins would be less valuable outside the Convention. They would not circulate outside the Convention. If you wanted to export capital abroad, you would have to come to the Bank and get bullion and send it out.

1008. Supposing China is outside the Convention, and I take an old sovereign to China and buy bullion with it there, I could get more than I could for a new sovereign; could I not?—Quite so, certainly.

1009. Then would it not be the fact that bullion would be cheaper inside the Convention than it would be in China, if I could get more in China for my old sovereign than I could in England?—No; because the price of bullion inside the Convention would be the

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price it is at the rate of the present sovereign, and that is the same price as it would be in China.

1010. But still you admit that in China I could get more bullion for an old sovereign than I could for a new one?—Quite so; but it would be because the new coins would be of less value outside the Convention, not that bullion would be dearer.

1011. But in England I could only get the same for the old sovereign that I could for the new sovereign; is not that so?—Yes; but then your new sovereign has no business in China. You would lose nearly 1 per cent. if you sent it out there, certainly. But bullion would not be dearer there than here, because you must value it there with the present sovereigns.

1012. I could get more of it there for my old sovereign?—Not more than now. The new coins will not be used outside the Convention unless you choose to lose 1 per cent. upon them; there is no doubt about that.

1013. Would not that have the effect of sending all the bullion to be sold in China?—No; the price of bullion would be the same in London and China as it has always been.

1014. (*Mr. Villiers.*) There would be the inducement to send bullion out of the Convention, would there not, that it would command more?—No.

1015. (*Mr. Cave.*) The effect of your change is to change the new sovereigns into tokens worth more than they are now, as compared with bullion?—Yes.

1016. Would not that have the effect of sending the bullion outside the Convention?—I do not see that it would. You may compare the new coins with tokens. Tokens represent commodities where they are current.

1017. That would be in this case inside the Convention?—Yes.

1018. If the tokens are worth more than their intrinsic value inside the Convention, of course they are worth more than you will get for them outside the Convention?—Yes.

1019. Would not bullion be sent to be sold in a place where you would get, not a token worth more than its intrinsic value for it, but the actual value for it?—But the token inside the Convention would be worth as much as the old sovereign.

1020. But it would not outside?—No.

1021. Would you not rather send your gold to be sold in China, where you would get, not the token at its artificially raised value, as you would in this country, but the sovereign at its actual value?—No, the gold would be of the same value in China as at present, and would not sell for more in anything. If tokens were exchanged for it, there would be a loss on them of nearly 1 per cent. at the expense of the parties who sent them out. When you got an old sovereign, and brought it home, it would only be worth as much as a new sovereign.

1022. Certainly, if I brought it home; but suppose I did not bring it home, but traded with it there?—Why should you send it away from England while you can get bullion at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce for it, which is a better remittance? If you say that when you have to make payments abroad it would be of advantage to send old sovereigns instead of new for that purpose outside the Convention, that would be true.

1023. I will put it in this way: I get a larger amount of new sovereigns for a certain amount of bullion outside than I do inside the Convention?—That is, you may exchange it for a larger amount of new gold currency if you found it there, because it would be of nearly one per cent less value than the present sovereigns. But no one would send it there, as he would incur a loss of nearly one per cent. in doing so.

1024. Supposing I employ that in barter in the foreign country, and bring back goods to that amount into the Convention, should I not be a gainer by that transaction?—Would you change it abroad for sovereigns?

1025. No; the bullion is worth more outside the Convention than it is in?—I do not think it is. It is worth so much in currency, or in goods of equal value. Whether you take it in the new currency or in goods, it is worth just what it was before in case of barter. The value of the gold is just the same as it was before, though you may represent it in a token.

1026. (*Mr. Villiers.*) I suppose the exchangeable value of the old coin is greater outside the Convention than it is in?—Certainly, greater than the new coins would be, but not greater in respect to goods than before.

1027. What is the purpose of imposing this seignorage; is it to prevent a recoinage in order to bring our intended coin to the same value as the 25-franc piece?—It is to prevent the necessity for a tariff and recoinage, and to establish uniformity in the charges for coinage in all countries.

1028. The object is to have a common coin in all countries, parties to the Convention?—Yes.

1029. The difference being so small as 2*d.* between the 25-franc piece, which passes current in the other states of the Convention, and our sovereign, would not the natural and simple mode of effecting what you want be to recoin a piece representing exactly the 25 francs?—No, I think not, because all the states coming into this Convention must come to some agreement about the seignorage charges and the delay, otherwise the coins which purport to represent the same value will not represent the same cost and value. All the nations must do the same. It so happens that if they agree to do it upon what seems to be the most reasonable terms, that is to say, to make a one per cent. charge for everything including delay, that one per cent. just hits the difference between the future intrinsic value of the sovereign and its present value. Therefore, if all the nations in the Convention adopt the same fair rate of seignorage, the present and future values of the sovereign will be just the same, and there will be no necessity for recoining any part of our currency. As bullion comes in to be coined it will be coined into the new sovereigns, which will be then of the same value as the old ones.

1030. We understand that you are alluding to what you know to be the cost of coining in all those countries?—I have some information about it, but I could not be put on my oath on that subject.

1031. You speak of its being only England that has to make a change in the charge for seignorage, and you say that all other countries may continue to charge the same as at present?—Yes, including the delay. If a consolidated charge of one per cent. were made it would be about the same as at present on the average. England now coins a great deal cheaper than other countries.

1032. I think we have had a reference made to the seignorage charged by different states, from which it appears that the charges in each of them are different?—Yes.

1033. Therefore they all have to come to some arrangement?—Yes, they have to come to some agreement.

1034. That must be a condition of the Convention?—Yes. The conference have not noticed that point.

1035. That does not much signify. France has made a charge for seignorage, and it is quite clear that we cannot go on coining just as before. If we are to have a common coinage we cannot have different arrangements about seignorage in each country; therefore we must make a general change?—Yes.

1036. But, according to what you propose, it seems to me that it is only this country which is to make a change?—It so happens that it is only this country which does coin for almost nothing.

1037. (*Mr. Baring.*) Did I rightly understand you to say that it would only be in England that the international coin could be exchanged for bullion at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce?—I said that that was the

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only point we have to deal with; we have nothing to do with other countries.

1038. Would the international coins then be a legal tender, whether they were struck in England, France, or Italy, or anywhere else within the Convention?—Yes, I believe that is the proposal.

1039. Would the Bank of England be obliged to give bullion at the rate 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce for all coins struck anywhere within the Convention?—I think the rule ought to be universal. I think it is most likely that that would be the most convenient arrangement; because, after all, the whole amount of currency in the country would be about the same always.

1040. So that England would be the only place where the depreciated coin would be taken at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* for bullion per ounce?—Yes, unless the other countries agreed to do so.

1041. Would no inconvenience arise from that?—Perhaps it would be better that we should not change any coins but our own for bullion. I do not think we are bound to do anything for foreign states unless we see the necessity of doing it.

1042. Would not a coin struck in England be of different value as a marketable commodity from a coin struck abroad in that case?—You deprive the holder of coins hereafter of the power of sending the coins abroad; therefore it would be necessary that you should give him the bullion upon the same terms as he had it before, to put him upon the same footing as before.

1043. (*Mr. Hankey.*) If I understand your argument correctly, does not it go to prove that if a seignorage of one per cent. were taken upon our gold coin, and the quantity of pure gold reduced from 113 grains to 112 grains, the new sovereign would hereafter bring the same amount of goods. In other words, there will be no rise of prices?—Precisely.

1044. But would the English sovereign of 112 grains of fine gold buy the same amount of goods in France as the English sovereign now of 113 grains purchases?—Yes, I think it would.

1045. (*Chairman.*) Does the expression 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* as the price of an ounce of standard gold mean anything more than that an ounce of standard gold is coined into three sovereigns, and that fractional part of a fourth which is represented by 17*s.* 10½*d.*, or in point of fact $\frac{4229}{4480}$ parts thereof?—It does mean that, but it also means that the currency value of an ounce of gold is 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*

1046. Is not that because the one, in point of fact, is precisely equal to the other?—Yes, they are so by law.

1047. That is to say, that an ounce of bar gold is precisely equal to three sovereigns and $\frac{4229}{4480}$ parts of a sovereign?—Yes.

1048. If you diminished the quantity of gold in the sovereign, there would be more than three sovereigns and that same fractional part of a fourth coined out of an ounce, would there not?—Yes, there would.

1049. The three new sovereigns and the same fractional part of the fourth would be no longer equal then to an ounce of bar gold?—No, they would not.

1050. 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* now being equal to three sovereigns and $\frac{4229}{4480}$ parts of a fourth, would 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* after the change be equal to an ounce of bar gold?—It would not be equal to it in intrinsic value, but it would in current value, if you took away the difference as seignorage. If you took from the merchant the difference between the two fractions then the current value would be equal.

1051. Could you require the Bank of England, or anybody else, to deliver an ounce of bar gold for 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, which is no longer equal to the same fractional part of an ounce of gold?—Yes; it is part of my proposal that they should be obliged to do so; in fact, they are now by law liable to pay pounds sterling for their notes. But in the meantime they have taken that very difference, and have it in their possession.

1052. Would the purchasing power of an ounce of bar gold and of three of the new sovereigns and that fractional part of a fourth represented by 17*s.* 10½*d.* be the same?—Yes, precisely the same.

1053. (*Baron Rothschild.*) You know what happened last year, or the year before: there were no bars in the Bank, and the public who wanted to export gold were obliged to take sovereigns?—Yes.

1054. Then if a very great exportation of bullion were to take place, and all the bars were to be sent out of the Bank, what would you do?—I do not know that my proposal would make any difference in that respect. If the Bank were called upon to exchange their notes or sovereigns for bar gold, they would be obliged to melt them, and find the difference.

1055. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Do you consider it reasonable that any person should be at liberty to take a certain weight of fine gold to the Mint, and require to have the same weight of fine gold returned to him coined free of charge?—It is the practice here, but I do not think it is quite reasonable in the abstract. However, as it is the law and custom here, I think it is reasonable enough.

1056. Do you think it is in itself a reasonable thing?—I think it would be quite reasonable to charge for the coinage, as the coin is a manufactured article.

1057. Do you think that any person who had bar gold, and wanted sovereigns, would be willing to receive back a less weight in coined gold?—Certainly, if that was the law.

1058. He would be willing to do so, if he wanted the sovereigns?—Certainly.

1059. Do you suppose that he would be willing to give 113 grains of fine gold, and receive back 112 grains in the form of sovereigns?—Yes, provided that the 112 grains had the same purchasing power afterwards as the 113 would have.

1060. If he wanted a sovereign he would be willing to give 113 grains of fine gold, and receive back a sovereign containing 112 grains?—Yes.

1061. Do you find that to be the case practically in France? Is it the fact that a person pays in a certain amount of fine gold, and is willing to receive back money containing a less weight of fine gold?—I do not know much about the custom in France. I know that the public pay a seignorage of ¼ per cent., and submit to delay.

1062. Is not it the practice in France that a person who wants coined gold is willing to receive back a less weight of fine gold than he pays in?—Undoubtedly he receives less by ¼ per cent.

1063. He is quite willing to do so?—Certainly.

1064. He finds that the advantage of having coined money is so great that he is willing to receive a less amount of coined gold than he brought of bar gold?—Yes. In India the public are willing to receive 2 per cent. less of coin.

1065. That is the point you wish to establish?—Yes.

1066. (*Chairman.*) Do I rightly understand you to say generally that if you reduce the intrinsic value of coin by 1 per cent. you can restore that value by imposing a seignorage to the same amount?—Yes.

1067. Do you state that without any limit?—Yes, I do. But I think it is necessary to mention in regard to representative coins that there must be some limit in order to avoid excessive issue. There must be something to limit the issue of them, otherwise their value might be deteriorated.

1068. Would you say that if you reduced the intrinsic value of a coin by 5 per cent. you might impose a seignorage of 5 per cent., and then the current value of the coin would be the same?—Provided the coins were limited, it would be the same.

1069. How would you impose that limit which would keep up the value?—By limiting the price of bar gold.

1070. Supposing, for instance, that you reduced the value of the pound one half, and imposed a seignorage of 50 per cent., do you believe that the reduced coin

would have the same purchasing value as the pound had before?—Yes, decidedly.

1071. In that answer you assume that the quantity of half sovereigns is limited in some way?—Yes.

1072. How would you effect that limitation?—By insisting upon gold being purchased and sold at the Bank at the same price as at present.

1073. Can you require that an article like gold, which is a saleable commodity, should be sold at the same price as at present, when the intrinsic value of the coin in which it is to be paid for is diminished by one-half?—Yes, because the coin represents the full value. The bank which has to buy it from me again has already received the half, and appropriated it; moreover, passing a law that the standard ounce of gold bullion shall always be sold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* is not so much enacting the price of gold as fixing the value of the currency.

1074. Is not all representative coin (as you call it) at present valuable only inasmuch as it is limited in the amount for which it is a legal tender, and represents a certain portion of a coin which is of full intrinsic value?—It represents a certain quantity of bar gold which these new coins would, even if they were reduced 50 per cent.

1075. In England 1*l.* really means an actual weight of so many grains of gold, does not it?—Quite so.

1076. A shilling represents $\frac{1}{20}$th part of it?—Yes.

1077. And is limited in the amount for which it is a legal tender?—Yes.

1078. Do you believe that if the 1*l.* contained no longer 113 grains of gold, and if shillings were issued to any extent, 20*s.* would have the same purchasing power as a sovereign has now?—You would have to limit the issue of shillings then.

1079. How would you impose that limit?—I think that all the limit that is required is that the value of gold should be kept at the same price in currency, whatever the currency may be.

1080. How can you keep it at that price?—By obliging the Bank to buy and sell gold on the same terms as at present.

1081. In that way you think you could limit the issue of what you call representative coins to such an extent as to maintain prices at the same rate as if there was a standard coin of full intrinsic value?—I think that does not much signify. I think that the limitation will be effected if it be arranged that your currency shall be of such a value that 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* of that currency, whatever it is composed of, will purchase an ounce of the present standard gold. The currency itself is unimportant in that case, the important point being, not that the ounce of gold sells for 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, but that 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* represented in currency shall always be worth the ounce of standard gold.

1082. Can you effect that in any way, except by having a standard of fixed intrinsic value?—You have a standard of fixed instrinsic value, but you are not obliged to have a coin of that value. If you had no such thing in the world as a sovereign the present currency would be of the same value as it is now, provided the price of gold bullion continued steadily at the present price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce.

1083. How would you effect that?—By making it part of the system that the Bank shall purchase and sell gold at the same rate as they now do.

1084. (*Baron Rothschild.*) Supposing the Americans sent over their new coin to this country, it would always be worth less than ours, would it not? I am supposing them to be parties to the Convention?—It ought to be worth the same as ours.

1085. Is the Bank of England to exchange their 5-dollar piece for so much gold at the same rate as ours?—The object of keeping our new gold currency of the same value as our present gold currency is entirely an internal object, and therefore I think it would be safer to say that we will exchange our own gold coins only for bar gold. I do not see the object of doing it for other countries, except by an universal agreement.

1086. You would not have an international coin that would pass current in all countries then, would you?—It would pass current in our country for the same value as our present sovereigns do; but I do not see why we are called upon to give bar gold for the coin of other countries.

1087. (*Mr. Smith.*) If America were to send over here a number of 25-franc pieces, would she not change them into English sovereigns, and then go and buy bar gold with the English sovereigns?—She would do us no harm if she did.

1088. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) Your argument is, that if we do not put on a seignorage we shall have to coin for all the nations composing the monetary union?—We shall have to coin for all the neighbouring states.

1089. But if we do put on a seignorage we shall raise the value of the coinage to that extent, because, of course, no one will pay the 1 per cent. for having his gold coined if it does not raise the value of it to that extent?—It would raise the value of it.

1090. Therefore, if we leave the same amount of gold in the sovereign as now, it being raised 1 per cent. in value by the seignorage, we shall affect all existing contracts. That would be the result of leaving the same amount of gold in the sovereign as there is now, and putting on a seignorage as well, would it not?—Yes, certainly.

1091. Therefore, if you put on a seignorage you must either diminish the amount of gold in the sovereign to that extent, or have a tariff for adapting existing contracts to the new state of things?—Yes; but that would not do, because if you did not take off any part of the increased value you would get it above the former value by imposing a seignorage.

1092. Therefore, you must either alter the amount of gold in the sovereign, or have a tariff adapting this altered value to existing contracts. You propose to alter the intrinsic amount of gold in a sovereign?—Yes.

1093. If you actually raise the value of the gold by coinage, why do you think it would be necessary to regulate the price of bullion? If the value of the gold in an American eagle is raised by being coined, why should you hesitate to exchange that coin for bullion, just as you would our own coins?—Because the bullion is wanted to deal with countries which are not united with us by the Convention. You cannot send the coin itself to the countries which are not united with us by the Convention without a loss of 1 per cent. Therefore it is necessary in order to keep the country upon the same footing as it is now with those nations, and to save our merchants a loss of 1 per cent., to sell them the bullion at the same rate as before; and as you have already experienced a gain to that extent, you can do it without loss to yourself.

1094. I presume you would only intend to exchange coins of full weight at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce?—I would not limit it to that, because somebody must pay for the wear and tear. If you had reasonable ground to believe that the coins had been defaced or intentionally injured in any way that would be another thing; but as the public have now to bear the ordinary loss by wear and tear I do not see why you should alter that.

1095. You would not propose to give bullion at the mints of the different countries for the coins that were below the legal weight?—I would exchange the coins that were legal tenders, but only those. I would only exchange our own coins in England, except by universal agreement.

1096. I do not quite see why you should not do the same thing for the American coins, as long as they are of legal weight?—It is a new question to me. I do not see my way to do so. With regard to our own coins we have the profit in our possession, and therefore we ought to exchange them.

1097. You would not like to express a decided opinion against giving bullion for the American coins?

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—No, I should not like to express a decided opinion against it, but I do not see my way to it at present.

1098. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Do you consider the expense of making a sovereign as part of the intrinsic value of it, as well as the gold it contains ?—It is part of the current value of it, not the intrinsic value ; but that is not the case in England now, because the public are not charged with it.

1099. The question is this : Is the cost of making a sovereign part of the intrinsic value of the sovereign ?—No ; the intrinsic value is only the pure gold it contains.

1100. Do not all necessary and inevitable expenses constitute a part of the intrinsic value of any article whatever ?—That is merely a method of speech. I should myself say that the intrinsic value was the pure gold it contains, and that the current value included all the expense of procuring the coin.

1101. But the necessary expenses are a part of the intrinsic value, are they not ?—That is not my phraseology. It is merely a method of speech ; however, they are part of the current or market value.

1102. Should you call the expense of making that chimney-piece part of the intrinsic value of the chimney-piece, or would you only call the marble its intrinsic value ? — I should very likely apply the term "intrinsic value" to the chimney-piece, including the labour of making it ; but "intrinsic value" is a conventional expression with regard to coin.

1103. If you say that the labour of making the chimney-piece is part of the intrinsic value of the chimney-piece, is not the expense of making a sovereign part of the intrinsic value of the sovereign in the same sense ?—It forms a part of the current and exchangeable value.

1104. Therefore, if a sovereign contains the full amount of gold, and some person has incurred the expense of converting that gold into a sovereign, is not it worth the whole 20*s.* and something more intrinsically ?—Quite so, in your sense of the word.

1105. Do you think that if you were to deduct as much gold as you have added to the intrinsic value by the employment of that labour upon it, it would not still be worth 20*s.* ?—Yes.

1106. Do you think that you could take out 2*d.*, and still leave it intrinsically worth 20*s.* ?—In your sense of the word "intrinsic" you could ; but I use "intrinsic" in a different sense.

1107. If a person wished to have sovereigns instead of bar gold, he must be willing to submit to that loss of value, in order to get a sovereign in exchange for his gold ?—Yes.

1108. Is not that your reason for considering that you might reduce the quantity of pure gold in a sovereign without reducing it below the intrinsic value of 20*s.* ?—Yes, keeping its full exchangeable value.

1109. Taking the manufacture as a portion of the intrinsic value ?—Yes.

1110. By the same rule you would consider that a new sovereign from the Mint now is worth more than 20*s.* ?—Yes. I may say that even the little charge now made of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ounce tells upon the value of our currency. Even that small charge adds to the value of the sovereign.

1111. (*Mr. Cave.*) But it does not add to it relatively to the coin of other countries, does it ?—No, it does not. It increases the value of the sovereign and of our present currency by the amount of a penny at least ; because the value of bar gold for the last 27 years has been quoted, not at 3*l.* 17*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}d.$, but at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, per ounce. It is sometimes a little more ; of course there are little fluctuations in it.

1112. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) In other words, it diminishes the value of bar gold compared with sovereigns ? — Yes, it increases the value of sovereigns as compared with bar gold.

1113. But a person is willing to pay that because it is the easiest way of getting the sovereigns ?—Yes. I merely mention that fact to show that the mere charge of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ounce tells upon the value of the currency.

1114. (*Mr. Cave.*) Supposing you doubled the seignorage upon a sovereign, or doubled the expense of making a sovereign, and left it in France exactly as it is, the relative value of the sovereign as compared to the napoleon would not be changed ; would it ?—I cannot see why that should be the case at all. Do you mean doubling the $1\frac{1}{2}d.$?

1115. I say any addition you like to make in the charge for manufacturing the sovereign would not affect the relative value of the sovereign as compared to the napoleon in exchange now ; would it ?—No, it would not affect the par of exchange. In this country it would reduce prices. The new coins would be confined to England.

1116. I am not speaking of the new coins at all ; we are talking of adding the cost of the labour spent upon the manufacture to the value of the sovereign. Supposing you double the expense of making a sovereign, it would not affect the relative value of the sovereign compared to the napoleon ; would it ?—Not for exchanges in countries foreign to the convention.

1117. (*Chairman.*) Is there anything else you wish to state to the Commission ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

(*For a Memorandum by Col. Smith in elucidation of his Evidence, see page* 148.)

W. S. Jeffery, Esq.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JEFFERY, Esq., examined.

1118. (*Chairman.*) I believe you are a partner in the house of Messrs. Howell and James ?—Yes.

1119. Has your firm extensive transactions in the purchase of goods abroad, and also in the sale of goods to foreign parties ? — We have in various countries.

1120. Do you yourself personally take a good deal of part in that portion of your business ?—Yes ; my portion of the business is the counting-house.

1121. Have you, in consequence of what you have seen in your transactions in the purchase and sale of goods in foreign countries, formed any opinion upon the advantage of having an international coinage ?—Yes, I have.

1122. Will you state what are the disadvantages you find from the want of an international coinage ?—One disadvantage is this :—Our firm in Liverpool, and ourselves in London, send over a number of buyers, perhaps half-a-dozen, or even more, each month, to the Continent. Most of those buyers do not understand either the coinage or the language. They are obliged to carry a small book with them which contains a table bringing English into foreign money ; and if by any chance they lose or mislay that book, they are entirely at the mercy of those whom they may meet.

1123. That applies, of course, to the different countries into which they may happen to go ?—Yes ; no matter whether it is Austria, France, or Germany.

1124. They find a considerable inconvenience from the want of some international coin ?—Yes, and they are therefore at the mercy of those whom they may meet in paying for any commodity they may require. It very often results in a loss to us, because they are quite unable to account for any of their expenses when they come back, if they do not thoroughly understand the coinage. They have just a certain amount left in their pockets, and that is all they can generally tell.

1125. Does the loss you state amount to anything more than a loss on the travelling expenses of the persons you send abroad ?—It would add considerably to the amount of travelling expenses incurred.

1126. Does it amount to more than a loss upon the travelling expenses ; does it amount to any

serious loss in your transactions and in purchase and sale of goods ?—It might occasion a loss in that way as well, but that would only be discovered when the young men get home, and were able to convert the foreign money into the English coinage by their tables.

1127. Have you reason to think that you have, in point of fact, sustained any loss in your dealings with foreign countries (apart from the travelling expenses), in consequence of this confusion of coins ?—We cannot tell: we only suppose that it is possible, and in fact very likely, from our young men not knowing the language or the coin used in foreign countries in many cases.

1128. You are quite able to state that there is very great inconvenience, but you are not quite prepared to say whether there is loss or not ?—Yes. I cannot speak with certainty as to there being a loss, but it is a thing that may very probably occur.

1129. Of course the more countries you have dealings with, the greater the inconvenience is ?—Yes; for instance, we have dealings with Belgium. I have an invoice here (*producing the same*) from Belgium, and the goods are carried out in that invoice in a coin that does not exist.

1130. A coin that exists neither here nor in Belgium ?—It does not exist at all; it is an old coinage which has to be brought into French money. Of course it is a great inconvenience and waste of time for us to have to bring it again into English money.

1131. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) What place is that you are speaking of ?—Ypres.

1132. What is the coin you refer to ?—Gulden solls and deniers. The way we get at it is this: the lengths are ell lengths, three-quarters of a yard; the coinage is double one franc less one-eleventh: one gulden is equal to one franc and eighty-one centimes; a soll is the twentieth part of a gulden, and a denier the twelfth of a soll. We must bring it into French money first, and then calculate it by our table of French money before we can get it into English money.

1133. But the calculations to which you refer are not made in the current coin of the country with which you are dealing ?—No, they are not; but having an international coinage would save one calculation, even supposing these people retained their defunct coinage.

1134. (*Chairman.*) You produce this invoice as a specimen to show the sort of inconvenience there may be from the want of a uniform coinage ?—Yes, I do.

1145. Can you state any other inconvenience ?—At the present time many of the countries on the continent have already come into the Convention with France. Belgium and Italy have done so, Austria is coming in, and Switzerland has come in; whereas formerly they all used to have different coinages.

1136. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) You would rather, I suppose, practically, buy goods in a country with the coinage of which you were familiar, even if you had to pay a trifling extra cost for them ?—Yes; but I do not see why we should have to pay anything extra.

117. (*Chairman.*) Would an international coinage give you great facility in your dealings with foreign countries ?—Yes.

1138. Would it probably increase the extent of your dealings in those countries if that facility was given ?—It might do so. A franc in France is the same as a franc in Switzerland, or a franc in Italy, or a franc in Belgium. If you have a number of francs in your pocket, and are in either one of those countries, your franc passes equally in one country with the other, no matter where it was coined.

1139. Can you state any other advantage which you think would accrue from an international coinage? —There is no doubt that it would facilitate the reckonings in books, because instead of having to bring the various prices out in pounds, shillings, and pence, you would have francs.

1140. Does the want of an international coinage practically create an indisposition on the part of the buyers to go where there is a difficulty in understanding the coinage ?—Yes, precisely.

1141. Are you aware of the proposal made at the conference held at Paris, to have international gold coin of the value of 25 francs ?—Yes.

1142. In order to come into that arrangement it would be necessary for us to reduce the value of the sovereign by about 2*d.*—Yes.

1143. Are you prepared to express any opinion as to what the effect of such a reduction in the value of gold coin in England would be upon transactions within the country ?—It might perhaps raise the value of articles a trifle.

1144. Do you think it would lead to any inconvenience in business arrangements ?—No, I do not think it would.

1145. Of course you would have to pay any fixed salaries in the diminished currency; that might involve a fresh arrangement; would it not occasion some difficulty and trouble ?—I think that that would right itself. If a manufacturer thought he could not make any particular article for the same price in the new coinage, he would naturally charge a higher price for it.

1146. You think that that would very soon adjust itself ?—Yes; I have no doubt of it.

1147. (*Mr. Smith.*) You say that your travellers do not understand the languages abroad; why do you send men of that kind ?—Because we look upon the capabilities of purchasing before the capabilities of knowing the language.

1148. They understand the goods ?—They understand the goods perfectly; and we are obliged to employ commissioners in the various foreign towns for the very reason that the buyers do not understand the language.

1149. But supposing you had a new form of money, so that your men could understand the foreign money as well as the English money, would you think that a great convenience ?—It would be a great convenience, no doubt.

1150. And supposing you had the same money in all the countries, with the same name, you would be able then, without having this calculation which you speak of, to understand the exact price everywhere ? —Yes.

1151. (*Mr Hankey.*) You frequently have foreigners dealing at your house, have you not ?—We have.

1151*a*. In London ?—Yes.

1152. Do you find any practical inconvenience arising from your having to explain to them the articles and prices ?—Sometimes we have a difficulty.

1153. Do you think that if there was an established value here for the 20-franc piece, or the new 25-franc piece, your transactions would be facilitated ?—No doubt about it.

1154. (*Mr. Longfield.*) With regard to converting the 1*l.* into 25 francs, do you think that the English public dealing with you, and your shopmen, would readily adapt themselves to the alteration in the currency ?—I think they would.

1155. You do not think it would injure your trade? —No.

1156. Nor cause inconvenience to your customers ? —No.

1157. (*Mr. Hankey.*) You are frequently applied to now, I dare say, to receive French gold ?—Yes, constantly.

1158. Have you an established tariff for it ?—We generally allow 15*s.* 10*d.* for a napoleon.

1159. Taking a fair margin to prevent any loss ?— It is not very much margin.

1160. (*Mr. Longfield.*) A foreigner loses 2*d.* by the transaction, does he not ?—No; he could not get more than 15*s.* 10*d.* We always keep that money for our travellers to go abroad with.

1161. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Do you receive French napoleons with the same confidence as you receive English sovereigns ?—Yes, we do; or French

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notes. We receive French money in any shape or form. One great thing with regard to our travellers is, that the want of an international coinage rather opens a temptation to them for fraud in accounting for their expenses on their return home.

1162. (*Chairman.*) In what way?—They may say that their expenses have come to more than they really have.

1163. How would that be obviated by an international coinage?—Because they plead now, as an excuse, that they do not understand the coinage abroad.

1164. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) That does not attach to the coinage itself, but to the circumstance you have alluded to?—Yes; but still it would be obviated by an international coinage.

1165. (*Chairman.*) Have you ever found that the napoleons brought over here, and taken by you in London, are light or bad?—We have never found one to be so.

1166. You do not think that there would be any practical difficulty in receiving foreign coin as current coin in this country under a fair international arrangement?—No; there would be no more difficulty than there is now in getting change for any note in Paris, and taking the coin to Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium; there is no difficulty whatever in doing that now.

1167. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Supposing a 25-franc piece were coined in France, equivalent to the new sovereign which we should make in England, do you think it would be necessary to make that a legal tender by law in England, or would it pass without a compulsory act of the law?—I think it would pass in trade without a compulsory law.

1168. (*Mr. Longfield.*) If I went to a railway station with a French coin, should I not run a considerable risk of having it refused, and be put to some inconvenience in consequence, if it was not made a legal tender compulsorily?—I cannot say; it may be so in that case.

1169. (*Chairman.*) Is there anything else you would like to state to the Commission?—No.

1170. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Are you aware that the French coinage is received in the same manner in other houses in London as it is in your own?—I believe it is.

1171. At the hotels, probably, it is received?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

J. R. Jeffery, Esq.

JAMES REDDICLIFFE JEFFERY, Esq., examined.

1172. (*Chairman.*) I believe you also are a partner in the firm of Messrs. Howell and James?—I am the senior partner.

1173. Have you a practical knowledge of the effects of the want of an international coinage in your dealings with different foreign countries?—I have.

1174. Does your experience confirm generally what has been stated in your hearing by the last witness, Mr. William Jeffery?—It does quite.

1175. Is there anything that you would like to add to what has been said by him in reference to this subject?—Yes. I would say that I think if the facility for the interchange of business transactions between this country and foreign countries were increased, the business transactions of this country would be increased to a very much greater extent than they can be under the present restrictive system of annoyances. We know perfectly that the disposition of a man who has to go to the market to buy has a great influence upon his judgment. Suppose, for example, that one of our buyers goes to Paris, and finds that he can make his purchases there with greater ease than he can in a small town in Germany, the disposition on his part is to shirk the small town in Germany, and go to Paris; and we, the employers, are in ignorance of that which is influencing him in a silent manner. It is a loss to this country that there should be anything operating to the prejudice of buying in any market on the Continent.

1176. I infer that your opinion is that the facility which would arise from an international coinage would have a certain tendency in increasing the trade of this country?—I should say it would have a considerable effect in that way. I may observe that in marking off goods myself coming from the continent of Europe, and having to convert the mètre into the yard, and the foreign coinage into that of our own country, I invariably allow a margin for safety, which I do not allow if I mark off an invoice of British manufactures.

1177. Then if the same facility for dealings existed between France, Belgium, and England, as exists between England, Scotland, and Ireland, you think it would very much promote the intercourse between these two countries and our own, and increase the demand for English goods?—Yes.

1178. As well as lower the price at which you could purchase foreign goods?—Yes.

1179. In short, it would be a considerable benefit to the trade of this country?—Yes. The more we simplify the means of intercourse between country and country, the more we facilitate and promote that intercourse, whether commercial or social.

1180. (*Mr Longfield.*) Do you agree with the answer given by your partner as to the facility with which the new currency would be taken up by the public, and by your shopmen?—I think the foreign money would be received in the same way as the English currency, as long as it carried the same value. The impediment at present is, that every foreign coin that is offered necessitates the salesman going to the counting house to know its value.

1181. But supposing that the new pound was to be made equal to 25 francs, and that your accounts were kept in pounds and francs instead of in pounds and shillings, do you think that the public and the shopmen would readily adapt themselves to that, or do you think they would be perplexed by the change?—I think at first the conservative feeling, natural to Englishmen, might slightly revolt at it, but as soon as anything like the light of intelligence were to strike in upon them they would only be too glad to adopt it. The foreign coin at present is at a disadvantage to this extent: my own personal observation is, that if a buyer at the counter presents foreign coin, for example, Spanish, Dutch, or French coin, the salesman invariably asks, "Have not you got English money?" and if the party has no other money, he has to take the foreign coin to the counting-house to know what is the value the firm will give for it. If the foreign coin passed current in the same way as the English coin, it would be received without discrimination or hesitation.

1182. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Such a question as you have mentioned is asked, not for fear of forgery or anything of that kind, but only to ascertain the value of the coin accurately?—Yes; in consequence of the salesman behind the counter being ignorant of the accurate value of it. I think it would be a great national boon for commercial men to have an assimilation of the coins in different countries; and I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that I hope this will only be the pioneer to an assimilation of weights and measures. The more we can assimilate the whole, the better it will be in every respect for commercial intercourse.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

Tuesday, 24th March 1868.

PRESENT :

VISCOUNT HALIFAX in the Chair.

The Right Honourable C. P. Villiers, M.P.
The Right Honourable Stephen Cave, M.P.
Col. The Right Honourable J. Wilson Patten, M.P.
The Right Honourable Mountifort Longfield, Esq., LL.D.
Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, M.P.
J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.
J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
T. N. Hunt, Esq. (Governor of the Bank of England.)
G. B. Airy, Esq., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal.)
C. Rivers Wilson, Esq. (Secretary.)

Joseph Wrigley, Esq. Junr., examined.

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1183. (*Chairman.*) I believe you are a manufacturer at Huddersfield?—I am.

1184. Have you been connected with the Chamber of Commerce lately?—I have.

1185. I believe that the subject of an international coinage has been considered at meetings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce?—It has.

1186. Have you yourself taken part in those meetings?—Yes, I have.

1187. Have you yourself formed an opinion upon the advantages of an international coinage?—I have.

1188. Will you state what your opinion upon that subject is?—I believe that, under any circumstances, the question of an international coinage would be a question of great interest; but at the present moment I believe it to be a subject of peculiar importance, and this for two reasons—In the first place, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy have already entered into the Convention of 1865, thereby making themselves, as far as coinage is concerned, one country; and other countries are probably about to join in a similar arrangement. If that arrangement were carried out, and we were excluded, we should be practically isolated from the rest of the civilized world. That is one reason; and the second is, the increase in competition which our manufactures have now to encounter, rendering it extremely hazardous for us to allow our competitors any advantages. We have already adverse tariffs to contend with; and it is very desirable that we should have no extra weight to carry that we can possibly avoid. We find increased competition both at home and in neutral markets. As instances, I may allege the fact, that whereas this country used to export large quantities of plain cloths to the United States of America, that trade has now almost entirely ceased, and Belgium and Germany may almost be said to have the monopoly of it. And into the markets of South America we used to send large quantities of woollen goods of various patterns for trowserings, but that trade has been almost entirely lost by us, and taken up by the French and Belgians. Roubaix too is now a very strong competitor of Bradford, and Solingen of Sheffield. I have also here a letter I received this morning from a gentleman well conversant with the Manchester trade, proving the increased competition which the Manchester manufacturers have to contend with.

1189. (*Mr. Smith.*) Will you state the substance of that letter?—That is just the substance of it, that the competition is daily increasing.

1190. (*Chairman.*) Can you state from your own experience in any way any practical disadvantages which you have found from the want of an international coinage?—If those countries united in the Convention are successful in competition with us in neutral markets where they have the same disadvantages to contend with as we have, they must have still greater opportunities for success in those countries which form as to coinage part of their own body, and those countries, if the proposed arrangement should be carried out, would compose nearly the whole of the civilized world.

1191. Can you state any cases in which you think that that has occurred?—There can be no doubt that it would be a very great advantage if there was a similarity of coinage between ourselves and foreign countries. As I have just stated, competition is now very greatly increasing, and I believe it will be very difficult for the English manufacturer, as formerly, to sell to the English merchants, and for the English merchant to sell to the foreign merchant, and for the foreign merchant to sell to the retailer, and for the retailer to sell to the consumer. There seems to be a decided move caused by competition, and the tendency seems to be, that the producer of an article should be brought more immediately into contact with the consumer. It would be a very great advantage if the English manufacturer were enabled in foreign countries as he does in England to send his travellers through the country towns to sell to the retail traders; and I believe that if some arrangement could be made to assimilate the monies of the different countries that would be far more practicable than it now is.

1192. Do you find that there is an excessive difficulty in that course at present?—There is.

1193. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Owing to the coinage?—Owing to the coinage.

1194. For the want of a uniform or universal coin?—It would be a very great facility to have a universal coin; anything that would tend to bring that about would be a step in the right direction.

1195. Will you explain how it is that the present coinage offers any practical impediment to the immediate communication between the manufacturer and the retailer or the consumer?—No doubt if all countries had the same coinage it would be the best thing that could be adopted, but if that is impracticable, the nearer we can approach to that the better.

1196. I think you stated that it would facilitate the communication between the manufacturer and the consumer?—The more intimate the knowledge of the monies, and the closer the union of the monies of the various countries, the more I believe it would facilitate trade.

1197. But that would affect all trade, would it not, including the trade of other countries as well as our own, and would not diminish the competition?—Yes; but I am speaking upon the supposition that other nations joined in a convention similar to that of 1865, and that we did not. We should find ourselves isolated, as it were, from the rest of the civilized world if that proposal were carried out.

1198. Would that convention be confined to Europe?—Probably the United States of America would join the convention; and if the United States of America joined it they would probably draw in Canada.

1199. We should be exposed to a disadvantage, in your opinion, if there were such a convention formed without our being parties to it?—I believe we should.

1200. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) You stated that some of our manufactures were already superseded in the United States by similar manufactures of France and Germany?—I did.

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1201. That cannot arise from the want of a similar coinage, because they have not a similar coinage ?—I did not adduce that instance to show that, but rather to show the increased competition we were having to contend against.

1202. That must arise from some other cause, and not from anything relating to the coinage ?—Undoubtedly.

1203. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) I gather from your evidence, as far as your statements have gone, that you attach importance to having the same money of account as other countries. Do you consider that the having the same coinage is essential ?—No doubt it would be a very great advantage to have the same coinage, but probably it is impracticable at the present moment to have that. I look upon this as a step in that direction. We may ultimately come to that, but I believe it would be impracticable to make too great a change at once.

1204. Supposing we cannot have all the coinage assimilated to that of other countries, would it, in your opinion, be an important and valuable step so to alter our principal piece of coin, namely, our sovereign, that it should be closely related to the French and other coinages ?—I believe it would be of great importance for us to have a point of contact, so to speak, with the coinage of other countries.

1205. (*Chairman.*) Have you ever considered how it would be most convenient that that should be done ?—I believe the suggestion of our sovereign being coined of the same value as the 25-franc piece would be the most advantageous plan to adopt.

1206. That would afford the point of contact which you think so desirable ?—It would.

1207. Would not a reduction in the value of the sovereign occasion some inconvenience, at least, in the transition state from the present coinage to the new coinage of diminished value ?—I believe it would be impossible to make any change in our coinage without some inconvenience ; but if it is ever to be done, probably no moment could be more auspicious for the purpose than the present. I would not deny that it would be attended with some disadvantages, but I believe they would not be insuperable.

1208. What are the disadvantages you contemplate in that answer ?—I apprehend you would have to diminish the value of our sovereign by about seven-eighths per cent., and in salaries and wages, and so forth, that diminution would have to be made up.

1209. Would not that cause for a time at least considerable confusion and difficulty ?—I do not apprehend much difficulty arising from it. As far as salaries are concerned, they might be paid by so many pounds and so many twopences, supposing twopence to be the exact difference between the present and the proposed new sovereign. That would probably meet the case.

1210. Would that be possible in payments of a small amount ?—I believe it would not be impracticable. Payments of a small amount, for instance, so much a day, are only aliquot parts, so to speak, of so much a week, and labourers and artizans are generally paid not each day but by the week. I believe there would no insuperable difficulty to the alteration as far as those payments were concerned.

1211. Do you think that the rate of wages would soon be settled upon the new basis without much difficulty ?—I believe so. Wages are continually fluctuating, I may almost say continually advancing. I believe that they could very soon be put upon the new scale without practical inconvenience.

1212. Would not there be some risk of disturbance and complaint on the part of workmen during the process of settlement ?—No doubt there would be some prejudice to be got over, as there would be in the case of any change whatever, but the change would be very small ; it would only be seven-eighths per cent., and if it should be taken up by the country I believe the difficulties would be by no means insurmountable.

1213. Do you think that the advantages you anticipate from the establishment of an international coinage outweigh the difficulties that would have to be overcome in the course of the settlement ?—I think they do.

1214. (*Mr. Cave.*) Do you think the two gold coins, the old and new sovereign, could circulate together ?—I do not think it would be advisable that they should.

1215. You would propose to call in the old sovereigns before the others were issued ?—I should propose that they should be called in, and that the two coins should not circulate together beyond the time of transition. There might be a certain time necessary for making the change, but I should not propose that permanently the two sovereigns should circulate together.

1216. Do you think that during the transition state there would be a good deal of difficulty in telling the difference between the two coins ?—There would probably be a difference in the stamp which was impressed upon the coins which would distinguish them.

1217. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) The date on the coin, I presume, would distinguish an old from a new sovereign ?—The date of the coin would also distinguish it, but there might be some difference in the stamp which would make it possible to distinguish it at once without looking at the figures.

1218. (*Chairman.*) Would there be any difficulty in making the new coin so unlike a sovereign as to be easily distinguisable from it ?—I should think not at all.

1219. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Would you propose to call it by a different name ?—No ; I should propose still calling it a sovereign.

1220. (*Mr. Cave.*) You would call the two coins the old and the new sovereign ?—Yes.

1221. Do you remember that when the light sovereigns were called in some years ago the poor people were very much cheated in the change ; some had to pay 8*d.* or 9*d.* for changing a sovereign ? Would there not be danger of the same thing occurring with regard to the old and the new coinage now ?—I speak with considerable diffidence upon such a subject ; but what I would suggest would be this :—Could not a law be passed, after a certain date, that all the old sovereigns should only be taken as equal to the new, a sufficient time being allowed to elapse for the old sovereigns to be taken at their full value, that is to say, to get out of circulation ?

1222. You would allow them to circulate together till the natural course of things made the change ?—If a few years were to elapse, during which they were to circulate together, with a recognized difference of 2*d.* in the 1*l.* between them, I would throw out the suggestion, could not we, after a term of years, pass a law that all the old sovereigns should be taken only for the value of the new sovereigns, allowing sufficient time for them to pass out of circulation at their full value ? The late copper coinage has very speedily disappeared under some arrangement.

1223. With regard to the late copper coinage, did not the copper itself become immediately worth more than the new coin on account of the difference of weight ?—There was some arrangement made by which it speedily disappeared. After a certain time the old coin was no longer legal tender.

1224. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Are we to understand from you that you have experienced yourself in your business any practical inconvenience from the want of a uniform coinage ?—As for myself I am a manufacturer, and we have not done business direct with foreign countries ; we have done it through merchants and commission houses ; but I believe the tendency of things is to bring the manufacturer more immediately into communication with the retailer.

1225. You are not speaking from actual experience of any inconvenience which has resulted to you from the present system ?—I am not, because I have never been engaged in the foreign trade.

1226. Whence have you derived your opinion or

your information upon the subject; from persons you are doing business with?—Yes; from general information. I can only give them as my opinions.

1227. What are the practical inconveniences you have heard from others as resulting from the present system?—I believe that there would be a facility for increasing our foreign trade, by having some system of coinage similar to that proposed.

1228. As to the existing difficulties, could you name any which have been practically found to result from the present system?—I believe our foreign trade would go on if we kept as we now are, but I believe there would be an assistance to its development by a change similar to that proposed.

1229. Would you attach much importance to having a uniform coinage, unless it was also provided that there should be uniformity in weights and measures?—I think it would be very desirable to have uniformity in weights and measures, and I believe that that will follow; but I think it is not practically prudent to attempt too much at one time, and I think if we were to confine ourselves to this proposal of making the sovereign equivalent to 25 francs that would be as much as it is desirable now to attempt.

1230. In estimating price, measure is always involved, is it not?—It is.

1231. Therefore in estimating the price of any foreign commodity there would still be a difficulty if you had uniformity of coinage but had not uniformity of weights and measures?—Yes, but that would not be so great, because weights and measures are invariable, and money is always variable.

1232. What do you mean when you say that weights and measures are invariable; we have not the same mode of weighing and measuring in all countries?—No; but a metre is always a metre, and a yard is always a yard.

1233. And a coin has a certain value wherever it is known, has it not?—Yes; but there are certain fluctuations in the exchanges which may be said to alter the value of money. There is nothing parallel to that in the case of weights and measures.

1234. That remark would apply whether the coin was uniform or not, would it not?—To a certain extent it would; but a uniformity of coinage would narrow the variations of the exchange, I believe.

1235. Do you find that the opinion you have expressed is a general opinion amongst persons of business in your neighbourhood?—It is comparatively speaking a new subject; but among those who have considered it I believe the feeling generally is in favour of the proposed change.

1236. Do you think that a general assent would be given to it if the government were to adopt it?—As I said before, it is a comparatively new subject, but my impression is that it would be favourably received.

1237. You think there would be no alarm felt in the country at the inconvenience of the transition from one coin to another?—No doubt we should hear notes of alarm, but I believe they would come from people who did not thoroughly understand the question, and the better it was understood the more practicable it would be considered, I think.

1238. You think that public opinion generally would support the change?—I think it would.

1239. (*Colonel Wilson Patten.*) How long has this subject been taken up by the Chambers of Commerce?—I think the matter owes its origin to the conference or convention which met in Paris last year.

1240. Do you think that before that Convention took place the subject of the inconvenience arising from competition had attracted the notice of the English manufacturers?—The fact of the increase of competition, I believe, was evident and well known before that time.

1241. But had this subject been connected with that competition in the minds of the Chambers of Commerce before the Convention at Paris last year?—I do not think it had.

1242. You think that the subject arose entirely out of that Convention at Paris, and not out of the inconvenience to which the parties were subjected?—I believe so.

1243. (*Mr. Baring.*) I think you said that there was an increasing competition in the home market of foreign manufactures?—I did.

1244. In that case our neighbours are under the same disadvantage as we are in our transactions abroad, namely, that their coin is not similar to ours?—Yes.

1245. Still that competition exists?—Yes.

1246. I do not see how it would facilitate our manufacturers in their transactions in the home market if we assimilated our coin to that of France, because that would make it easier for the foreign manufacturers to compete with our manufacturers, would it not?—I mentioned the competition existing in the home market to show that if we met with it there we should meet with it still stronger in a neutral market, supposing the arrangement of an international coinage to exist between the other two countries, that is, the manufacturers we met there, and the consumers we were both seeking to supply.

1247. (*The Governor of the Bank of England.*) Are you aware whether any foreign countries are now endeavouring to assimilate their weights and measures?—I believe that there is a movement in that direction going on.

1248. Are you aware whether Portugal has changed its old weights for the French weights?—I am not prepared to speak with accuracy upon that point.

1249. (*Baron Rothschild.*) Can you assign any particular reason to account for the foreign manufacturers being able to compete with you in our home market?—That opens out a very large question, and one which I think is well worthy of careful attention. I think the foreign manufacturer has a great advantage over us in the superior education which the working classes abroad have as compared with our own, more particularly perhaps in the better education which the managers of mills and manufactories have. I think the question of education is a very serious one with reference to the competition with our manufactures.

1250. You think that education is of more consequence than a change in our monetary system?—I can hardly weigh the two things together. I believe they are both of importance, and I believe that we ought to neglect no one thing that may help us; but which of the two is of the greater importance I can scarcely say. I feel great difficulty in balancing the one against the other.

1251. It is quite clear that if the foreign manufacturer has to calculate the fluctuations in the exchanges, and the various other matters that he must take into account, he competes in our own market with you at a very considerable disadvantage?—No doubt he does.

1252. Then I do not see in what way a change in our monetary system would give you the slightest advantage?—I would venture to answer that question in this way. We may take the case of Ireland. Supposing we were to go back to the old arrangement which existed before the assimilation of the coinage between Ireland and England, I believe it would be a very great detriment to the trade between the two countries. I think the fact is almost incontestable that an assimilation of coinage is an advantage, but as to whether it is of greater advantage than education or not I am not prepared to assert. I am only endeavouring to prove that it is a matter of some importance.

1253. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) You would wish to have both advantages, if possible?—I should wish to have both advantages, certainly.

1254. (*Mr. Cave.*) But the assimilation of the

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coinage would intensify the competition in the home market, would it not?—Probably it might.

1255. It would give the foreign manufacturer in this market that advantage which you hope to get by an assimilation of the coinage in the neutral market?—Probably it might, but I believe that our manufacturers would wish to have a fair field and no favour, and if they could get that they would be quite content.

1256. Are the foreign manufactures intrinsically better than ours?—May I venture to ask what meaning you put upon the word "intrinsically?"

1257. Are they really better made and with better designs?—That varies according to the manufacture. That is rather a difficult question to answer.

1258. The reason I asked you the question was because you said that the better education abroad was one reason of the extreme competition?—I believe it is.

1259. Does this better education make the manufactures intrinsically better?—I believe with better education the managers of mills and designers would have better taste, and would better understand the principles upon which their trades were based, and that knowledge would no doubt be of great assistance to them in their business, and enable them to produce the articles cheaper, and no doubt also in better taste and with better designs.

1260. I suppose the production of articles cheaply would depend more upon wages than upon education, would it not?—No doubt the wage question enters largely into the matter.

1261. (*Mr. Villiers.*) The manufacturers were always ready and in fact anxious for free trade in the north, were they not?—I believe so. The free trade struggle was before my time.

1262. (*Chairman.*) Since you knew anything about it they have been so?—Yes.

1263. (*Mr. Villiers.*) They have not been surprised at the consequences of adopting free trade, one of the consequences of which was that we should get things better and cheaper from other countries than we produced them ourselves?—I do not hear any grumbling amongst the manufacturers at the effects of free trade.

1264. Our getting foreign goods better and cheaper than they could be manufactured at home is no loss to the country, is it?—To the consumer it is an advantage, certainly. The only difficulty in that respect that our manufacturers have to labour under is that our market is free to the products of other countries, while our products are heavily taxed upon entering into those countries. There is not reciprocity.

1265. Amongst the great variety of articles of manufacture, some are influenced by that circumstance, and others are not. There have been great reductions of duties in foreign countries, have there not?—There have; but if the reduction is not sufficient to enable us to compete it matters little if the duty is prohibitive, that is to say, excessively high or not; if it is over a certain mark it matters little what it is.

1266. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) If the reduced duty is still prohibitive, the reduction makes no difference to you?—That is the point I wished to urge.

1267. (*Mr. Baring.*) I do not know whether this question is quite germain to the matter or not; but I should like to ask, do you attribute any injury or danger to our home manufactures to the frequency of strikes, and to the liability to them?—I think them very detrimental indeed.

1268. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) When you state that you think the changes which you are advocating would be very rapidly brought to a successful conclusion if the system was generally taken up by the country, have you formed any estimate as to what proportion of the country is interested in the change you are advocating?—The subject is so new that I believe the mass of the people do not even know of its existence. I think that if this Commission was to report in favour of any movement steps should be taken to familiarize the public mind with it as speedily as possible.

1269. One thing, I suppose, you will admit, namely, that any change in the standard of value affecting the appreciation of property, and affecting the medium of exchange, must, at all events for a considerable time, be a great inconvenience to those concerned in it?—There must be a certain amount of inconvenience, that I would not attempt to disguise.

1270. And that inconvenience would extend to the whole country, more or less, would it not?—Undoubtedly.

1271. On the other hand, can you form any estimate of the number of those, who, on the grounds you have stated, are immediately concerned in the change which you advocate?—I apprehend if the value of our currency were reduced seven eighths per cent. there would be none in the country who would not be more or less influenced by such a change.

1272. I ask what is the number of those who are interested in making the change you propose; you have mentioned, of course, certain manufacturers and traders; the number of persons interested in it, in those characters, is of course limited, as compared with the whole population of the country?—I believe the numbers of those who are cognizant of this movement at all are comparatively speaking few. It is not by any means a popular subject. When I say that it is not "popular," I mean by that that it is not known generally.

1273. I think you stated that there was a positive and substantial disadvantage in the existing monetary system to our manufacturers in the sale of their products to foreigners?—I believe that there would be a great advantage to us in the change. I believe that if there were no change made our foreign trade would still go on, but I believe that if the change were made it would be a very great assistance to the further development of our foreign trade.

1274. Did you not state that in neutral markets where we come into competition with the French, for instance, at Roubaix, in the sale of woollens, an Italian purchaser would have an advantage in dealing with a manufacturer at Roubaix rather than in coming to Leeds?—I believe he would.

1275. In consequence of the similarity of the coinage between France and Italy, and its dissimilarity with our own coinage?—Yes, precisely so. An Italian going to buy at Roubaix knows that the francs will be the same as his lire, and therefore he will understand what he is about better than he would if he were to come to England. In England he would have to make complicated calculations to understand what the prices meant.

1276. Other witnesses have stated that the disadvantage which we experience in those markets is not only a substantial one but a serious one, and they seem to look with apprehension upon the course of our trade unless a change is made; do you yourself think that there is any really substantial disadvantage experienced by us?—I believe we should experience very serious disadvantages, precisely in the point to which you have just alluded, if we did not enter into the Convention. Our manufactures and those of France are very nearly on a level; a very little will turn the scale. A man coming from Italy to buy goods, if he could stop at Roubaix, and get them at within a shade of the same price as he would get them at if he went on to Bradford, which the competition would enable him to do, would stop at Roubaix, and make his purchases there, because he would understand what he was about better from knowing the weights and measures and coins of that country; he would not come on to England, because when he got here he would be altogether at sea with our weights and coinage and measures, and have to make complicated calculations, and have to allow a certain margin (it would be absolutely necessary for him to do that), which would operate like an extra percentage against us.

1277. As a matter of fact, do you think that

Roubaix competes injuriously with us in our own manufactures?—Roubaix comes more immediately into competition with Bradford. I am not acquainted with the Bradford trade; but from what I hear Bradford is experiencing a considerable amount of competition from the Roubaix manufacturers.

1278. Do you think that the competition which exists at Roubaix is to be discovered in other manufacturing towns on the continent, for instance, in those which produce lace as well as those which produce woollen; do the lace manufacturers of Cambrai compete with the lace trade of Nottingham?—I believe the English manufacturers are feeling the competition very severely; they are feeling it more and more every day.

1279. Do you imagine that the competition we suffer from is one which can be continued by the foreign producers, or is it that they are making a struggle against us which they cannot maintain?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the foreign manufacturers to be able to answer that question, as to whether this is a sort of spurt to produce an effect or not. I scarcely think that that can be the case; but I feel myself hardly competent to give a definite reply to your question.

1280. You have not perhaps seen a paragraph in to-day's Times, which I will read to you. "Complaints "of the depressed state of trade continue to be heard." (This refers to the north of France.) "The working "men of Roubaix, known for its cloth manufactures, "have addressed a petition to the Empress, supplicating her to intercede with the Emperor for the "abolition of the commercial treaty, one of the "most potent causes of our commercial reverses." The lace manufacturers of Cambrai write to the Minister of Commerce to the same effect. "We are "convinced," they say, "that the commercial treaty "is the sole cause of our ruin. We do not hesitate "demanding from the government, through you, to "give notice in due time of the cessation of the "treaty." And the working lacemakers of Caudry (Nord) inform the Emperor in their petition that "our profound misery is mainly owing to the com-"mercial treaty with England, of which we earnestly "demand the suppression"?—I have heard of complaints of the French manufacturers, couched in language similar to that you have read; but in all of them there is one fact to which I would draw attention. In no case do they attempt to fortify their statements by figures. I have not the figures before me now, but I believe it can be very satisfactorily proved that the figures will not bear out those statements.

1281. Do you think that these gentlemen are simulating the distress which they express in such very touching language, or must we infer that the apprehensions of the people of Nottingham and Bradford are well founded, and that we are being beaten by the manufacturers of the north of France, mainly in consequence of the monetary Convention of the continent?—I believe there has been latterly a very great stagnation of trade over the whole of Europe, and I may almost say the world. The course we have taken in England has been rather to examine into the causes of that stagnation, and our attention has been particularly directed to the education of our workpeople and managers. On the other hand, in France they seem to have looked round for something on which to lay the blame of the stagnation of trade, and they seem to have pitched upon the English Treaty. But in all I have read I fail to see any figures, or any real solid proof of the statements there alleged.

1282. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Do you know anything of the system of education at Roubaix?—I do not feel competent to give evidence upon that point.

1283. You have not seen any report of the admirable schools that are established at Roubaix for technical education?—I know the fact, that both in France and in Germany, more particularly in Germany, and perhaps above all in Saxony, the schools are conducted on a very admirable system.

1284. But you have not seen any particular allusion to Roubaix, have you?—I have not.

1285. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Do you consider that the present great depression of trade is likely to arise from an over production during the last four or five years?—I hardly feel competent, without previous consideration, to answer such a very important question as that respecting the cause of our present commercial stagnation. I believe that there are various causes for it; probably the cause you allude to may be among the causes of it.

1286. You state that some inconvenience must necessarily arise from an alteration in the coin. I suppose the extent of that inconvenience must depend upon the character of the alteration, and whether it is of a simple or a complex character?—Undoubtedly.

1287. If the alteration is of a very simple character, probably no great inconvenience would arise?—Quite so. With reference to the competition we have with other countries, I would lay stress upon the point that in other countries we have adverse tariffs to contend with. If our manufacturers were allowed a fair field and no favour with our foreign rivals I have no doubt we should be well able to hold our own.

1288. (*Baron Rothschild.*) You were saying that an Italian merchant would stop most likely at Roubaix, and make his purchases there, without coming to England, because he would immediately see the price at which he could purchase his goods there?—Yes.

1289. But do you not think that he would try which was the cheaper market first before he made his purchases?—No doubt, if there was a considerable difference between the two, he would come on to England.

1290. How would he know what the difference was before he tried?—He would know before leaving home probably pretty nearly the prices of the articles he had to buy in foreign places. Those prices are very well known. Travellers are constantly moving about the chief towns on the continent. He might learn the prices in that way, or he might learn them by price lists that might be sent to him. But if he were not well informed upon the subject no doubt he would come on to England to inquire.

1291. There is no difficulty in his finding out which is the cheaper market of the two?—No.

1292. Then if Roubaix is not cheaper than England there is no reason why he should purchase there?—No; but I say if there was scarcely an appreciable difference he would give the preference to Roubaix, because he would understand better what he was about there, in consequence of Roubaix using the same coinage and the same weights and measures as he was accustomed to at home,

1293. If he can compare the two he must be able to make the calculations of the prices in both places. When a foreign merchant wishes to purchase in the cheap market and is able to make the calculation, he goes to the cheaper market. Therefore if he goes to Roubaix it is because it is cheaper than England, and not because there are greater facilities in the one market than in the other?—But if he made his calculations, and saw that there was very little difference between the prices in the two markets, he would give the preference to that in which he would not have the trouble of altering the coinage and weights and measures in the invoices, that would turn the scale in favour of Roubaix. That is all I meant.

1294. (*Mr. Villiers.*) I think you would wish to explain one portion of your evidence, otherwise it might appear inconsistent with other things you have said. You stated that one reason why we are at a disadvantage is that there are hostile tariffs in some countries, whereas foreign goods coming here have an open market, but you say that foreign goods come to this country and compete with our manufactures in the home market?—To a certain extent they do.

1295. Then if the hostile tariffs did not exist, how is it likely that we should be able to send goods to those distant markets, and compete with the foreign

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manufacturers there?—The competition of foreign goods in the home market is but small, but it has sprung up, and may be said to be in existence. However, although in some few cases foreign manufacturers may be able to compete with us in our home market, in the large majority of articles we should be well able to compete with them.

1296. The fact is, it is rather fallacious to use the term "manufactures" without specifying what the articles are to which you refer, is it not?—It is necessary to do so, if you go into it in any detail.

1297. The result would be, if there were perfectly free trade between the two countries, that we should exchange between the two countries the articles which each produced the best and cheapest?—Yes; that I take to be the principle of free trade.

1298. But we should not be able to send to them the articles which now come here, and compete with them in their own countries in those articles?—No; but it would be like two districts in our own country.

1299. The tariff would not make the difference with regard to those articles?—No; but the competition we have in our own market of foreign manufactures is in most manufactured articles not very large.

1300. I suppose the introduction of foreign manufactures in our own market, and the competition with them, has a very useful effect upon our own manufactures?—No doubt it spurs our own manufacturers on.

1301. (*Mr. Smith.*) You have talked of a "similarity of coinage;" what do you mean by that term? Do you mean an identical coinage with other countries?—I believe that it would be a very great advantage if we could have identity of coinage with other countries, but I think that at the moment that is quite impracticable.

1302. If that were practicable, what advantages would there be that we should derive from the change? You say that it would facilitate our trade and intercourse with other countries, I think?—I believe that this would be one step, and a very important step in the direction of getting an assimilation of coinage.

1303. Then it would be necessary to have other changes afterwards?—I should quite expect and hope that they would follow afterwards; but I believe that the public will not be prepared for so great a change as to assimilate our coinage to that of other countries at once.

1304. I think you said that any change must be attended with a very serious amount of inconvenience?—To a certain extent it must be attended with inconvenience.

1305. Would each one of the other changes be likewise attended with inconvenience?—I believe each successive change would be attended with less inconvenience than the one before it. The public would find out that they had got over the preceding change with less trouble than they anticipated. If we were to break down the prejudice, if I may so speak, against change, I believe each change would be brought about more easily than the preceding one.

1306. I think you said that it was desirable to have a coinage which would be a point of contact with the coinage of other countries?—I did.

1307. What is the one you consider desirable?—I suggested the sovereign being coined identical in value with 25 francs, and at the same time identical with the United States half-eagle and the Austrian 10 florins.

1308. We will suppose that other foreign countries joined the Convention in Paris, and that we, instead of joining the Convention, adopted the 25-franc piece; are you able to state what would be the change in our money then? Supposing we take the sum of 3*s.* 7½*d.*, what would you call it then?—It would be the same, only with a depreciation of about seven-eighths per cent.

1309. You would still call it 3*s.* 7½*d.*?—I should.

1310. I want to know how people who joined this Convention would understand the sum of 3*s.* 7½*d.*?—Practically, I believe that the depreciation of seven-eighths per cent. would hardly be felt, but it would be seven-eighths per cent. less than it was formerly.

1311. What would it be in French money?—That would be a matter of calculation.

1312. Then, if it would involve a calculation, where is the benefit you talk of in respect of sending travellers into those countries which have joined the convention to sell goods?—We should have a point of contact; as many 25 francs as there were in an invoice would be so many sovereigns.

1313. When you go to a retailer, and he wants to know how much you ask for your cloths, and you tell him "I want 3*s.* 7½*d.*," how is he to know what that means?—I should look upon the shillings and pence as only aliquot parts of the pound, and they would be expelled from the account before it came to a settlement. The direct answer to your question would be that undoubtedly he would have as at present to calculate the equivalent of 3*s.* 7½*d.* in French money.

1314. Then we should be in just the same position as we are now?—We should, until the invoice is made out; but when the invoice is made out he would be able to see what the francs represented in English sovereigns.

1315. But you stated that you could not send your travellers abroad because of this difference in the monies of different countries, and now you say the man would ascertain it when the invoice was made out. There must be an agreement for the sale and purchase of cloth before the invoice is made out, must there not?—Quite so. As I said before, I look upon this as a step towards a complete assimilation being brought about; but I believe that the exact assimilation of our coinages would be too great a step to take at one time. I quite acknowledge that the step now proposed, if taken, would only be an imperfect step, but I believe it would be an advantage, and one move forwards.

1316. What you mean is, that, supposing we adopted your views, it would be necessary now to alter the whole of our gold coinage, and then at some subsequent period to alter it again?—No; because if we adopted the decimal system, supposing we assimilated our coinage to that of other countries, we should still have to take this step, to assimilate our sovereign to the 25-franc piece. What was done now would be done once for all; it would not have to be undone.

1317. Would our subsidiary coins harmonize with those of France?—They would not.

1318. Then it would be necessary to alter them subsequently?—It would be necessary to go one step further.

1319. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Would not the effect be that as far as the assimilation of coins went you would have gained the facility you want?—Exactly.

1320. If you did not assimilate our English pence to the French money you would not get that advantage in respect of the small money?—Precisely so.

1321. You do not get a precise equivalent for the 3*s.* 7½*d.* because you have not assimilated your half-pence to the French coinage?—Precisely so.

1322. But you do get the advantage of the assimilation to the extent of the gold pieces, because you have assimilated the gold pieces in the two countries?—Exactly.

1323. Do you consider that it would be desirable to have a perfect assimilation of the coins of England, France, and the United States of America, if possible?—I do, if possible.

1324. If any alteration should be made in the weight or fineness of the coins, do you consider it indispensable that some provision should be made at the same time to secure to every creditor the payment of precisely the same weight of fine gold as was due to him before the alteration?—Undoubtedly perfect faith should be kept.

1325. Supposing the present English sovereign was reduced to the value of 25 francs, and the difference between the old sovereign and the new was

found to be 2*d.*, would not every creditor be perfectly compensated by receiving payment of 1*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* in the new money for 1*l.* in the old?—I think so.

1326. Would there be any inconvenience in having five gold coins of 4*s.*, 8*s.*, 12*s.*, 16*s.*, and 20*s.* respectively?—I am scarcely prepared to speak definitely upon that point; there would be much to say for and against that.

1327. My question is, would there be any inconvenience in having five such coins?—One might be mistaken for the other, and on the other hand there would be a convenience in it. I am scarcely prepared to answer the question definitely.

1328. Are there not already in France gold coins which would correspond to 4*s.*, 8*s.*, and 16*s.*, namely, the five-franc piece, the 10-franc piece and the 20-franc piece?—There are.

1329. If a 25-franc piece was made equal to our 20-shilling piece, you would have a 20-shilling piece circulating in France?—We should.

1330. If the present half sovereign were withdrawn from circulation, and a 12-shilling piece corresponding with the value of the new coinage substituted for it, would there not then be the five gold coins enumerated in the former question?—I believe so.

1331. If the United States of America adopted the five-franc piece for their dollar, would not there be these five gold coins in circulation-pieces of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 dollars?—Yes.

1332. How many silver coins are now coined in England?—I hardly like to venture upon that.

1333. It is very easy to count them?—Practically I suppose the crown is considered current, therefore there are, the crown, the halfcrown, the florin, the shilling, the sixpence, the fourpence, and the threepence, that makes seven, I think.

1334. Is it convenient or inconvenient to have so many?—I think we have more than necessity requires.

1335. If the fourpenny piece and the halfcrown were withdrawn from circulation, and a four-shilling piece substituted for the present crown or five-shilling piece, would there not then be five silver coins remaining, each of which would be exactly double the value of the coin next below it in denomination?—There would.

1336. Would not these five silver coins be sufficient to prevent any inconvenience with regard to small change in making payments which do not require pence?—They would.

1337. Would not all these five silver coins be aliquot parts of the English sovereign?—They would.

1338. And of the French napoleon?—They would.

1339. And of the American dollar?—They would.

1340. Are you familiar with decimal calculations?—I am not; I can scarcely say that I can work them with facility.

1341–7. Would the advantages of having some coins for a common standard of value and common medium of exchange in all three countries be more than sufficient to counterbalance the probable inconvenience of having to pay existing engagements at the rate of 1*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* in the new money, instead of 1*l.* of the old?—I believe it would.

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1348. (*Mr. Villiers.*) I think in your answers to Mr. Smith you seemed to make a distinction between identical coin and uniform corn; you said that identical coin was impossible to obtain, but you thought uniformity of coinage desirable; what do you understand by uniformity of coinage, if the coin is not to be identical in value with the coins in circulation in other countries?—I do not know that I should distinguish between the two, except in name. It might not be desirable to have the names of the coins of other countries, but it is desirable to have the coins themselves.

1349. You mean a coin of identical value with that in circulation in any number of countries that chose to adopt that system of coinage?—I do.

1350. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) You know that a proposal has frequently been made of dividing the pound sterling into a thousand parts?—I have heard of that proposal.

1351. Supposing we had a pound sterling made equal to a thousand mils, then any sum expressed in figures of francs and centesimal parts of francs in the French denominations would be convertible into an equivalent sum expressed in English by multiplying by four or dividing by four, as the case might be?—Yes.

1352. For instance, 1*l.* followed by two ciphers in English, if divided by four would give 25 francs; and conversely, a sum in the French denomination would have to be multiplied by four to give the equivalent number of pounds and centesimal parts or thousandth parts of pounds in English?—Yes.

1353. Would not that conduce to the facility and rapidity of the habitual calculation of the money of account in the two countries?—I would rather not enter into the question of the decimalization of the coinage, as it is one I have always endeavoured to consider quite separately from the proposal we are alluding to, and I hardly feel competent to give a decided opinion as to the subsidiary coins we should have after we had introduced our new sovereign.

1354. Do you think it would be important that when this assimilation of coins was established the foreign coinage should have legal circulation in this country?—I think it might be attended with practical advantage.

1355. Of course accompanied with the legal circulation of our English coinage abroad?—Yes. At first it might perhaps be well simply to establish this international coin, and let that have circulation, and afterwards it might be found convenient to let the napoleon and other foreign coins circulate in England; but that might be left to be a matter of subsequent consideration.

1356. (*Mr. Villiers.*) It would be no convenience to a traveller to have an international coin unless he could compel any person he was paying to take it, would it?—I think travellers might take with them these international coins which would have a recognized value in every country in which they went.

The witness withdrew.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Esqr., F.R.S., examined.

W. Newmarch, Esq., F.R.S.

1357. (*Chairman.*) I believe you have for many years turned your attention to subjects of the same kind as the one into which we are inquiring at the present moment, the currency of different countries?—Yes.

1358. Have you at all considered the question which we are especially appointed to consider, namely, the question of an international coinage?—I have paid some attention to it.

1359. Are you aware of what took place at the conference which sat at Paris in the course of last summer upon the subject?—Yes.

1360. Have you formed any opinion yourself upon the advantages either to this country or generally which it is supposed would arise from having an international coin?—Generally, no doubt, the assimilation of coins and weights and measures is exceedingly desirable, and has a great many solid advantages connected with it. If therefore the arrangements with respect to coins, weights and measures were being now made for the first time, nobody, I imagine, would contemplate for a moment the establishment of the many diversities which exist at present. As regards the particular propositions which were arrived at Paris, so far as I have been able to examine them, they seem to me, for one or two reasons which I

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daresay have been already suggested to the Commission, to be of much greater utility as regards France and Italy and Belgium and Switzerland than as regards this country.

1361. Is that because those four countries would attain the advantage without any change in their coin, whereas some change is rendered necessary in the coins of most of the other countries which it is proposed should join the convention?—Precisely so, and also for the further reason that in these four countries the money is the same, and the division of the money is the same, that is to say, the monetary language of the countries is the same. The franc is divided into 100 centimes in each of the countries. Therefore there is a perfect similarity, not only in the intrinsic value of the coins themselves, but also in the language in which they are described. On the other hand I would suggest to the Commission that as regards this country, even supposing the proposal was adopted of assimilating our sovereign exactly to the 25-franc piece, there would still be the very formidable difficulty that the subsidiary parts of the sovereign would be described in a language quite different from the corresponding language used in the four countries parties to the Convention. For example, although our sovereign might be made exactly equal to 25 francs, we should compose that sovereign still of 20 shillings and each shilling of 12 pence. Therefore a calculation would still be necessary, and in fact the same calculation as at present would be necessary, for converting the shillings and pence into an equivalent number of francs and centimes. There would still, therefore, remain what probably after all is the very great difficulty, namely, that a calculation more or less tedious (that is entirely a matter depending on the education of the person who makes it) has to be made to convert shillings and pence into an equivalent number of francs and centimes.

1362. Before you go into the question of the actual coin, I rather wish to have your opinion upon the value of the advantage to trade and commerce which would arise, as far as you think it would arise at all, from an assimilation of the coinage?—If I may be permitted to make the observation, it seems to me that there is a great amount of exaggeration used in speaking of the advantage which would arise to trade and commerce from an assimilation of the coinage such as I understand to be proposed. For example, take commerce in its widest acceptation; take the case of a merchant who has a remittance to make to any of the four countries in question. To that merchant it is a matter of perfect indifference whether the par of exchange is 25 francs 20 centimes, or 25 francs only, or any other figure you may suppose. It is his business to make the proper calculation, and he does it with the greatest facility in the world. If the remittance he has to make is considerable, he never thinks of sending the actual coin. The remittance is made in ingots of a certain weight and fineness. The ingots are treated as merchandise; there is no difficulty whatever as regards the merchant in the matter. I cannot conceive, therefore, that as regards the larger interests of commerce the introduction of any change which would make a sovereign the exact equivalent of 25 francs, or any other number of francs that may be named, would be of any advantage which would be worth speaking of. Then, as regards the other advantages which many persons seem to expect from the change proposed, namely, that there would be a much greater facility in converting foreign prices into English prices, upon that subject I would submit that there is considerable misapprehension, very much for the reason I have already pointed out. Our shillings and pence would not be in any way whatever convertible, except by a process of calculation, into the corresponding minor denominations of foreign money. I have seen that something has been said in one or two quarters about the convenience of travellers. That seems to me to be scarcely an argument worthy of any very serious consideration. A person proposing to take a foreign journey as a matter of fact supplies himself with foreign notes. If he is a wise man, he does not take foreign coins, which are easily lost, and are subject to many casualties, but he provides himself with circular notes. Now, supposing an assimilation of coinage were carried out, those circular notes would still have to be turned into foreign money abroad, and it seems to me that an entire change must come over the nature of the foreign money changers if they do not make a charge equivalent to that which they now make, for having to give coin in exchange for drafts upon London. The thing is so obvious that it hardly requires referring to.

1363. I gather from your answer that you do not estimate very highly the alleged advantages of an international coin in facilitating commerce between different countries?—That is my opinion.

1364. If the change entails a reduction in the value of the sovereign, do you anticipate considerable inconvenience and difficulty, at any rate during the period of the change?—Undoubtedly, the difficulties and inconvenience would be so great that as one of the public I hope the Commission will get very exact evidence upon that part of the case, for I cannot help thinking that many persons who urge this arrangement have a very inadequate conception of the difficulties and inconveniences that would arise in the process of change.

1365. Will you have the goodness to state what, in your opinion, those difficulties and inconveniences would be?—First, I would observe that I am quite sure the Commission will give very little attention to some ingenious persons who suggest that you can degrade or depreciate the existing sovereign to the extent of 2*d.*, which would be equal to about 16*s.* in the 100*l.*, or 8*l.* in the 1,000*l.*, without also making a corresponding alteration in all pre-existing bargains and contracts. I quite assume that no member of the Commission will give any ear to some suggestions I have seen and heard made of an alteration of that sort. If the sovereign is to be made intrinsically worse to the extent of 2*d.* in the 1*l.*, or 16*s.* per cent., or 8*l.* per 1,000*l.*, all pre-existing contracts and bargains must be modified in the same sense. The intrinsic value of the coin would be altered, and all contracts in the discharge of which that coin is to be employed must be dealt with in a corresponding manner. I assume that as the basis of all I have to say upon the subject. Then, that being so, you must be prepared in this country to undergo a very great amount of inconvenience indeed in assimilating the pre-existing contracts to the altered state of things. Supposing, for example, that it was determined to make the change on the 1st of January 1869 (I will suppose that date for convenience), on the evening of the 31st of December next the books of the Bank of England, as regards the National Debt, the books of all bankers, the books of all provident and friendly societies, and in point of fact the records of all societies or associations, or persons taking money on deposit, must be altered so as to correspond with the new denomination of the coin; that is to say, a person having 1,000*l.* at his credit on the evening of the 31st December must be credited with 8*l.* 5*s.* on the morning of the 1st January 1869. I believe the exact fraction is 8·25. in 1,000*l.* That process must be carried through every transaction of that sort; and I put it to anybody who knows what the complications of accounts of that kind are, to estimate the enormous amount of labour and the enormous inconvenience that would arise. But there is a still further difficulty probably in dealing with all cases in this country, and they are exceedingly numerous, in which the revenue derivable from enormous amounts of capital is derived from tolls or other payments expressed in pence. Take, for example, the case of a bridge, say Waterloo Bridge if you like; the revenue of that bridge is derived from the receipt of pennies and halfpennies from the people going over the bridge. Some means must be discovered of giving the Waterloo Bridge Company compensation in some way for

the loss they would sustain to the extent of 8*l.* per 1,000*l.* if the proposed change were made. I will suppose their revenue to be at present 50,000*l.* a year, then their loss would be 400*l.* a year, and that loss must be recouped to them in some way or other. The case of bridges, and ferries, and undertakings of that kind, where, from the necessity of the case, the receipts are in very small sums, would be a case of such difficulty that I confess I do not see how it could be met at all. Then take the case of railway companies, who derive their revenue from multiplying certain units of toll which they are authorized to charge. A railway company, for example, is authorized to charge 2*d.* per passenger per mile, and its revenue to a large extent consists of multiples of that 2*d.* After the change in the value of the sovereign was made, supposing it to be made, Parliament must authorize the railway company to make a proper fractional additional to that 2*d.*, or the revenue of the railway company would suffer. In like manner as regards the public revenue. The public revenue, as we know, is very largely made up in the same way. The rate of duty, for example, upon tea is 4*d.* per lb., 4*d.* after the change would no longer be of the same value as it is now. The whole public revenue is 70,000,000*l.* sterling; that revenue would be depreciated or degraded to the extent of 8*l.* per 1,000*l.*, which, as far as I can work it out without having any paper before me, is something like 600,000*l.* a year. That 600,000*l.* a year must be made up in some other way. The same principle has to be followed out in all its details.

1366. Taking the case of the public revenue, do you apprehend that there are any payments practically made, except in penny stamps, the aggregate amount of which is not generally as high as 5*s.*?—No.

1367. Would not the addition of a halfpenny to any aggregate payment of duty amounting to 5*s.* be a perfect compensation for a reduction of 2*d.* in the value of the sovereign?—As a matter of figures it would, certainly. I only want to suggest to the Commission that they must be prepared to make that alteration.

1368. Would not the same adjustment apply to all railway fares, in cases where the aggregate of each fare amounted to 5*s.*?—With submission, I think that would be scarcely sufficient. It appears to me that to be a sufficient adjustment as regards railway companies the law would have to authorize the railway company to increase the statutory tolls to the extent of whatever fraction might represent the addition necessary to be made per penny.

1369. Would not it be practically possible to do that?—That is not a part of my case. I merely point out that that must be done; that inasmuch as a railway company has entered into a contract with the legislature to charge a toll of 2*d.* per mile per passenger, if the legislature does something which degrades to the extent of 8*l.* per 1000*l.* the currency in which those tolls are received, the railway company must be authorized to make a corresponding addition to its tolls. If that is not done the revenue of the railway company must suffer to the extent of the difference.

1370. Supposing that a compensation were made on payments, the aggregate of which amounted to 5*s.*, would not the whole loss sustained by the railway companies be sustained only upon payments the aggregate of which did not amount to 5*s.*?—Yes, you may put it in that way.

1371. Of course in payments of very low amount you do not conceive it possible to give compensation at all by readjusting the payments?—I think not.

1372. (*Mr. Villiers.*) The expenditure of the railway company would be in the degraded money, would it not?—The expenditure would no doubt be in the currency that was in use after the alteration was made, but you may depend upon it that the expenditure would very soon adjust itself to the altered state of things. Take the case of a man who receives a salary of 50*l.* a year; that man, if the sovereign was depreciated by 2*d.*, would be entitled to 50*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, and I think you may rely upon his finding out that he was entitled to the extra 8*s.* 4*d.* And I think that unless corresponding alterations were made in the monies received for tolls the nominal revenue of the railway company or the bridge company, or whatever the concern might be, would remain the same; but their expenditure would be increased. To revert to the case I was putting, as to the enormous changes which would have to be made upon the very day you carry out the alteration; I was putting the case of bankers, who would have to credit all their customers on the evening of the day with 8 per mil; of course, on the other hand, they would be entitled to receive from their debtors a corresponding addition. Every bill in their portfolio would have to be paid according to the amount expressed on the face of the bill, plus the $\frac{8}{1000}$th part of it for the degraded coinage.

1373. Would it not be necessary that all pre-existing contracts in the old currency should be discharged for the future in the new currency, with an addition of 2*d.* in the 1*l.*?—Certainly.

1374. (*Chairman.*) Supposing the trouble and inconvenience of the charge once accomplished, it would be a perfectly fair payment as compared with the old one?—Certainly.

1375. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) You spoke of the great inconvenience that would arise on the 1st of January in converting the balances in bankers' accounts, and savings banks, and other institutions, specifying particularly the National Debt, in having to add the difference between the old and the new currency?—Yes.

1376. I suppose the extent of the difficulty and inconvenience would depend upon the extent and the nature of the alteration?—Quite so.

1377. Upon whether it was a simple or a complex one?—Quite so.

1378. Supposing it were a simple one, do you anticipate that there would be greater difficulty in adding that difference to the balance of the account than there now is in calculating the interest on an account current, and adding that to the account on the first of January?—I think so. The operations would be very different in their nature. As regards the simplicity of the alteration required, I can only reason on the suggestion which was made at Paris, namely, that the alteration, as regards the English coinage, should be to such an extent as is represented by ·825 per cent., that is, 16*s.* 6*d.* in the 100*l.*; my reasoning is founded upon those facts. The calculation of an addition of 16*s.* 6*d.* in the 100*l.*, worked out, of course, with all accuracy upon fractional sums, would be a very formidable operation.

1379. I suppose even that might be very much facilitated by tables?—No doubt it might, and if the necessity had to be contended with means would be found of rendering it more or less easy of execution, but when everything had been done which ingenuity could devise, the operation would still be a most formidable one.

1380. Would it be greater than calculating the interest upon the transactions of a whole twelvemonth, and adding that on the 1st of January?—I think so; it would be a labour entirely in addition to all other labour which has to be undertaken; and then it has to be borne in mind that the great mass of the people concerned in those payments would have to be educated up to the change. I am sure gentlemen in this room can perfectly well understand the difficulty there is in making the ordinary mass of men and women understand any alteration which is made in their affairs as regards money.

1381. Do you remember when the sovereign was substituted for the guinea?—No, I do not.

1382. Did you ever hear that any great inconvenience arose from that?—I cannot say that I have heard much about it but it occurs to me that the substitution of the sovereign for the guinea would

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be scarcely an analagous operation, That alteration was really no more of the same kind as this than was the substitution of the florin for the half crown. The guinea was merely a mode of paying 21*s.* in one piece instead of paying it in two pieces.

1383. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Your argument applies to all times and every place, does it not; it is against all change of the monetary system?—I do not go as far as that; I am perfectly willing to admit that for a great number of reasons, which I need not go into particularly, if it was possible to assimilate the coinage of this country to the coinage of the rest of Europe, it would be a very desirable thing to do, and it would be worth while to incur some amount of inconvenience to accomplish it.

1384. Do we rightly understand that it is upon a balance of evil in the present plan that you come to the conclusion that it would not be worth while to make the change?—Entirely upon the balance of advantages and disadvantages.

1385. You have not reflected upon what has occurred in other times when there has been a change strictly analogous to this, only perhaps of a larger character, in order to judge of the extent of the evil that would be caused in this case?—I am not aware of any extensive change which has taken place in this country for a very considerable period of time.

1386. You remember or are aware of our having changed the shilling in Ireland in order to assimilate it with that of England?—Quite so; the Irish shilling was made to correspond with the English shilling; but it is to be observed upon that case that it was rather a retail transaction. The case of Ireland, I think, hardly admits of being brought into line with the case of this country. That leads me to say that I think that the circumstances of this country differ so greatly from the circumstances of France, or Italy, or Switzerland, or Belgium, that it would be rather dangerous to argue from the fact that changes are capable of being made in those countries with comparative ease, and to conclude that therefore they could be made here with comparative ease.

1387. I think your arguments as applied to this country are founded on the extent of the change and the consequent inconvenience, and the difficulty of making people understand it?—Yes.

1388. My reference to Ireland was in order to draw your attention to a case where a change has been made with nothing but advantage, with no alarm in this country, and nothing you could point to as having been evil arising from it?—I should speak with very great reserve as to the case of Ireland, because I do not know the facts very intimately. I confess I never heard that any very great inconvenience arose either in this country or in Ireland at the time that change was made.

1389. I did not quite understand what you meant by saying that it was a "retail transaction." Did you mean with regard to the difference between the coins in the two countries?—I meant that the population in Ireland and the amount of transactions there at that time as compared with this country at the present time, was a retail affair, and that to compare that change with this proposed change was like comparing a very small retail transaction with a wholesale transaction of the greatest magnitude.

1390. There was at that time something analogous to the arrangements for trade with a foreign country in Ireland. We had quite separate customs duties, and all the custom house machinery was of a distinct character there?—Quite so.

1391. And everything which you might expect to attend a change of coinage as between this country and another country, might have been expected to attend the change in that case?—Yes, except so far as the magnitude of the transactions was concerned.

1392. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) I suppose the magnitude of the transactions would rather facilitate the alteration, because it is in the retail transactions that the difficulty of making the allowance would arise principally, is it not?—I am afraid I have not made myself intelligible. The word "retail" was not the best term to use to express my meaning. I meant that the surface to be covered in the case of Ireland at that time, as compared with the surface to be covered in this country now, was very small.

1393. It is the amount of the transactions that you allude to?—Yes, the amount of the transactions.

1394. (*Mr. Hankey.*) The arguments you have used with respect to the way in which all existing contracts would be affected, are based upon the supposition that the proposed alteration of 2*d.* in the 1*l.* in the value of the sovereign would be equivalent to a general rise in prices of a similar amount are they not?—Yes.

1395. If contracts were to be generally affected it would affect small contracts as well as large I suppose?—Certainly.

1396. If any adjustment were to take place would you not think it just as necessary to adjust the smallest transaction as the largest?—Undoubtedly.

1397. I think you said that you were not aware of the way in which the arrangements were made with reference to the duties or the government debt in Ireland at the time the change took place?—I have no very accurate knowledge upon that subject.

1398. You believe that all prices would, from the moment of the change, be altered to the same amount that the gold standard was depreciated?—Perhaps not from the very moment of the change, but in the course of a very short time, undoubtedly, they would adapt themselves to the intrinsic value of the medium in which they were paid.

1399. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) You spoke of the difficulty of compensating the owner of tolls on a bridge for the loss that he would sustain?—Yes.

1400. And you said that in some cases it might amount to 400*l.*?—Yes.

1401. If the deduction was 2*d.* in the 1*l.* it would be about 1 per cent. would it not?—Yes, rather less than 1 per cent.

1402. If it should happen that the income tax was not taken off and that that person under those circumstances was charged 1 per cent. less income tax than other people, would he not be compensated?—Very likely he might, but I confess that so far as I can consider the case it does not seem to me to be a case to be met by any arrangements or devices of that sort. The argument as it presents itself to my mind is this: there are certain contracts existing at the present moment, and those contracts are payable in coin of a certain weight and of a certain fineness and having a certain exchangeable value. It is proposed to alter the intrinsic value of that coin; then necessarily all contracts existing before the date of the alteration must be modified in a corresponding degree. So far as I can follow the reasoning at all, if the public faith is to be preserved in the way in which it always has been preserved, if you pay a man in a sovereign which is worth 2*d.* less than the sovereign in which he bargained that he should be paid, I think you must of necessity alter his contract accordingly, and that is a proposition which applies to all contracts without regard to their magnitude. It applies as much to a man who is entitled to half-a-crown as to a man who is entitled to half a million.

1403. If a man who was entitled to half-a-crown got an extra farthing he would be compensated?—Precisely.

1404. Therefore you must take it below half-a-crown?—Yes.

1405. (*Mr. Hankey.*) You are aware, of course, that our gold coinage is at the present moment considerably diminished in value by wear and tear?—Yes.

1406. From your experience, particularly as connected with railways, you are aware probably that a very considerable per-centage of the gold received by railway companies is light?—Undoubtedly.

1407. It is below the legal weight?—Undoubtedly.

1408. Do you think that the fact of there being

that per-centage of light gold in circulation has made any alteration in the prices of articles in this country?—No, not at all, because the sovereign is taken by tale, and is paid away by tale. The legal assumption is that every coin which passes without challenge is up to the mint standard, and generally speaking it is so, but the gold coinage like everything else connected with human life, is more or less imperfect in parts. Of course there is a limit to it; if a sovereign was sweated down so as to be worth only 19*s.* or 19*s.* 6*d.* it would not be taken as being worth 20*s.*, but practically the gold coinage of this country is nearer to its intrinsic value than the gold coinage of any country in the world I believe.

1409. Do you not think that if a depreciation of the intrinsic value of the sovereign so small as that proposed was made we could arrive at some approximation to its effects, from the fact that an analogous debasement of our coin by wear and tear already exists?—With all respect, I do not think that that argument is to be attended to for a moment. What the accidental damage to our coin at the moment may be, I cannot tell; it is certainly within very moderate limits. That is a circumstance which is quite different to the proposal now before the Commission. The proposal before the Commission is that the existing gold coinage shall be called in, and that in pursuance of an Act of Parliament a new coinage shall be issued worse to the extent of one per cent. than the coinage which is called in. If there is any meaning at all in the words "public faith," it seems to me that all contracts must be settled in coin of the same value as that in which they were made.

1410. (*Mr. Villiers.*) A good deal of coin which is the worse for wear and tear is now a legal tender?—Yes, but it is quite open to anybody now to object to take a sovereign which he considers to be unduly the worse for wear and tear, and that is done every day.

1411. (*Mr. Hankey.*) Are not the railway companies practically obliged to receive the gold coin in payment of their tickets by tale?—Yes, and railway companies sustain a very considerable amount of loss upon a large amount of that gold coin so received by them. There is a certain per-centage of it so far diminished in value by wear and tear, that it has to be allowed for; that is a deduction from the profits of railway companies.

1412. Does that affect the scale of fares?—Not in the least.

1413. Then why would the scale of fares be affected, provided that a not much larger alteration was made in the way now proposed?—I daresay I am very stupid, but I confess I do not see the bearing of the reasoning at all. As the fact stands at present it is quite in the competency of a railway company to insist upon every sovereign being of full weight, and the railway companies do, as a matter of fact, reject sovereigns which are very much below the weight they ought to be.

1414. Do you know of any instance of a railway company refusing to receive gold by tale at the present moment?—Undoubtedly railway companies do very often refuse to receive sovereigns which are unduly worn.

1415. But still they do practically receive a great deal of light gold, do they not?—No doubt they do.

1416. And yet that does not affect their railway fares?—No, I do not suppose it does.

1417. It comes out of their profits; it is a deduction from what they receive for their railway fares?—Certainly.

1418. It is a deduction from their income in some way or other?—Quite so.

1419. That they submit to?—Yes.

1420. Practically they submit to it because they are obliged?—Not because they are obliged, but because in the mode of conducting their business it is not worth their while to raise a wrangle about every sovereign that may be presented to them.

1421. I have a letter here from a great railway company with which you are acquainted, the London and North-western Railway Company, in which they say they found that they could not carry on their business without practically taking gold by tale?—No doubt of it.

1422. Then they are obliged to submit to that inconvenience?—It is at their discretion.

1423. (*Mr. Villiers.*) But it is no loss to them; they do not hoard those inferior coins which they receive?—The companies do sustain loss, because upon a certain proportion of their coinage receipts they have to make an allowance.

1424. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) If a coin is below the legal weight, and they take it for the full price, the moment they present that coin to a person who chooses to cut it, they must lose the difference?—Yes, and they do lose in that way.

1425. (*Mr. Villiers.*) But they pay all their expenses with the coin they receive for the tickets?—Yes.

1426. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) They would be subject to a loss if they chose to present the light coin to any person who chose to cut it?—Yes, they would, as I say, if they presented it to any one who stood upon the letter of the law.

1427. (*Mr. Hankey.*) Practically, a light sovereign passes for the same value as a sovereign of full weight in buying goods now, does it not?—Certainly.

1428. That applies to a considerable portion of our currency, does it not?—Yes.

1429. (*Mr. Cave.*) Somebody loses whenever one of these coins is presented at the bank?—Yes.

1430. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Could not you compel this depreciated currency which it is proposed to issue to circulate by Act of Parliament for the full value?—I do not see how it is possible to entertain a proposition of that sort. The proposition is that a sovereign is to be made intrinsically worth less than at present to the extent of 2*d.* in the 1*l.*, and to say that a person is to take a piece of metal which is equivalent to 238 pence instead of a piece of metal equal to 240 pence for his 1*l.*, is a proposition which I do not like to characterize.

1431. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) If you altered the man's contract so that he would receive the 2*d.* in the 1*l.* additional, would not that be sufficient?—Yes, if you altered his contract; but do not undertake to pay a man what is worth 240 pence and pay him what is worth 238 pence.

1432. (*Mr. Villiers.*) We did not adjust pre-existing contracts in 1819, did we?—There was no occasion to adjust them then.

1433. Why so; do you mean that there was no depreciation then?—There was no occasion to adjust contracts in 1819.

1434. Were not contracts made in one currency and paid in another at that time?—The contracts were stipulated to be paid in good and lawful money, and they were so paid. You refer to the appreciation of the sovereign during the war; that is part of the old subject of compulsory paper which I conceive not to be before the Commission.

1435. Is not it the fact that when the public interest requires a change to be made in the currency in this country it is made?—Yes, but always with due regard to existing contracts and existing interests.

1436. (*Sir J. Lubbock.*) There was no regard to them at all in that case, was there?—I think there was every regard to them.

1437. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Perhaps you would say that it was wrong not to have done it in 1819?—Yes, but regard was had to existing contracts.

1438. Supposing that some provision was made that every creditor should receive precisely the same weight of fine gold after the alteration as he was entitled to before, would any injustice be done then?—None whatever. My argument goes to suggest to the Commission that in making these additions, namely, adding $\frac{8}{1000}$ths to every 1*d.*, adding 16*s.* 6*d.* to every 100*l.*, and adding 8*l.* and a fraction to every 1,000*l.* and so forth, an amount of calculation and labour

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would be imposed which I do not think any human being has an adequate conception of.

1439. Have you happened to hear of the great advantages which the manufacturers and the persons who trade with foreign countries expect to derive from the assimilation of the coinage?—Yes, I have seen vague statements of expectations of that sort, but I confess I have never seen them proved so far in detail as to be able to answer them in the way in which probably they are entitled to be answered. I have heard for example that a gentleman from Newcastle, very largely connected with engineering, has very strong opinions in favour of the change because he says it will enable him to compare the prices of engineering work in France very much more easily than he can now with the corresponding prices in this country. My answer to all arguments of that sort would be the statement I made at the outset of my evidence, namely, that it appears to me that the people who are in favour of this change expect a great deal more from it than can possibly come out of it, inasmuch as the subsidiary parts of our sovereign do not fit in in any way whatever into the subsidiary parts of foreign coin. In the instance of America the case is quite different; there the dollar being divided into cents, the dollar according to the suggestion would represent five francs, and the subsidiary portions of the dollars could be converted into French or Italian, or Belgian, or Swiss coin by a simple division by five. There the facility would be a real facility, but in our case it is not so.

1440. Supposing that in addition to assimilating the sovereign and the 25-franc piece, we had four other minor silver coins of 4*s*., 8*s*., 12*s*., and 16*s*., which would correspond to five francs, 10 francs, 15 francs, and 20 francs, would not that give a facility in calculating?—I think not. The real difficulty at present is the dissimilarity of the subsidiary parts of our money as compared with the subsidiary parts of foreign money. Supposing for example that the proposed alteration was made, and supposing a price was quoted from France at 11 francs and 45 centimes, how would the conversion of the 11 francs 45 centimes into shillings and pence be a simpler operation with the sovereign equal exactly to 25 francs than with the sovereign equal to 25 francs and 20 centimes? Exactly the same operation must be gone through then as now. That is the real point of the case.

1441. Even supposing it were so, and that there was a difficulty in comparing the centimes with the pence because they had not been assimilated, would not there be a greater facility in calculating and in paying also sums of five francs, 10 francs, and 15 francs?—But the occasions for paying sums of five francs, 10 francs and 15 francs are all very rare. The great convenience expected by many persons from this change is that by some extraordinary process, which I confess I am quite unable to understand, it will be easier after the change to convert foreign into English money. To that I entirely demur.

1442. A gentleman who has been before the Commission, and who is a manufacturer, brought an invoice, and he said that many of the articles in this invoice were not stated in pence or small sums of that kind, but they were 1*s*., 2*s*., 3*s*., 5*s*., and so forth: If you had coins which would be equivalent to the extent of the shillings and francs, would not that facilitate the calculations to that extent?—Yes; no doubt you might pick out special cases where the facility would be considerable, but those special cases must be after all a very small proportion indeed of the whole number of cases which must be encountered in actual life.

1443. It would be universal as far as the coins were assimilated; it would only cease to be so where the coins had not been assimilated?—The assimilation in the case of the four countries, of course, is perfect, and in the case of those four countries having the subsidiary parts of the chief coin alike I can conceive that it is worth while to make a very considerable sacrifice to bring about that perfect assimilation. As regards America, too, I can conceive that it would be very well worth while for the United States to assimilate their dollar, containing as it does 100 cents, to the currency of France, and the other allied countries, because by making a very small alteration they will really bring their coins into union. But that is not our case at all.

1444. So far as the five gold coins are concerned, would not the assimilation be perfect between this country and the countries of the convention?—As far as the sovereign and the 25-franc piece went no doubt the calculation would be simpler to the extent of the present 20 centimes.

1445. (*Mr. Cave.*) I gather that you do not think that the change proposed is a sufficiently extensive change to be worth the trouble and inconvenience it would occasion?—I have arrived at that conclusion with very great reluctance, because I am quite willing to allow that all approximations of weights and measures and monies are very desirable, and if an assimilation can be brought about at a comparatively small expense of money and trouble, I think that expense of money and trouble should be incurred. But in this case I do not see that the advantages would counterbalance the disadvantages.

1446. Would you recommend any other coin which would be more convenient and cause less trouble in the conversion than the 25-franc piece?—I am quite unable to make any suggestion of that sort. The difficulties seem to me to be almost insuperable so long as our present subsidiary money is composed as it is of twenties and twelves; that is the real difficulty.

1447. Would there be any advantage in introducing the 10-franc piece, as has been proposed, without disturbing any of the rest of our money?—I think not. All suggestions of that kind seem to me to be beside the main purpose. The real advantage to be derived from an alteration is the assimilation of the modes of reckoning. We cannot assimilate the modes of reckoning unless we alter the whole monetary system, which is a proposition which, as I understand, is not now under consideration.

1448. You think that anything short of that is not worth the risk and trouble and inconvenience it would cause?—I think not, I say it with reluctance, because I should be glad if it could be done.

1449. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Supposing we had five gold coins of the value of 4*s*., 8*s*., 12*s*., 16*s*., and 20*s*., respectively, and suppose the Americans determined that their dollar should be of the value of 4*s*., would it not be very easy to convert a sum expressed in English money into a sum in American money?—Yes, doubtless it would. If I might venture to say so to the Commission, it may be perhaps rather a selfish view to take of it, but probably the best thing that could happen to this country would be, that this arrangement should be carried out between the four countries parties to the treaty, and that America should come into it. The assimilation of the coinage between those five great communities would really amount in a great degree to a simplification of our own calculations and nomenclature, because instead of having to make five calculations, as we have now, we should have to make only one calculation, as regards those countries that came into the arrangement.

1450. Under this arrangement 1*l*. would be five dollars, and 100*l*. 500 dollars. Can you say at once what 100*l*. is in American money now?—For general purposes now any one who wants to convert English into French money divides by 25. The difference of the 20 centimes for popular purposes is not worth taking into account. In larger operations, the merchant who finds that a few centimes make all the difference between profit and loss, makes a very minute calculation, and gets at the exact equivalent in French money. But the merchant is the last person who asks for relief. It is his business to make those calculations. I venture to say that if the Commission think proper to have before them any of the large exchange dealers in London, they will say that they have no difficulty in converting exactly one kind of currency into

another, and making all their calculations. Therefore as regards the great operations of commerce it appears to me to be an entire misapprehension to say that this assimilation is required at all. The way in which an assimilation would really be of use for popular purposes as distinguished from purely mercantile purposes, would be to convert readily the prices of one country into those of another. Between the four countries parties to the treaty that will be done with great ease, and if America comes into the arrangement, it will be done between America and the continent of Europe, by a very simple calculation, namely, by employing the divisor of five, but for this country it would remain as troublesome as ever. To revert to my former illustration, supposing it were necessary to convert 11 francs 45 centimes into shillings and pence, I want to know how that process would be simpler after the alteration than it is now. For my part, I cannot see that it would be in the least degree simpler.

1451. Do you think that the proposed alteration in our own coinage would create any additional difficulty in arriving at a simple calculation with regard to those minor sums at a future time?—I do not think it would. If I might make a suggestion, probably the most prudent course would be to wait, and to allow those four countries to work out their change, and then to see how the new system adapted itself to the system among ourselves. We should then have the experience of those four countries as to how far they really found the advantages they expected to find from the alteration. I am quite willing to believe that those advantages will be very great, and very real between those countries, arising from the correspondence I have spoken of, of the subsidiary parts of their coinage.

1452. Do you think that our communication with foreign countries has been increasing of late years?—I should think it has very largely.

1453. Do you think it is likely to increase still more?—I should think very likely it will. But the convenience of travellers is hardly of that importance which would entitle it to be used as the foundation of such an extensive change as that now suggested. Besides, as regards the convenience to travellers, it must be remembered that a man going abroad does not fill his pockets with gold or silver coins. He takes with him letters of credit, or circular notes which must be converted into money in the country where he happens to be, and for which he must pay a corresponding price.

1454. Is it not a very common practice to take Bank of England notes to Paris?—I daresay it is.

1455. Would it not be more simple for a man to get five coins at once in exchange for his 5*l.* note than to get six napoleons and some fractional part of a seventh?—Perhaps it might, but a man who was taking 400*l.* or 500*l.* at once would hardly take it in coin.

1456. Or in bank notes?—He would take it in notes or bills.

1457. (*Sir J. Lubbock.*) Do you know what proportion of our coin at present is so reduced by wear and tear or otherwise as to be below its legal value?—I am quite unable to answer that question. My impression is that our gold coinage is in a state of great integrity, that is, very near the mint standard.

1458. You are aware that in this country we charge no mintage in coining gold?—Yes.

1459. Do you not think that it will become necessary for us to alter our practice in that respect, and to charge a mintage?—I scarcely see how that necessity will arise.

1460. Supposing we did charge a mintage of 1 per cent., would not that raise the value of the coin to an equivalent extent?—That would be an entire departure from the policy we have pursued during the last 50 years.

1461. But supposing it should become necessary to charge a mintage, would not that raise the value of the coin to the extent of the charge made for mintage?—I can scarcely answer the question without some consideration. Probably it might.

1462. If we charged 1 per cent. mintage without making any other change in our coinage it would become necessary for us to adjust all contracts, would it not?—Yes, certainly.

1463. If, while on the one hand we charged 1 per cent. for mintage, on the other hand we omitted 1 per cent. from the material (that is the gold), that would leave the value of the coin the same as before, would it not; because on the one hand we should charge 1 per cent. mintage, which you said would raise the value of the coin 1 per cent., and on the other hand we should leave out 1 per cent. of gold which would have the effect of lowering the value 1 per cent.?—I can scarcely follow that reasoning.

1464. I understood you to say that you thought that if we charged 1 per cent. mintage that would raise the value of the coin to the extent of 1 per cent.?—I gave that answer with some qualification. I should have to consider somewhat carefully before I gave a definite answer upon that point. But I should like to say this much, that the discussion of a change of that kind is a very grave and serious matter. It implies an entire departure from what has been the policy of this country as regards our mint regulations for the last 50 years, a policy which has been so successful that all the world are now imitating it.

1465. (*Chairman.*) What do you mean by saying that all the world are imitating our policy in that respect?—I mean that a great many other nations are now adopting our plan of having only a single standard, and making that standard gold, and charging no mintage upon that gold. That has been our policy since 1816.

1466. What nations are there which do not charge any mintage?—The proposal of the Paris conference is that there shall be no mintage charged upon the gold.

1467. Are you sure of that?—I think I so read the Convention, that there is to be no mintage charged upon the gold.

1468. (*Sir J. Lubbock.*) With reference to your statement that our custom has been for the last 50 years to charge no mintage, do we not charge a mintage in India?—I cannot answer the question about India, I do not know the facts sufficiently.

1469. Without going into the question whether it would be desirable to charge a mintage or not, you have, as I understand it, expressed an opinion, that if we were to charge a mintage, the value of the coin would be affected to the extent of the mintage?—I made a reservation in assenting to your question.

1470. But that is your impression, is it not?—Probably one might expect a result of that sort.

1471. Because the value of a manufactured article depends upon the value of the material and the expense of manufacture?—Yes, but this is not quite the case of a manufactured article.

1472. Supposing it does raise the value of the coin 1 per cent., then it would be unjust for us to charge mintage, leaving other things the same, without making some allowance for existing contracts?—If anything is done which renders a sovereign more valuable, of course contracts would have to be altered just as they would have to be if you rendered the sovereign of less value.

1473. Then if on the one hand we rendered the sovereign of less value by taking out 1 per cent. of material, and if on the other hand we rendered it more valuable by charging a mintage of 1 per cent., the new sovereign would after all be of the same exchangeable value as the existing sovereign?—I think that scarcely gets over the difficulty, because the existing contracts are upon the faith of a coin of a certain weight and fineness, and they can only be discharged by the tender of that commodity. It appears to me that when we depart from the exact notion of a commodity, we involve ourselves in great contradictions. A contract is not to be discharged by any verbal alteration, or any contrivance of a tax; that does not enter into the arrangements at all. If I

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have lent a man 1,000*l.* my stipulation with that man is to bring me a thousand pieces of gold weighing a certain number of grains, of a certain fineness. Whether you call it a sovereign or a moidore, or any other name, is entirely beside the question; the contract is one for a commodity.

1474. Still if the Government altered its practice in such a way as to raise the value of the sovereign it would be just that an allowance should be made in all existing contracts, would it not?—I know of no meaning of the word "value" in these questions except quantity.

1475. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Does it make any difference in the value of the coin who pays the mintage, whether the mintage is paid by the person who brings the gold, or by the Government free of expense to the man who brings the gold; the coin is not altered thereby?—Not in quantity; not as a commodity, certainly.

1476. Nor in any respect; if it is 113 grains of fine gold coined into a sovereign the person who receives the sovereign does not ask who paid the mintage?—Certainly not, and he does not care; his bargain is for a certain commodity.

1477. If a sovereign ought to contain 113 grains of fine gold coined by somebody, and you give him 112½ grains coined by another person, he loses half a grain of gold?—Undoubtedly.

1478. (*Mr. Baring.*) Did I rightly understand you to say that you doubted whether the mintage increased the value of the sovereign? It increases the cost, as I understand it, to the man who brings bullion to the mint and gets coin and pays mintage; but I do not understand how it can increase the value of the sovereign as an exchangeable article?—No more do I; that is exactly my difficulty.

1479. Any manufactured article is more valuable, because it is more adapted for the purpose for which it is wanted, but a sovereign which contains less pure gold is, as I understand it, less adapted for the purpose for which a sovereign is wanted?—Undoubtedly, it is perfectly certain that no contrivance of a seignorage would, in the eyes of a foreigner, render a sovereign of more value. A merchant who has to remit a certain quantity of gold to France could only send the individual sovereigns for what they weighed, and no more. Where the cost of mintage would fall, I will not at this moment undertake to say, for it is a somewhat abstruse point, and requires to be thought about a great deal, but as regards the intrinsic value of the coin itself, that I repeat is a thing to be measured by weight and not by nomenclature. This topic carries us back to the *pons asinorum* of the fixed price of gold. A great many people think themselves aggrieved because in this country gold bears a fixed price. They are utterly unable to see that 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* is so many grains of standard gold representing one ounce troy. It is a matter of weight, not of name.

1480. (*Sir J. Lubbock.*) Might not a mintage add to the value of the sovereign in this country for purposes of exchange?—I am not prepared to say that it would.

1481. Either sovereigns would cease to be produced altogether, or they must rise in value in this country by the amount of mintage, is not that so?—All those questions were most fully debated before 1816, when the present system was established, and it was then determined by the legislature, after an enormous amount of pains had been taken upon the subject, that the true policy was to make no charge for mintage whatever upon the gold coin, which was made a legal tender, but to make a very heavy charge upon the subsidiary coin as has been done. We have charged 6½ per cent. upon the silver coin and from 12 to 14 per cent. upon the copper coin.

1482. If in this country the value of the coin was not increased to the amount of the mintage charge, the coin would cease to be produced, would it not?—Prices would soon determine the exchangeable value of the coin which would be equal to that of the metal it contained. The matter would be speedily brought to the test by the value the coin had abroad. That value abroad would make itself felt in the purchasing power in this country. You would not therefore really make a sovereign more valuable by saying that you had charged 6*d.* or 1*s.* for coining it.

1483. (*Mr. Villiers.*) You would alter its exchangeable value would you not, if you put less gold into it?—You would degrade it.

1484. (*Sir J. Lubbock.*) It has been stated in evidence that the charge for coining 1,000,000*l.* sterling worth of gold is in France 10,000*l.*, in the United States, 15,000*l.*, in Australia, 13,000*l.*, and in India also 13,000*l.*; would the public take 1,000,000*l.* worth of gold to those mints to be coined, paying those amounts per 1,000,000*l.* for the coinage if the value was not raised to that extent?—A person who thinks it worth his while to turn his bullion into coin makes a very exact calculation of what the cost is, and if he finds it to be worth his while to pay the mintage he pays it.

1485. He would not pay the mintage unless the value of the gold were raised to the extent of the mintage, would he?—He would not unless he saw his advantage in some shape or other in doing it.

1486. In what shape can it be except in the increased value given to the material?—But the material is not increased in value.

1487. Then he must get it in the increased convenience which it is to him to have coin instead of bullion?—He may do so, but he does not make the quantity of gold itself greater than it was when he took the bullion to the mint.

1488. But the amount of material is worth more to him in the shape of coin than in the shape of bullion, and for that increased convenience he is willing to pay a mintage of 10,000*l.* or 15,000*l.* for 1,000,000*l.* sterling?—That is quite supposable.

1489. Therefore the value of the gold is raised to that extent by being coined?—I cannot see that.

1490. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) May it not be said that the coin itself being of a certain intrinsic value in the market of the world cannot be altered by any mintage arrangements, but that the imposition of a mintage diminishes the value of the bullion in the hands of a man who may wish to coin it?—The imposition of a mintage is equivalent to putting on a tax which will spread itself over the whole community. This is a large question which needs to be considered in all its bearings. I do not for a moment allow that you can add to the intrinsic value of a sovereign by the imposition of any charge of that kind.

1491. (*Sir J. Lubbock.*) But the coinage would add to the value of the gold?—I cannot distinguish between the two things.

1492. (*Chairman.*) Supposing a man went into the market with an ounce of gold in the one hand and 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* in the other, which would be most available for him in making a purchase?—It would depend entirely upon what sort of market he went to. If he went to Whitechapel and wanted to buy potatoes, or some small retail commodity, he would come off very badly if he could only offer the ounce of gold in its uncoined state. On the other hand, for the large operations of commerce he would do a great deal better with the uncoined than with the coined metal; for remittances and so forth the uncoined metal would be almost a necessity to him.

1493. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) Perhaps you are aware that for the operations of commerce exporters of gold frequently take bar gold in preference to coin?—That is the case to a very large extent.

1494. Showing that in many instances the unmanufactured commodity as a matter of commerce is more valuable than the manufactured coin, current only in this country?—Undoubtedly.

1495. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) In Paris a mintage is charged upon coin, is it not?—Yes.

1496. If a person brought over 1,000 napoleons from France and wanted to sell them here, would the purchaser look at the quantity of fine gold they contained, or would he ask also what the expense of

mintage had been ?—He would look to nothing but the quantity of fine gold in the pieces themselves, without any regard to what the cost of coining was.

1497. Or who had paid for it?—That would not concern him. The quantity of gold contained in the coins would be that which would regulate the value of exchangeable coins in this country, without regard to what had been paid for the coinage.

1498. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Would you have any objection to give us your ideas of the measure of value?—I would rather not.

1499. (*Dr. Longfield.*) You have spoken of compensation to railway companies?—Yes.

1500. Do you believe that half the railway companies in England charge the full fare which they are authorized by Act of Parliament to charge?—No, I should think not.

1501. Then in those cases it would not be necessary to make any adjustment, because they have felt themselves the utility of having their fares lower than their maximum?—Yes, practically that would be so in all cases where a railway company does not charge its maximum fare, but that would scarcely affect the necessity of altering the maximum tolls which all railway companies are authorized to charge, because of course it is in the discretion of the railway company whether it charges a fare below its maximum toll or equal to its maximum toll.

1502. As a matter of abstract justice or injustice it may be so, but if it does no actual injustice to the railway company, it is very unimportant as a practical question. The effect is to deprive a person of a theoretical power which he can never exercise without injuring himself?—Yes.

1503. Might not the same thing happen if there was the slight reduction we have been speaking of made in the tolls of bridges, that the increased traffic might make up for the difference in the value of the coin?—With all respect I do not think the Commission have any right to take matters of that sort into consideration. The suggestion is that the legislature shall wilfully with its eyes open degrade the 1*l.* to the extent of 2*d.* If it does so the legislature must give compensation to all persons interested in existing contracts. It appears to me that the legislature cannot take into account what effect there may be in the way of increased traffic or other circumstances of that kind.

1504. Does not your view go to this length, that old Acts or charters under which money is payable, for instance, King John's charter for the Birkenhead ferry, amounts to a law that the value of the penny shall never be changed however much the public may be benefited by the change?—I would not go to that length. My argument goes to the length of saying that you ought not to make an alteration upon public grounds, the effect of which will be to diminish the revenue of John Smith or anybody else, without giving John Smith or that other person compensation.

1505. If it is impossible to measure the exact amount of the compensation to which he is entitled, is not that as much as to say that we shall not make any alteration at all?—No; because you might have a commission appointed to inquire how much damage has been sustained by John Smith, and give him a round sum out and out.

1506. You think in that way an alteration might be made?—No doubt it might be done. The question is whether it would be worth while to incur the inconvenience and the cost of doing it.

1507. (*Sir J. Lubbock.*) It has been stated to the Commission that the difference of 1½*d.* between the price of gold and the rate at which coin is delivered by the bank, that is between 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* and 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* represents 1,605*l.* upon each 1,000,000*l.* worth of gold coined, whereas the charges made in the principal mints of the world vary from eight to 14 times that amount. If we should have any international coinage without altering our Mint regulations, it is evident, I think, from that that we should have to coin the gold coin for all the world, at least as far as it comes into our international convention?—That might not be a disadvantage.

1508. I did not ask whether it would be a disadvantage or not, but it would be the case, would it not?—If we do the work cheaper than it is done elsewhere, we shall have the work to do, no doubt.

1509. Therefore if it is not an advantage to do the work we shall have to charge something for doing it?—No doubt. At the present time the country does coin for Portugal, and Brazil, and for Egypt, to a great extent. Our coin is an article of commerce; somebody finds it worth his while to send it out to those countries.

1510. It would seem to show that it does affect the value, because we who charge less, in fact, become coiners for those nations who charge more?—I do not see how it affects the value.

1511. (*Baron Rothschild.*) You have said that if the intrinsic value of the sovereign is deteriorated by 2*d.*, it of course must affect our trade with foreign countries, because with the new sovereign we should be able to purchase less than we should with the old sovereign?—Yes.

1512. In what way would it affect the trade or contracts in this country. If you are to receive with the new sovereign, and at the same time to pay with the new sovereign, I do not see in what way it affects trade or business in the country itself?—I think I can suggest to the honourable gentleman how it would affect it. I will suppose myself in the condition of a person who has lent 1,000*l.* to A. B. before you made the alteration. In the discharge of my debt I am entitled to receive from A. B. a thousand pieces of metal each containing 113 grains of pure gold. These thousand pieces of metal each containing 113 grains of pure gold I may take to France or elsewhere, and I shall be able to buy with them a certain amount of commodities.

1513. I excluded foreign trade in my question?—Yes, but the exchangeable value of the sovereign is regulated by what it will do abroad. The prices in this country are determined by the relation of those prices to foreign prices. I confess I have great difficulty in dealing with questions of that sort. You either owe a man a certain commodity or you do not. It is no use confusing ourselves by speaking of coins. The man to whom I have lent 1,000*l.* owes me a certain weight of gold of a given fineness, and it is no answer to me to say that the name of it has been changed, if he gives me something weighing less instead of what I agreed with him for. The man owes me a commodity.

1514. But you can pay away again the commodity he gives you without losing by it?—What is the meaning of value? The only meaning of value is the quantity and quality of gold in the coin I receive. If I lend this table to a man for a week, and he shaves off six inches from one end of it, and sends it back to me in that state, then it is not the table I lent him, it is a table six inches shorter.

1515. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Where the contract had been made before the alteration the person receiving the lighter money would lose something, and could not compensate himself if that lighter money was made legal money afterwards?—Exactly.

1516. But a person who had not made a contract, and could compensate himself, would lose nothing?—No doubt there would be a great number of transactions which would be, as you may describe them, *in transitu* at the time the alteration was made; they would not be affected—the parties would take care of themselves.

1517. Supposing there are two houses next door to each other in the same street to let, and the owner of one of the houses had let his house at 500*l.* a year before the alteration took place, and he was not allowed to change it afterwards; the other person next door not having let his house until after the alteration, would charge 500*l.* and 500 twopences; therefore the house which was not let before the alteration would be let

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for more than the house which had been let before?—Yes, possibly.

1518. (*Mr. Smith.*) You are probably aware of the circumstances which have led to a general desire throughout the world for a uniformity of weights, measures, and monies?—Yes.

1519. It originated in the first International Exhibition, when the foreign nations brought their commodities here to be exhibited, and affixed to them prices?—Yes.

1520. But inasmuch as each nation adopted their own peculiar weights, measures, and coins, nobody could institute a comparison between them, nobody could tell what the price of any one article was compared to another unless they entered into an intricate calculation?—Exactly.

1521. I understand you to say that it would be exceedingly desirable if we could adopt such a system of monies as would remedy that inconvenience and enable every one of the nations all over the world to understand and compare the prices of commodities with each other?—It would be desirable, no doubt.

1522. But I understand you to say that the adoption of the 25-franc piece by this country would not effect that object?—I think not.

1523. But if that object could be effected in any other way you think it would be desirable?—It would be very desirable on abstract grounds that these diversities should not prevail, but I cannot make any suggestion as to how they are to be removed.

1524. If it could be effected you would not think that the temporary inconveniences to which you have referred would be insuperable obstacles?—I can only deal with the specific proposition before the Commission, namely, the proposition of the Paris conference, and as far as I can judge the inconvenience and loss arising from the adoption of that suggestion would very greatly exceed the convenience to be derived from it.

1525. You think that it would not be worth our while to make this extraordinary change, and to undergo the inconvenience attending it, unless we could put ourselves in harmony with the other countries of the world?—Yes, in some effectual manner.

1526. Has it ever occurred to you that the adoption of the 10-franc piece would put us in harmony with other countries without interfering much with our present arrangements?—I confess I do not see how any contrivance of that sort would put us in a better position than we are. The difficulty it seems to me occurs at a much earlier point of the case. The real difficulty is what I have endeavoured to suggest to the Commission, namely, the difference of our subsidiary money as compared with the subsidiary money of those four countries.

1527. You state that it is absolutely necessary to adopt a uniform money of account if you want to assimilate the statement of prices?—Quite so.

1528. Supposing we were to adopt the old law of England that 100 pence should be a noble, or supposing we were to call 100 pence a ducat, you would then have ducats and pence. A ducat would be equal to ten francs and ten pence would be equal to a franc?—I can only come before the Commission to give such opinions as I can form about the proposition which comes from Paris. The proposition made by the honourable gentleman may have great merits, but I have not considered it, and I cannot form an opinion upon it.

1529. (*Mr. Villiers.*) What do you consider to be the proposition coming from Paris?—That we should degrade our sovereign by 2*d.*

1530. (*Mr. Smith.*) That we should solely do that?—Yes.

1531. Have you seen the report of the master of the mint on the Paris conference?—No, I have not. I should like to say as regards the difficulty which the honourable gentleman has referred to as arising in the case of the International Exhibition, namely, that people were desirous to be able to compare the prices of their commodities with the commodities of other countries, that I think too much stress is laid upon that argument. The people whose business it is to deal in the exchange of commodities between one country and another, have no difficulty whatever in arriving at the necessary conclusion. It does not follow that every man and woman in the country should be able to be a merchant any more than that every man and woman in the country should be able to be a doctor or a lawyer. This is a particular pursuit understood by those who apply themselves to it.

1532. I understand you to say upon that ground, that it is not of much consequence because merchants do not require the change?—Yes, certainly.

1533. Are merchants the only class of the community interested in the change?—It appears to me that merchants are not interested in it at all, because the merchants can take perfectly good care of themselves as it is.

1534. We have it in evidence that a merchant in Birmingham had an order from America for 450 articles, the whole of which amounted to less than 300*l.*, and that great trouble and great inconvenience was occasioned because the price of every one of those articles had to be translated into American money before the Americans could understand it?—I daresay that might be so.

1535. That merchant at all events was interested in having a system of accounts which would have saved all that trouble?—I should like rather to say that the merchant was interested in being able to do his own business in a very expert and expeditious way. He should have had some clerk in his office who could have done it for him in a very ready way. The further one pursues the matter the more one is convinced that a great deal of what has been said about decimal coinage resolves itself into a defect of education. If matters of this kind were taught more perfectly in schools than they are now, a great deal fewer of these difficulties would be encountered.

1536. The same merchant stated to us, that the present state of things involved the necessity of keeping an extra number of clerks?—It might be a necessity of his business, perhaps.

1537-8. He said that if there were an international system of monies, so that all the same monies would be understood in every country, it would have saved all that expense?—I cannot see that. I grant that it is very desirable, but the question is one of cost.

1539. But supposing you could effect a change like this over the whole world, is not it worth a sacrifice to accomplish it?—But is there any probability of its being effected over the whole world?

1540. Supposing that there is?—Before this country can be brought into relation, either with the four countries, parties to the convention, or with any other number of countries who may follow in the same plan, let me say again that the only way in which it can be done is by altering our subsidiary coinage.

1541–2. That is the money of account?—Yes, the money of account, the shillings and pence. If this country is prepared to divide the sovereign into 100 pieces, by whatever name you may call them, so as to make the assimilation of the subsidiary coins perfect, you would effect something which would meet the case of the gentleman from Birmingham, but short of that you could not. I should like to have asked that gentleman how his difficulty would be in the least degree removed supposing the proposed change were made, and a quotation came to him of 11 francs 45 centimes, and he had to convert that into the corresponding number of shillings and pence. How would that calculation be lessened or simplified in the slightest degree by degrading our sovereign to the extent of 2*d.*, or by making the exchange exactly 25 francs for the 1*l.*, instead of 25 francs 20 centimes as at present? Short of an assimilation of the subsidiary coinage being effected, I submit that the alteration would do nothing for the people who went to the Great Exhibition; they would have just the same difficulty in converting the

prices of the articles from Austria or from France as they have now.

1543. But assuming that some other plan could be devised, by which the money of account all over the world were rendered the same, would it not be worth while to make some sacrifices to attain that object ?—Upon that point I cannot give any opinion at all, because I have not considered it ; all I have considered is the exact proposition that came from Paris.

1544. You have expatiated upon the difficulty which bankers would experience in making the change; you said that all existing contracts and all amounts in books and bills and accounts would have to be changed in a day ; that would only be for once would it not ?—It is pretty well too. It would be an operation of the difficulty of which I do not think any human being has any adequate idea.

1545. But it would be only for once ?—It would be only for once, certainly.

1546. Supposing the operation took a month, would that be worth consideration compared with the advantages which would be derived by the world from it ?—I do not admit the advantages; I say that the advantages do not correspond to the inconvenience. If in consequence of undertaking that enormous labour (and it is very enormous indeed) and the confusion, and the wrangling, and the uncertainty and the disputes which would arise, you could assimilate once for all the money of account of this country to the money of account of these four countries, and still more to that of the rest of mankind, you would have done something that was worth while, but not otherwise.

1547. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Do you not think that the equivalence of the sovereign to 25 francs would be a great step towards the assimilation of the monies of account ?—No, I do not ; that is precisely my difficulty ; I do not think it would be such a very important step.

1548. With regard to the trouble of changing, supposing the change to be precisely the addition of 2*d.* to the value of the sovereign, and supposing that this could apply, as I apprehend it would in fact, to no small payments except those accumulations of which we have spoken (tolls on bridges and the like) and that it, with that exception, applied only to contracts on a large scale, the calculation of adding this 2*d.* in the 1*l.* would be very closely analogous to the calculations for the income tax, which have to be made in almost every instance on those sums ?—That may be, but I do not think that has anything to do with the question under discussion.

1549. I mention it simply as a measure of the trouble ?—No doubt the income tax has to be deducted, and that occasions more or less trouble.

1550. The trouble of the calculation of an income tax of a certain number of pence in the pound is not very much felt, is it ?—Yes it is, the calculation of the income tax is a very sensible addition to the burden of having to pay the money.

1551. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) You do not deny that it would be a great convenience to the whole world if there was a common system of money ?—Certainly not.

1552. Or a common system of weights and measures ?—Certainly not.

1553. Nor do you dispute the great advantage that would be obtained if we could repeal the confusion of the Tower of Babel and have a common language ?—Certainly not.

1554. But you are now giving your opinion upon a definite proposal of substituting a coin of the value of 25 francs, for a coin of the value of 25 francs 20 centimes ?—Yes, and nothing else ; I confine my remarks to that proposition.

1555. With reference to that proposition you seem to confine your idea of its utility to ignorant travellers who do not know how to turn English money into French coin ?—Very much so.

1556. You do not believe that with regard to the general commerce of the country it would be of any sensible value ?—I do not admit that it would in the least.

1557. On the other hand you seem to be possessed with the idea that the inconvenience of the change would be very great ?—Yes.

1558. With regard to its effect upon bankers merely the fact of having to convert all their accounts, their debts and their credits, into a new appreciation would involve an enormous labour?—It would be an enormous labour, and that would not only be the case as regards bankers, but as regards the books of the National debt, provident societies, insurance offices, and all other associations or persons, holding money on deposit.

1559. You were asked just now whether large as the labour was it could not be done in a month, but is not it the case that this labour must be done in a day ? —Yes.

1560. You do not think that it would be practicable to do a month's work in a day ?—I think not. I assure the Commission that to require all who keep accounts throughout the country from one end to the other (for that is a necessity of the case) to draw a line on the evening of some day (whatever day may be selected for the purpose) and to turn over a new leaf on the morning of the following day is to require an operation so momentous, and so vast, and so intricate, that I am quite sure no living person has an adequate conception of its difficulty.

1561. (*Mr. Villiers.*) If I had a balance of 2,500*l.* at your bank, how long would it take you to add 2*d.* to each 1*l.* ?—A very short time, no doubt, because that would be a round sum, but the change would involve in many cases the addition of a fraction, and it is that that makes the difficulty. It is the exact amount of pence, calculated by fractions on uneven amounts, that takes the time. The exact fraction must be added in each case.

1562. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) You do not contemplate that it would be possible for the legislature to sanction a depreciation in the value of the sovereign without applying that altered value to all operations of debt and credit throughout the country ?—I should be sorry to believe for a moment that the legislature of this country would entertain such a proposition seriously.

1563. You think, therefore, that supposing it were attempted, it would have to be applied to the whole of the national debt, to the debts of all corporations, to the bonds of all railway companies, to all public contracts, and contracts of every kind, that it would affect all mortgages upon land throughout the country, that it would affect every settlement that exists, that it would affect the operation of every will which has not yet been proved but which has been made, and that it would affect all the debts to this country which are due to it from colonial and foreign states ?—Certainly.

1564. With regard to the operations within this country, we may assume, by way of theory, that the legislature could enforce the introduction of an altered value into the relations between man and man, but are you aware of any force which they have to introduce the same settlement of accounts between this country and foreign countries ?—They have certainly none whatever.

1565. Is it your idea that it would be necessary that the debts owing to this country from foreign states, whether national or private, such, for instance, as the great railway companies of Brazil, the Imperial Government of Russia, the Imperial Government of Brazil, and almost every state in the world which is indebted to this country, owing its debts in sterling, should be readjusted if we are to evade loss ?—Yes. A very forcible illustration of that is afforded in the case of bonds with coupons to bearer. Those are now an increasing mass of property, a mass of property that may extend to tens or probably to scores of millions. I will suppose that one of those bonds now has attached to it coupons of 3*l.* each. Nobody supposes for a moment that the holder of that bond would

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be able to recover the 6*d.* extra to which he would be entitled from the issuer of the bond; the transaction is closed once for all, and therefore the operation would be a tax upon that property of eight per mil, against which there would be no redress whatever that I can conceive of.

1566. We are invited to join a convention comprising only four of the continental states?—Yes.

1567. But to make this a harmless operation, it ought to be a convention of the whole world, ought it not?—Yes.

1568. And until we are invited to join in such a convention we could not join a partial one without making an alteration in our currency, which would expose us to very serious loss?—Certainly not.

1569. (*Mr. Villiers.*) I do not see how a convention of the whole world alters the principle of the change which you say is objectionable, partly because it involves a breach of faith, and partly because it involves an enormous amount of trouble?—I think Mr. Hubbard is right on the whole. If the convention applied to the whole world, there would be a process of compensation as between one state and the other. If it is only a partial one, England being the greatest receiving country, our revenue would be diminished to the extent of eight per mil. But if it included all mankind, we should gain as much on the outgoing side as we should lose on the incoming side.

1570. I take it for granted that you are still referring to degrading the sovereign, and in the settlement of a debt requiring people to take less than they contracted to receive?—Yes.

1571. That does not seem to me to be much altered by extending the area on which the operation is to take place. I will take for granted all that series of calamities pointed out by Mr. Hubbard as being those that would result from degrading the standard in any way. If it was not done those consequences would not follow, that I understand you to admit?—Yes.

1572. I understand you to admit also that if all this trouble was taken in making the calculation to meet all the obligations in the exact amount that was contracted for, there would be no evil done then?—No, there would be no evil done if everybody had a proper addition made to his claim.

1573. As to your objection with regard to the trouble, I think you have made the admission that if you made the change on a very large scale indeed, and had uniform weights and measures as well as uniform coin, there would be an enormous advantage which would be well worth the trouble?—That would be a very different proposition from the one now before the Commission.

1574. It would be upon a larger scale?—It would be upon a much larger scale.

1575. Is it upon that account, that is to say, because this is on so small a scale, that you do not recommend it to be attempted?—Hardly upon the ground that the present proposition is a small one. The present proposition is rather a large one. We are somewhat shifting the line of argument now. My argument is this, that the cost and inconvenience of making the change suggested, namely, taking 2*d.* off the pound, would very greatly exceed the conveniences and advantages to be derived from it.

1576. That is if it was to stop there; but as far as I understand your views, if all was done which you think would be of advantage you would not object; you object to doing the thing piecemeal, and to taking a step in that direction without going all the way?—I think you will see a great difference between such a proposal as is now before the Commission, and such a proposal as you somewhat hint at. If it were proposed that, once for all all the races of mankind should on some particular morning start with the same money and the same weights and measures that would be one of those gigantic proposals which would justify a very considerable sacrifice, but I would rather not discuss that because we have not got so far as that.

1577. Then you really agree with those who have recommended some step being taken in these matters, so far as the general result goes, if it could be obtained, but your difficulty is in beginning, in taking any one step which should not make the thing complete, there is no other difference between you and several persons here who recommend that the experiment should be made?—I am very glad to hear that. My difficulty is not at all one of abstract stupidity, if I may say so, as I have endeavoured to explain. I do not object to the change, simply because it is a change, but I demur to it because I think the particular change itself does not bring with it such advantages even as regards being a step towards the greater consummation we have been speaking of, as would justify the great inconvenience and cost of introducing it.

1578. You will admit that our system or habit of reforming in this country is not to be doing things in a wholesale way, but that almost every improvement that has taken place has been brought about by degrees?—Precisely.

1579. And if we had always been stopped by the fear of preponderating inconveniences at first we should never have got on at all?—No doubt our progress has been gradual.

1580. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) To explain what I mean in speaking of the impossibility of entering into this compact unless the whole civilized world, so far as they are our debtors, are contracting parties, I will assume by way of argument that the debts owing to this country by foreign states are 120,000,000*l.* sterling, and that of those 120,000,000*l.* sterling 20,000,000*l.* may be due by the four states who are parties to the continental convention, it is quite possible for them to enter into a compact with us, and to add 1 per cent. to the sterling value of the bonds by which they recognize their obligations to England, but if the other states who are no parties to the convention owe us 100,000,000*l.* sterling, how are we to force them to add 1,000,000*l.* sterling, to their obligations?—There is no means whatever of doing it. It is perfectly clear that if the alteration was made in the value of the soveregn, in all cases where foreign bonds with coupons attached to them are held in this country, the holders of that property would suffer to the extent of 8 per mil, and they would have no redress; I cannot conceive how they are to obtain any redress. If it was a fact (taking the figures by way of illustration only) that the four countries parties to the convention owed this country 20,000,000*l.* upon fixed obligations, and that this country owed those four countries the same sum, the exchange would adjust itself. But everybody knows that that is not the case—everybody knows that this country is the great creditor, and that comparatively speaking our debts under contracts of that kind are very small compared with those of the other nations of the world.

1581. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Do you not think that generally, for the good order of the change, and especially having reference to the possibility of such transactions as these of which you speak, it would be necessary to maintain two different names for the two pounds. There would be the old pound, and there would be the new pound. They would be quite different things; the old pound would be the pound sterling, but the new pound would not be the pound sterling, and if it were well understood that an old contract was in pounds sterling, would not it be readily convertible into the new pound, by whatever name it went?—Yes, the contract would be satisfied by the payment of the new pound and 2*d.* But that is the old story; it is just the number of those calculations which would have to be made, that constitutes the inconvenience.

1582. Would not that meet the case of those large engagements with foreign countries of which you have been speaking, amounting to large sums?—It is not in the smallest degree likely that an adjustment of that kind would take place. The answer of the foreign governments would be, "We pay our coupon in good "and lawful money of Great Britain; if Great "Britain likes, for its own reasons, to alter the value "of the denomination of its good and lawful money,

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"that is their affair." The foreign government would consider that it had discharged its obligations by a tender of 3*l.* for the coupon, *non constat*, that the 3*l.* so tendered would be worth 6*d.* less than the 3*l.* before the change.

1583. (*Chairman.*) Supposing it was enacted that all obligations expressed in the old pound sterling could be only discharged by a payment of 1*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, would not that obviate all the difficulty that you are anticipating now?—I doubt it.

1584. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) Could that operate further than the legislature of this country had the power to enforce the edict?—I think not.

1585. Could such an edict as that have any power upon the proceedings of Brazil and Russia, which countries are debtors to this country in pounds sterling? They would pay by producing so many sovereigns of the new coinage, would they not?—Certainly; and I think they would have a good answer. It is perfectly competent for the legislature to make a law of that kind applicable to all British subjects, but I do not see how it is to reach a foreigner.

1586. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) It is perfectly competent for us to get rid of the pound entirely, and to adopt the 10 franc piece, as has been suggested, is it not?—A proposition of that kind is debateable. I have not considered it, and cannot give an opinion upon it.

1587. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) Do you ascribe any importance to the condition of the present coinage as bearing upon the subject which is now under the consideration of the Commission?—None whatever.

The witness withdrew.

C. Candy, Esq.

CHARLES CANDY, Esq., examined.

1588. (*Chairman.*) I believe you are a merchant in extensive business in London?—Yes, I am one of the first in the silk trade, and have been so for 43 years.

1589. Have you, besides your establishment in London, establishments in different parts of the continent?—I have.

1590. Will you state where?—At Paris, Lyons, and Saint Etienne.

1591. May I ask in what articles you principally deal?—Principally in French silks. I do a good deal in ribands, and I have large transactions at Rheims too, in merinos and woollen goods, and also at Roubaix, but I have not a house at Roubaix nor at Rheims.

1592. Practically you have large transactions in foreign goods?—Yes, very large.

1593. Do you find any inconvenience in the carrying on of your business with foreign countries, from the difference in the coins of the two countries?—None whatever.

1594. Do you think that it would be any advantage practically to you to have one international coin?—Speaking of my own house, it would be a disadvantage to my interest.

1595. Why?—Because myself and my clerks (my clerks more particularly), from the nature of my business, are able to grapple with any calculation of any monies no matter what the country may be, because we deal largely not only with France but with Italy, and we deal largely also with Switzerland and with Germany.

1596. Do you find it necessary to keep clerks of a superior description, or to keep more clerks in order to enable you to make those calculations?—I do not know that I keep more. I have been fortunate enough to make a selection of A 1's, and when one A 1 can do the work of three ordinary clerks, I do not get the three. Up to this time, with a practical knowledge of 43 years, it has not been necessary for me to have very many. I have a German clerk, I have an Italian clerk (I am speaking of the principal ones), and I have eight French clerks. It has always been my plan to have a clerk from each of the countries I deal with. To keep my cash, I have an Englishman. My cashier is English, but the working of the house, that is to say, the accounts of the produce coming from the various countries, are principally under the direction of a native of that country from which the produce comes.

1597. Do you think then that you derive an advantage from the employment of clerks of this description which it may not be in the power of a person less conversant with such matters, and dealing on a less scale than yourself, to avail himself of?—Yes, I think an international coinage may be an advantage to others in those circumstances, but it would be a great disadvantage to me.

1598. I apprehend that you think they would come into competition with you?—Yes, and competition brings many things to a level; it results in an extraordinary diminution of your profits, it affects our interest very much.

1599. I apprehend that on the whole the public would gain by that competition?—I think they might. My interests have suffered, but certainly the public have gained by the competition. There has been so much that it is almost difficult for me now to find a remunerating profit as a merchant in consequence of competition; that is the fact.

1600. Are you aware that a conference sat at Paris last summer, at which a proposal was made for the introduction of an international coin?—I have only become aware of it very recently.

1601. Are you connected with any chamber of commerce, either in this country or in France?—I am connected to some extent with the Lyons Chamber of Commerce. I could not be a member of it in consequence of my not being a Frenchman.

1602. Do you think that that proposal for an international coin has ever been discussed at the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons?—I am pretty certain that it has not.

1603. (*Mr. Baring.*) You say that this proposed change might diminish your business and increase the business of others?—Yes.

1604. Can you form any idea as to its effect upon the general trade of the country. Would the having an international coin increase the general trade of this country with France?—I think it would only increase the general trade of the country so far as regarded the retail dealers, because I think the wholesale dealer is so perfectly aware of what he should do, and takes such care to do it in a systematic manner, that it would make no difference to him. I think that for the small traders it would be beneficial.

1605. In the mass do you think it would increase the trade of the country?—Yes, to some extent perhaps it would.

1606. To what extent?—I think to a very limited extent, because the importing merchant is so thoroughly aware how to make his calculations, and how to conduct his business that no general coin that you could issue, would affect the large traders of England.

1607. (*Col. W. Patten.*) I suppose you agree that if you could get the whole coinage of France and England identical throughout, it would be of great advantage to commerce?—If you got with it the decimal calculation, I think then it would be a great advantage, but without that I am not of opinion that it would be beneficial to this country considering all the circumstances.

1608. (*Mr. Smith.*) You think that the adopting of the French measures and weights would also be necessary?—I think so, and if they were adopted, as a volunteer I may observe, that I think it would be of the greatest advantage to this country.

1609. Is there a greater facility in making calcula-

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tions in those countries where the decimal system of weights and measures and coins is introduced ?—Yes ; you arrive at a certainty almost in a minute ; you drop a nought or add a nought and it is done.

1610. And are you not less liable to errors in decimal calculations ?—You are far less liable to errors in my opinion in decimal calculations.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

Tuesday, 31st March 1868.

PRESENT :

VISCOUNT HALIFAX in the Chair.

The Right Honourable C. P. Villiers, M.P.
The Right Honourable Stephen Cave, M.P.
Colonel the Right Honourable J. Wilson Patten, M.P.
The Right Honourable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, M.P.
J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.
J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
T. N. Hunt, Esq. (Governor of the Bank of England.)
G. B. Airy, Esq., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal.)
Thomas Graham, Esq., F.R.S. (Master of the Mint.)
C. Rivers Wilson, Esq. (Secretary.)

F. Jourdan, Esq.
31 March 1868.

Francis Jourdan, Esq., examined.

1611. (*Chairman.*) I believe you are a bill broker in London ?—I am.

1612. And that in the exercise of your profession you have large dealings in bills on different countries abroad ?—Yes.

1613. Are you aware of a plan which has been proposed at a conference at Paris of having an international coinage ?—Yes, I have heard of that proposal.

1614. Are you aware also that a certain number of manufacturers in this country think that it would be a great convenience and advantage to them in carrying on their trade with foreign countries if some international coin was established, which would pass current in different countries ?—Yes, I have heard that they entertain that opinion.

1615. Are you aware also that they think it would save some trouble in the calculation of the exchanges and in facilitating their intercourse in the way of drawing bills and making payments abroad or receiving them here ?—Yes, I have heard that they entertain that opinion.

1616. Do you think that that opinion is well founded ?—I must first state what would be the particular advantages and disadvantages as it appears to me of making this alteration.

1617. Will you state what you consider would be the advantage and disadvantage of making such a change as is proposed, namely, to make the sovereign of the same value as a 25-franc piece, confining yourself in the first instance to the relation of this country to France ?—At present the pound sterling is represented by 25 francs 20 centimes, and the alteration proposed would make the pound sterling worth exactly 25 francs, so that as far as reducing French money into English is concerned it would be facilitated to the extent that you would have a simple divisor, namely, 25 francs instead of 25 francs 20 centimes. I do not see myself that that would be of any very great advantage to any one.

1618. Would it not facilitate all calculations as to the sums to be paid or received in the interchange of commodities between the two countries ?—To the extent of 25 francs being a simpler divisor than 25 francs 20 centimes it would.

1619. Is that the extent of the advantage which you think would be derived from the change ?—Yes, that is the extent of the advantage which in my opinion would be derived from it.

1620. Would it facilitate to any material degree the calculation of the rate of exchange between the two countries ?—I do not think it would, because I do not think it would make any alteration in the mode in which business would be transacted between the two countries.

1621. Do you think that the merchants and manufacturers would be able to manage their payments abroad without the intervention of a bill broker ?—I think they might manage them, but I think it would still be advantageous for them to employ a bill broker I think that we could do it for them with greater facility than they could do it without us. I believe that London will always be the great mart for the purchase and sale of bills on the continent, and that, even if this alteration is made, bills will still come to London to be bought and sold, because it will always be the most advantageous market.

1622. I gather from that answer that in your opinion it would upon the whole be more advantageous to them, even supposing that such a change as is contemplated was made, to come to the London bill market to obtain bills for the payment of sums abroad ?—Yes, that is my opinion, because I do not think that this alteration would make it worth their while, instead of drawing bills as they do at present, in order to obtain the money for the goods they send out from this country, to have this international coin sent to them in payment for their goods.

1623. Do you think that the change would afford any material facility to bill brokers in London in calculating the value of bills and the rate of exchange ?—No; I do not think it would. We might make this alteration when we had a fixed and simple unit like 25 to 1 that we would sell bills on Paris at a premium or a discount. Instead of selling bills at 25 francs 20 centimes or 25 francs 10 centimes, and so on, as at present, we might say we will sell bills at a premium or a discount according to the demand and supply. But I do not think that that would make it any simpler for us. We should have to take in that case the premium or discount and also the rate of interest ruling in France in the case of bills that were not short bills. The quotation of a premium or a discount would apply simply to bills on demand or short bills. In the case of long bills, in addition to the premium or discount, we should have to quote the rate of interest ruling in France.

1624. Would not that consideration of the rate of interest ruling in France affect the calculation which must be made in any transaction direct between the traders as well as those between the bill brokers ?—Yes, quite so.

1625. Is there any difficulty in procuring bills for the payment of small amounts in France ?—Not the

least. Bills on almost any town in France (I do not say a small village) can be obtained at a very small charge beyond what would be paid for a bill upon Paris, and for any amount.

1626. For instance—to take a case which was put to us—if a manufacturer at Bradford wished to make a payment of a small amount at Rouen, or in any of the towns in the North of France, would you have any difficulty in obtaining a bill for him in order to enable him to discharge that payment?—Not the slightest difficulty.

1627. I think I understood you to say that there would be a higher charge, though only to a very small amount, in such cases?—Very small indeed. The difference would not be so great as to enable him to send out the new coin, supposing it to exist, in preference to taking a bill of exchange.

1628. Upon the whole then I gather your opinion to be that there is no such advantage to the traders to be expected from the change as would enable them to dispense, generally speaking, with the services of a bill broker in London, and that the facility which it would afford to you is of no very great consequence?—Quite so; the facility would be of very little consequence to us.

1629. (*Mr. Hankey.*) If a manufacturer has a considerable number of bills that he wishes to draw upon any continental town, of small amounts, say of 10*l.* or 12*l.* value, would he have any difficulty at the present moment in carrying out such small transactions through a bill broker in London?—Not the least; I sell a great many bills of small amounts, ranging from 10*l.* up to 100*l.*

1630. Do you think that the holder of small bills at the present moment is placed under much greater difficulty comparatively than the holder of large bills in his mode of carrying on bill transactions with the continent?—Not at all.

1631. Would you be able to negotiate the small bills upon equally favourable terms as if they were large bills?—If they were very small, in some cases there might be a difference of from $\frac{1}{16}$th to $\frac{1}{8}$th per cent., but not more than that.

1632. That would be hardly appreciable in a small transaction, would it?—No; it would be hardly appreciable.

1633. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Are bills on France now generally drawn at three days' sight, or at a longer date?—In the manufacturing districts they are usually drawn at three months. Very large transactions take place on Change, but I should say, more on the part of London than country houses in bills at short dates—that is to say, at three days' sight, or on demand.

1634. A bill at sight is a pure bill of exchange, is it not?—Yes.

1635. But a bill at 60 days' sight or at three months' date is not only a bill of exchange, but it is also a bill of credit?—Yes.

1636. The length of the credit must be compensated by a difference in the exchange, equal to the interest, must it not?—Quite so.

1637. Do you think that that difference for interest would be greater than the mere difference of exchange in the ordinary way between this country and France?—As the exchange is reckoned at present, it includes the rate of interest. For instance, a sight bill on Paris at the present moment is 25 francs 20 centimes; a three months' bill is 25 francs 32½ centimes; that is to say, you receive at the rate of 25 francs 20 centimes for each pound on a bill at sight, and 25 francs 32½ centimes for each pound on a bill at three months. The difference is ½ per cent., and that represents the present rate of interest in France, which is about 2 per cent. per annum. I do not know whether that answers your question or not.

1638. The difference between the money expressed in the bill in the two cases arises more from the interest than from the mere interchange of one coin for another?—Yes. If I understand your question rightly, the interchange between one coin and another would be represented by a sight exchange. The difference between a sight exchange and a three months' exchange represents the interest, and the interest only.

1639. So that if you had similar coins the difference of the exchange must be limited to the expense of transmitting the coin?—Quite so.

1640. And that would probably not be so much as the difference allowed for the interest on the length of the credit?—I do not exactly follow your question.

1641. In what is commonly called a bill of exchange, which generally involves a credit of three months or more, there are two elements of calculation, one is the expense of transmitting the coin, the other is the length of the time before the bill is paid?—Yes.

1642. Do you consider that the expense of transmitting the coin is as great as the interest?—That depends upon where we have to send the coin to.

1643. I mean to France?—No; it is not so much as the interest in that case. I should consider that the expense of sending gold to France is only ¼ per cent. at present; and three months' interest is now about ½ per cent., but when the interest is higher of course it would be much more.

1644. So that the interest for the length of time is a more important element than the expense of transmitting the coin?—Yes, quite so; for three months decidedly.

1645. Are there many parts of the world where bills are drawn at sight besides France?—They are often so drawn upon Holland and Belgium; but on more distant places, such as South America and the United States, bills are almost always drawn at 60 or 90 days' sight; they are not at all frequently on demand, or at short sight.

1646. Then in most countries the length of the bill is a very important element in the rate of exchange?—Of course it is.

1647. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) It appears from a return which we have here that the course of exchange on Paris for short bills has varied from 25 francs to 25 francs 37 centimes?—Yes.

1648. Is that in any degree a measure of the difficulty of transmitting the coin at those periods?—Yes. When there is a demand for bills upon Paris, and when bullion is remitted, the exchange must be down to 25 francs 10 centimes, or even 25 francs, because the expense, as I mentioned before, of transmitting coin to France is about ¼ per cent., so that when it comes down ¼ per cent. below par (par being 25 francs 20 centimes) it is likely that gold will be sent out. But the difference is sometimes rather more than ¼ per cent., because in times of pressure there are not the same facilities for sending out gold, or people are not so willing to send out gold as when money is very easy. When I alluded to ¼ per cent. as being the expense of sending gold to France I referred to easy times, when the interest of money is light, and when people are not indisposed to part with their money and extend their transactions. Gold to France is mostly sent out by bullion brokers. The parties who import goods from France very rarely send out the gold themselves. It is generally done by bullion dealers, and the bullion dealers supply the parties who have to pay for goods with bills at short sight.

1649. ¼ per cent. would make about 6 centimes, would it not?—Yes. I think you might say the expense of sending gold in ordinary times is 7½ centimes.

1650. That difference might be sometimes one way and sometimes the other, might it not?—Yes; it would be sometimes the one way and sometimes the other.

1651. That would therefore account for about 15 centimes of the difference between the extreme rates of exchange?—Yes.

1652. The actual difference has amounted to 37 centimes, according to the return which has been

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laid before us?—Yes. But there is the variation both ways. Par being 25 francs 20 centimes, supposing gold is coming from France to this country, that would occur when the exchange got up to 25 francs 30 centimes, then it would be worth while to send gold from France, and the bullion dealers in Paris would issue short-sight bills to the parties who had to remit to this country at about that rate. The ordinary range is therefore 15 to 20, but the extreme range in times of pressure must be put down as 35 to 40 centimes.

1653. Is it your opinion that a coin, or a system of coins, which would be accepted in both countries as current coins, would tend to reduce this fluctuation in the exchanges?—To a certain extent it would, because at present bullion is sent out of this country; but if we could send out 25-franc pieces, or our own coin, it would, especially in times of pressure, be a little cheaper, because at present when we send bullion it may have to go to the Bank of France to be coined, and there is a certain delay before the coin in exchange for it is issued. The parties sending it cannot reckon upon getting their full value for the gold they send out from here till after a delay of, perhaps, a fortnight. Of course, when money is dear, that becomes an important item; therefore, to a certain extent, the fluctuations up and down would be slightly limited by the issue of an international coin. I think that that is quite clear.

1654. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Would it not be more intelligible also to persons not so familiar with exchanges as you are yourself to have a coin which was the same in both countries?—I think it might to a certain extent. I would just allude to some particular cases with reference to the present range of the Paris exchange. The present range is limited, as I said before, to a variation from 25 francs to 25 francs 35 centimes; but some 20 years ago, when the legal tender in France was silver, in consequence of silver being a cheaper metal, the range of the exchanges was quite different. I was looking back a short time ago to some rates of exchange in 1844 and 1845, and I found that then the exchange in Paris never went below 25 francs 40 centimes (I am speaking of sight exchanges), and it was frequently up as high as 25 francs 60 centimes. That resulted from gold not being in circulation in France, and silver being cheaper, silver was therefore sent out from this country instead of gold.

1655. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) In the opinion you have expressed you have not been speaking of the difficulty of determining the amount for which a foreign bill should be drawn, but simply of obtaining payment for it when it is drawn?—Yes.

1656. Would not a manufacturer in this country having a bill payable abroad, say in France, treat the bill in a different manner from the way in which he would treat it if it was payable in London?—Naturally he would.

1657. That arises, does it not, partly from the fact that French bills are generally accepted payable in the town in which the party who has to pay them has his residence?—Frequently it is so, but that does not make much difference in the exchange, because if the town is an important one, owing to the peculiar arrangements of the Bank of France, of having *succursales* in those places, bills on Rouen, or Havre, or Lyons, and such places, sell nearly as well as bills on Paris.

1658. Still, do you not think that it would be of advantage if the French were to centralize their monetary system more, and make their bills payable in Paris, as we make ours payable in London?—I do not imagine that it would while the Bank of France afford those facilities by having *succursales* in the principal towns. The Bank of France make an arrangement, I believe, with parties who choose to discount their bills with them, by which they will take a bill upon Rouen, or any of those important places, at a very small difference from the terms at which they would take a bill on Paris direct. That is the reason why the English manufacturers continue to draw upon the parties to whom they send the goods direct at those places, because if they made the bill payable in Paris, some one or other would charge a small commission for paying it. If the bill were drawn upon the party to whom the goods are sent and made payable in Paris, the party paying the bill in Paris would charge a small commission for doing so, which would probably amount to more than the difference which the Bank of France charges for bills which are not on Paris, but on any of those important towns.

1659. The result of that is to throw the whole of the business into the hands of the Bank of France, which, of course, prevents there being that competition which exists in England?—Not exactly; because, though, as I say, this acts as a sort of limit to the disadvantage of bills being drawn on those places, there are many people to whom bills on those important towns are a convenience, and they take them very nearly, or perhaps quite, as readily as bills on Paris. That may arise, perhaps, from the circulation in cheques and similar instruments not being so great in France as it is in this country. At all events there are many parties to whom bills upon Rouen and Havre and similar places are a convenience, and they take them as readily as they would take bills on Paris at certain times.

1660. As a means of making remittances to those places?—Yes.

1661. (*Mr. Villiers.*) You did not intend to say just now, that a uniform coin would make any difference in the fluctuation of the exchanges, did you?—To a certain extent I consider that it might; that is to say, it might make a slight difference in the fluctuation of the sight exchange.

1662. That has reference to the state of trade between the two countries, has it not?—Yes, it has reference to that, but it has a limit, and that limit is the expense of sending gold from here to France, and *vice versâ*.

1663. But what difference would uniform coin make? You can send bullion?—You can send bullion now, but when you send bullion you have to wait while that bullion is melted down and made into French coin.

1664. Not necessarily?—Not necessarily, but you must still consider that as the possible extent of the fluctuation. If you had a uniform coin the possible extent of the fluctuation would not be so great, because it would immediately go into circulation in France when you sent it over there.

1665. Do you think that that has an appreciable influence?—I should think so, because if the Bank of France or the Mint of France occupy a fortnight, we will say, in issuing coin instead of bullion sent in to them, in times of pressure when the discount is 10 per cent., that amounts to something of importance; it amounts to more than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

1666. Do you think it is usual for the bullion to be coined that is remitted to France in payment of accounts?—That is a question I am not quite able to decide.

1667. I think you referred to a time when silver was more coined in France than it is now, and stated that we were then in the habit of sending silver to France; did we send silver coin?—No, not our own silver coin.

1668. You spoke of our remitting silver; what silver did you mean?—Silver bars; our own silver coinage could never be sent.

1669. You assume, do you not, that those silver bars which were so sent were coined?—I did not say that. I do not say that all the bullion that goes into France now is coined. It is available for coinage, and if the Bank of France buy it, as I believe they do at present, no doubt they buy it with the idea of either keeping it, if it is not advantageous to them to coin it, or of coining it when it is advantageous to do so.

1670. It never could have been an object to remit silver unless it was to be coined in France,

could it?—I think it might; I think silver is to a certain extent an article of commerce. The Bank of France may hold silver. In Hamburg they hold silver in the shape of bars entirely, and make all their transactions depend upon it by what they call an artificial banco-mark. I believe the Bank of France will buy bar gold at present; but supposing the Bank of France did not wish to buy bar gold, the exporter would always have the resource of taking it to the mint, and by waiting the time that is occupied in coining it, would get back the coin, at the expense of what the mint charge for coining. The mint charge a certain seignorage; and that seignorage, together with the delay in addition to the cost of the transmission of the gold, forms the limit of the fluctuation of the exchange.

1671. Our present gold coin is never remitted now, is it?—I do not think it is to any extent to France.

1672. (*Mr. Baring.*) Does not the Bank of France lend upon bullion?—I am not aware of that; that is not one of the things that come under my cognizance.

1673. (*Mr. Hankey.*) Is gold never remitted in the shape of coin to France?—Parties who go over take a great deal of it there, but I am not aware that the actual sovereigns go to France to any great extent; it is generally bars that are sent, I think.

1674. (*Mr. Cave.*) I suppose when bullion is sent as a remittance to France the ordinary course would be either to take it to the mint, or to sell it to the bank, or to deposit it at the bank as a security for money advanced?—Yes.

1675. In either of those cases a separate transaction is necessary?—Quite so.

1676. And that separate transaction would be got rid of if you could export gold coin direct?—No doubt; and that would limit the fluctuation in the exchange.

1677. If you could export coin direct you would get rid either of the delay in the mint or of the profit of the bank which buys the gold, or of the charge of the bank for lending money upon the gold?—Yes, quite so.

1678. Is it not the case that if you export coin instead of bullion, you export a more valuable commodity?—It is more valuable in France because there is the expense which we were alluding to before. I refer in what I have just said to an international coin.

1679. I think you said that coined money is more valuable than the bullion in France?—I could only go so far as to say that this international coin which I believe you allude to would be more available in France; that is to say, if we had the proposed international coin, bullion would not be exported to the same extent as it is now, but this coin would be sent out, because, when bullion is sent, there is the expense of the delay in coining as well as the expense of coining which occurs in France. So far the coin would be more available, and in that sense it would be more valuable to send out.

1680. But that same expense has been incurred in England before you send it out?—In that point of view, I do not see that that expense has been incurred in England necessarily before you send it out. I think the expense is not incurred in England, but it is saved in France. In answer to your question I would say that there is a certain expense saved in France by sending it out, but I do not think that that expense has been incurred in England necessarily.

1681. Has not the expense of coining been incurred in England?—An expense is saved in France, I think; but then the expense that is saved in France is not a coinage expense alone, it is the cost of interest to a great extent, although it would not be wholly. At all events, the Bank of France make a charge for coining, and an advantage would arise in the saving of interest during the delay that would have occurred in issuing the coin from the French mint.

1682. But somebody must have paid that expense of coinage and the loss of interest during that time originally in England, must they not?—No one would have paid anything for loss of interest, because when you send out the coin itself there is no loss of interest. The loss of interest arises when the gold lies dormant in the mint in France.

1683. Whoever sent the gold originally to be coined in England must have suffered a loss of interest, must he not?—Yes; it may have been so.

1684. Would not that be balanced in the remittance itself? You would send more bullion if you made the remittance in bullion to balance that difference in the cost, would you not?—No; I do not think you would, because the difference in cost is expressed by the difference between the rate of exchange and par; and the Bank of England always keeping a reserve, it appears to me there is practically no loss of interest here.

1685. (*Baron Rothschild.*) Do your correspondents in the country ever complain of the exchanges at which you negotiate their bills?—Very rarely. They are generally very well satisfied with what I do for them.

1686. Do you find that they easily understand the exchanges, or that you have to explain to them the rates or the interests? Are they pretty well informed, generally speaking, in the country upon the subject?—They are generally pretty well informed, but I occasionally have to give them an explanation about it. A difficulty sometimes arises, not in transactions between this country and France, but in transactions between this country and other places on which bills are not so frequently drawn, as, for instance, Sweden and Norway. It happens that bills from the manufacturing districts are almost entirely drawn in pounds sterling. I should think that seven-eighths of the bills we get from the manufacturing districts are actually drawn in pounds sterling. That appears to be a convenience to the manufacturers. I imagine that they sell their goods at certain prices in pounds sterling. In order to render those bills negotiable in London they put a clause in, saying that so many pounds sterling shall be payable at the exchange, as per endorsement. We sell these bills at a certain rate, and endorse that rate upon the bill. That arrangement appears to be a great convenience to the manufacturers, and it throws the onus of the rate of interest and the exchange entirely upon the party upon whom the bill is drawn. If you ask me whether there are sometimes misunderstandings between the drawer and the drawee of a bill, I would say there are occasionally such misunderstandings, because, with respect to places not so frequently drawn upon, for instance Sweden and Norway, when a firm draws a three months' bill, and we sell it at the three months' rate, as we call it, upon Sweden or Norway, the drawees say, when the bill comes to be paid, "We do not recognize this rate. We think we ought to pay pounds sterling at the sight exchange upon London when the bill is due." That is what we have to explain occasionally to the manufacturers. I am generally able to make them understand it after I have given them the reasons for the rate obtained here not being the actual sight exchange in those places when the bill falls due. We never have to give these explanations in the case of France or Hamburg or Holland, because there it is the recognized practice that the manufacturers draw their bills in pounds sterling. Those bills are remitted to London, and negotiated at the current exchange, and converted by that exchange into foreign money and so paid.

1687. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) You say you have had no complaints from your customers; are you not aware that there has been a good deal of complaint of the custom of handing over the bills on one post day, and not receiving the money for them until the post day following?—In the country a wish has lately been expressed to have an alteration made in this respect.

1688. The Chambers of Commerce have wished to have a change made in that respect, have they not?—Yes.

1689. (*Chairman.*) Have you ever considered what the effect of a seignorage levied upon coining is?—Yes; to a certain extent I have.

1690. What do you conceive the effect to be?—I

think that if a charge is made for coining, that charge adds to the value of the coin on which it is made.

1691. Do you conceive that it adds to the value of the coin to the extent of the cost of labour or manufacture expended in fabricating the coin?—Yes, I think it does.

1692. Do you think that if any charge in the way of a seignorage were imposed upon a coin beyond the actual cost of manufacture that would in like manner add to the value of the coin?—To a certain extent. If it is a very small charge that is made in addition to the expense of the coining, I think it may be imposed, and that it would actually add to the value of the coin. I consider that a coin manufactured by government is to a certain extent protected, and that nothing can come into competition with it except surreptitiously, and that nothing will come into competition with it surreptitiously unless the benefit is so great that it is worth while to manufacture and to circulate a surreptitious coin.

1693. Are you aware that the cost at which persons can obtain sovereigns in exchange for bar gold at the Bank of England now is estimated at $\frac{1}{6}$th per cent. to the person who takes the bar gold to be coined?—Yes, I am aware of that.

1694. Do you conceive that this adds to the value of the coin above that of the bar gold to the extent of that payment?—Yes; I consider that it adds to it to the full value of the $1\frac{1}{2}d.$

1695. Supposing that the cost at which a person could obtain coin was raised from $\frac{1}{6}$th to $\frac{1}{3}$rd per cent., what effect would that have upon the coin?—It would raise the value of the coin to the extent of the $\frac{1}{3}$rd per cent. Instead of being $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ it would be $3d.$ in my opinion that it would be raised in value by coining.

1696. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) That would only be the case when coin is preferred to bar gold?—Of course.

1697. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) When you speak of the value of that coin, value where?—The value of a coin is its value in circulation as a legal tender.

1698. You are aware that in this country silver and gold are both in legal circulation—silver only to the amount of $40s.$, and gold to any amount; do you know how much the seignorage upon silver is?—I believe silver is coined at the rate of $5s.$ $6d.$ an ounce.

1699. The profit upon the coining of silver is 10 per cent.?—Yes.

1700. Do you consider that silver being coined at that rate, the expression in gold of that silver (we will say 20 shillings in silver, expressed as one sovereign,) is therefore the value of that silver, or is it only the nominal value at which that silver in the shape of a token circulates in this country, and in this country only?—I do not consider that silver is raised in value to the extent of 10 per cent. by the seignorage imposed, if you call it a seignorage. I do not think that a seignorage of 10 per cent. could be imposed upon gold so as to maintain the value of the coin at that additional rate. I look upon it thus, that a certain prestige attaches to the gold manufactured by governments into coin, and that it will on that account bear a seignorage of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. at all events, without being interfered with by any other process. If silver were forced into circulation with a seignorage of 10 per cent. upon it, counterfeit coins would immediately come into competition with it.

1701. If you were to export silver the value at which you would export it would not be the $5s.$ $6d.$ per ounce which is the rate at which it is coined, but the $5s.$ which it was worth before it was coined, would it not?—Of course it would.

1702. Does not the same rule apply to gold, and will not the value of a sovereign in the markets of the world be the $3l.$ $17s.$ $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ounce at which it is issued, and not the $3l.$ $17s.$ $10\frac{1}{2}d.$, and either $\frac{1}{8}$th, or $\frac{1}{4}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or any other fraction which you may choose to impose upon it by seignorage?—Its value as an exporting medium beyond the limits of the convention of course depends upon the quantity of gold in it; that I admit.

1703. You have stated, and I think rightly, that the value of a sovereign for export must be determined by the amount of pure gold which it contains in order to establish its value in the markets of the world?—Yes.

1704. Would the fact of an international convention imposing a seignorage upon a coin common to that convention raise the value of that coin in the markets of the world beyond the convention?—That it could not do.

1705. (*Chairman.*) But would it raise the value of the coin within those countries which were parties to the convention?—Yes; it would raise the value of it there.

1706. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) And wherever coin happened to be preferred to bar gold?—Yes.

1707. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) Just in the same way that you raise the value within any country of the silver which circulates as a token, even at a premium of 10 per cent. upon its intrinsic worth?—Not in the same way.

1708. Upon the same principle?—No, not upon the same principle; because there the amount that you can tender is limited to a certain sum.

1709. You mean within the country?—Yes; within the country the amount that you can tender is limited to a certain sum. In this country the limit is $40s.$ In France the silver tokens they use there now are limited as a legal tender to sums of 50 francs.

1710. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) But I presume that a merchant wishing to make a remittance to a country beyond the convention could exchange his sovereigns here for their equivalent value in bullion or bills of exchange in this country, and remit that bullion or bills to make his payment, so that although he could not actually make his payment beyond the convention with the sovereigns themselves, they would be as useful to him as if he had the bullion, subject to the very trifling charge for the exchange of sovereigns for bullion?—I am afraid I can scarcely follow out the whole of your question. Do you contemplate that a party who holds sovereigns here is to have the privilege of buying bars back again?

1711. You have stated that the sovereigns here would be worth 1 per cent. more than the bar gold, 1 per cent. being the expense of the mintage?—Yes.

1712. Mr. Hubbard then put to you the question, "But you would not be able to pay beyond the limits "of the convention with the sovereigns at that value," to which you assented?—Yes.

1713. I then asked you this further question, But might you not exchange your sovereigns in this country for bullion, and make your payment with the bullion, so that although you would not be able to make the payment directly with the sovereigns beyond the convention, you could make it indirectly by exchanging the sovereigns for bullion?—Yes, you might do that.

1714. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) How would you get the bar gold which you would exchange for your sovereigns?—I suppose if you want to get bar gold at the Bank now you take so many sovereigns to the Bank, and if you took so many sovereigns to the Bank they would give you as much bar gold in future as they do now; the only difference would be that instead of your having to pay $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ you would have to pay $3d.$ per ounce if the charge was $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

1715. The Bank now only sell bar gold at the same price as they issue sovereigns?—Yes; at $3l.$ $17s.$ $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ounce.

1716. So that if you exchanged your sovereigns for bar gold you could only get it at the same price?—Yes; you would get it at the same price.

1717. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) Then the sovereigns would not be worth more than bar gold even in this country. Surely the Bank of England would alter its existing rule, which is founded upon the fact that we have no mintage? If we had a mintage the rules of the Bank of England would, I presume, be altered to bring them into accordance with the regulations of the Mint?—I do not see why the Bank of England

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should not alter their rules. At present there is a difference of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ Why should not they make a difference of $3d.$ between the buying and the selling price? Supposing they were to sell you the bar gold at $3l.$ $18s.$ instead of $3l.$ $17s.$ $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ounce, what effect would that have? You would sell it at $3l.$ $17s.$ $9d.$, and buy it then at $3l.$ $18s.$

1718. (*Mr. Baring.*) Would not there be a depreciation of our coin then?—So far, there is a depreciation of our coin now, if you take gold to the Bank and get $3l.$ $17s.$ $9d.$ for it, and they sell it you again at $3l.$ $17s.$ $10\frac{1}{2}d.$

1719. Would not there be a further depreciation in the case you have supposed?—If you call the present a depreciation, the other would be a further depreciation. Instead of being $\frac{1}{8}$th it would be $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. That would be the difference between the buying and selling price on the part of the Bank.

1720. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) You have expressed an opinion that if 112 grains of gold were put into a sovereign instead of 113 grains, and 1 per cent. mintage charged, the new sovereign would be of the same value as the existing sovereign?—I said $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. We will say $112\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

1721. Then the sovereign would be of the same value as the existing sovereign?—It would be of the same exchangeable value in this country, and in other countries belonging to the convention.

1722. Estimated in bullion?—I could not say estimated in bullion. I should say estimated in opinion, because if it were estimated in bullion you could not make the $112\frac{3}{4}$ grains of the same value as the 113 grains.

1723. The one is coined, and the other is not coined?—There is the difference that the new coin has less gold in it; but I conceive that it derives its additional value in this way, that supposing $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. were the charge for seignorage, or the cost of manufacturing the coin, that $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. actually adds to the value of the coin. Of course some one must pay this $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for the seignorage; either the country pays it or the party to whom the coin is issued pays it. If the country pays it there is never any loss in converting bullion into gold, but if the parties to whom it is issued have to pay it, which it appears to me perfectly just that they should, then it is right that the coin should bear an additional value for the cost of manufacture. That is the position that I take in the matter. Of course it may answer better to send bullion to those countries that do not belong to the convention; that I do not deny.

1724. If the coin remains of the same value it would purchase the same amount of bullion as at present, would it not?—Not necessarily. My position is this: the addition that is made to the value is when the gold is made into coin. I do not mean to say when it is made into coin, and you have to exchange it weight for weight against the same thing, but when you have to exchange it against other things. When you add $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to the expense of coinage, you add to the value of the coin for purposes of exchange with other things.

1725. (*Chairman.*) You do not add to the value of the coin; you add to the value of the gold by making it into coin?—Yes. What I mean is that you cannot measure the value of a thing by measuring it in the thing itself.

1726. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) If you cannot purchase the same amount of other commodities with it, you can hardly say that it is of the same value?—I maintain that you can purchase the same amount of other commodities with it.

1727. Then you can purchase those other commodities or bills of exchange, and send them abroad to make your payment?—Yes. The position I take up is this, that you cannot measure the value of a coin which contains a certain amount of gold against gold itself. That is not the proper measure of its value, because the gold is manufactured and increased in value. Therefore you cannot measure it by comparing it with gold, but you can measure it by comparing it with other things, and if you do compare it with other things, I say that you raise its exchangeable value as regards other things by imposing a seignorage. But I do not think you can measure its value by measuring its value in gold; that is what you have been doing, as far as I can make out. You wanted to measure the value of the coin in gold itself. I think you cannot do that; you must measure it in something else.

1728. However, you could purchase other commodities with it, and send them abroad to make your payment?—Yes, that I admit; and that seems to establish my position.

The witness withdrew.

R. A. Hill, Esq.

ROBERT ANDERSON HILL, Esquire, examined.

1729. (*Chairman.*) You are, I believe, an officer in the Mint?—I am.

1730. Have you certain papers that have been prepared at the Mint stating the coinage of sovereigns in eleven weeks; the weight of sovereigns as issued and as found in circulation; the estimated expense of the recoinage of a hundred millions of sovereigns; the average cost of coining a sovereign for ten years; and also certain memoranda on the subjects of alloy, tolerance, wear and tear, &c.?—I have.

1731. Will you have the goodness to put them in?—I will.

The same were handed in, and are as follows:

(1.) COINAGE of SOVEREIGNS in Eleven Weeks.

Date. Week ending	Denomination.	Number of Pieces coined weekly.	Workmen's Wages.	Cost of 1,000 Pieces in Wages.	Cost of 1,000 Pieces in Salaries and contingent Expenses.	Cost in Loss of Metal (waste) for 1,000 Pieces taken at 300*l.* on 1,000,000*l.*	Total Expenses per 1,000 Pieces coined.	Total Cost of Production of One Sovereign.
1864.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
November 23	Sovereigns	524,762	177 3 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 9	0 12 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 0	1 5 $1\frac{1}{2}$	0·301
30	do.	558,372	185 3 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $7\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 8	0 6 0	1 4 $3\frac{3}{4}$	0·291
December 7	do.	557,712	186 19 $5\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 8	0 6 0	1 4 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0·292
14	do.	585,899	188 4 $5\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 5	0 11 $1\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 0	1 3 $6\frac{1}{4}$	0·282
21	do.	564,273	183 1 $11\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 6	0 11 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 0	1 4 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0·288
1866.								
January 24	do.	412,531	170 15 7	0 8 4	0 15 9	0 6 0	1 10 1	0·361
31	do.	516,564	186 1 8	0 7 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 7	0 6 0	1 5 $9\frac{1}{2}$	0·309
February 7	do.	456,904	181 15 2	0 8 0	0 14 3	0 6 0	1 8 3	0·339
14	do.	533,405	186 12 5	0 7 0	0 12 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 0	1 5 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0·302
21	do.	456,142	176 2 3	0 7 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 $3\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 0	1 7 $11\frac{3}{4}$	0·335
28	do.	497,092	189 12 2	0 7 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 13 $1\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 0	1 6 $8\frac{3}{4}$	0·320
	11)	5,663,656	2,011 11 $7\frac{1}{2}$	3 18 $10\frac{3}{4}$	7 0 $6\frac{1}{4}$	3 6 0	14 5 5	3·420
		514,878	182 17 4	0 7 2	0 12 $9\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 0	1 5 $11\frac{1}{4}$	0·311
		Average for one piece -		0·086	0·153	0·072		

R. A. Hill, Esq.

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(2.) Weight of Sovereigns as issued and as found in circulation.

1,000 Sovereigns as issued from the Mint weighed in parcels of 100 in each.

Sovs.	Oz.		
100	25·68		
„	25·68		
„	25·68		
„	25·68		Oz.
„	25·68	1,000 weighed in bulk	256·80
„	25·68		
„	25·68		
„	25·67		
„	25·68		
„	25·68		

1,000=256·79@£3 17 10½ per oz. £999 18 2½ or 20*s.* each.

3,000 Sovereigns as in circulation weighed in parcels of 100 each.

Sovs.	Oz.	Sovs.	Oz.	Sovs.	Oz.
100	25·60	100	25·59	100	25·62
„	25·57	„	25·57	„	25·58
„	25·59	„	25·56	„	25·60
„	25·57	„	25·55	„	25·60
„	25·58	„	25·58	„	25·56
„	25·59	„	25·59	„	25·50
„	25·60	„	25·57	„	25·58
„	25·59	„	25·59	„	25·59
„	25·60	„	25·58	„	25·59
„	25·58	„	25·58	„	25·58
1,000	255·87	1,000	255·76	1,000	255·80@

£3 17 10½ per oz. £996 0 3¼ or 19*s.* 11*d.* each.

(Signed) J. Miller,
Gold Weighing Room,
Bank of England,
11th March 1868.

To T. N. Hunt, Esq.,
Governor.

(3.) Estimated Expense of the re-coinage of One hundred millions of Sovereigns.

	£
By Mint charges at 0·311 penny per Sovereign	129,583
By making up to standard the fineness of sovereigns issued before 1851, say one half of the whole in circulation	13,700
By replacing gold deficient, being lost by wear on the old coin	416,667
	559,950
Recoinage of fifty millions of sovereigns	£279,975

Average Cost of coining Sovereigns for ten years.

It is asked at what rate is the cost to be estimated at which the Mint coins at the ordinary rate of demand for sovereigns.

It is not easy to estimate the cost of producing any coin unless the Mint be fully and continuously employed upon it. Calculation in such circumstances gives the minimum cost, as in the estimate made of 0·311 penny for coining a sovereign. In that instance 5,663,656 sovereigns were coined in eleven weeks, but if the same had been spread over a whole year, or if the Mint had produced no other coins during the year than the sovereigns in question, then it would be fair to throw the whole annual expenses of the Mint upon these coins. The annual coining expenses amount to about 30,000*l.*, which would raise the cost of the production of a single sovereign to about 1·271 penny or 1¼*d.*

The Mint expenses for the financial year (1865–66), including silver and copper, as well as five millions of gold, were distributed, as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Expenses of new bronze coinage	3,107	10	7
Premiums on old copper coin	278	6	6
Contingent expenses	7,362	6	10
Salaries and wages	15,883	5	8
*Loss on worn silver coin	12,878	3	11
Assays	863	2	6
Police	391	10	5
Loss on iridium	58	16	5
Waste	1,520	15	11
Commissariat expenses	52	10	6
Loss on dumb sovereigns	2	10	0
Trial of the pyx	34	13	6
	42,433	12	9
*Deduct loss on worn silver coin purchased for recoinage	12,878	3	11
	£29,555	8	10

The Gold coinage for ten years has been as follows :—

Coined into sovereigns and half sovereigns in]	
1857	£4,859,860
1858	1,231,023
1859	2,649,509
1860	3,121,708
1861	8,190,170
1862	7,836,413
1863	6,607,456
1864	9,535,597
1865	2,367,614
1866	5,076,676
	£51,476,026

The average gold coinage therefore slightly exceeds 5,000,000*l.* a year.

The year is, generally speaking, nearly equally divided between gold and the other metals. The silver and copper coins more than repay their cost by the seignorage upon these coins.

The average cost of coining a sovereign would be approximately obtained by dividing the Mint expenditure for six months over 5,000,000 sovereigns. The expenditure being about 15,000*l.*, the outlay on each sovereign would appear to be 0·72 penny, or ¾*d.* each, and is composed as follows :—

15,000*l.* Mint expenses for six months, of which

		£
1. Ordinary or fixed		
Salaries of officers	4,000	
Wages of artificers	1,655	
		5,655
Or 0·271 penny for one piece.		
2. Extraordinary or variable on coining 5,000,000*l.* in six months		
Wages paid by piece	2,911	
Assays by non-resident assayers	832	
Loss of metal	1,500	
Contingencies, including repairs, police, alloy, &c.	4,102	
		9,345
Or 0·449 penny for one piece.		
		£15,000

(4.) Memoranda on Coining.

1. With reference to the comparative advantage of the proportions of $\frac{1}{12}$th and $\frac{1}{10}$th of alloy added to gold, it may be stated that we depend entirely for a knowledge of the coining properties of the various alloys of gold, upon an elaborate series of experiments made at the Royal Mint, by Mr. Hatchett, for the information of a Government Commission, which was appointed about the beginning of the present century.

Mr. Hatchett's results are published in the volume of the Philosophical Transactions for 1803. No comparison was made of alloys so near in composition as those two now in question. Mr. Hatchett's conclusion was that gold is much improved in hardness and coining qualities by an addition of $\frac{1}{12}$th of copper or silver, such as is made to standard gold; while gold, on the contrary, was injured in its coining qualities by a large addition of copper, such as 50 per cent. It has been hastily inferred from this that Hatchett's experiments are more in favour of the one twelfth than of the one tenth alloy, but they justify no such conclusion. It is well known that gold is increased in hardness and elasticity by the addition of so much as one fourth (or even more) of its weight of copper; and it may be fairly presumed that the advantage, if any, is in favour of the one tenth over the one twelfth alloy.

2. The entire Mint charges incurred in coining gold at the speed of about 25 million sovereigns a year appear to amount to 0·311 penny for each sovereign; or $\frac{13}{1000}$ of 1 per cent. (0·0013) of the value of the gold.

3. As to the minimum of remedy or tolerance to be allowed on coining, it will be observed that there is a near agreement among the Mints of different countries on this head. These remedies are really small, and as taken on the single piece, as they always are in practice, they could not be further contracted without a large rejection of coined pieces. It is found possible to bring 90 or 95 per cent. of the coined work within the present remedy, but if the latter were diminished the number of rejected pieces would be proportionally increased, the coining would be retarded and become more expensive.

4. What is the proper per-centage of loss in a gold coin by wear, which should render it incurrent? The loss allowed by law is nearly the same on both French and British coin. It is small, quite insufficient to occasion the obliteration of the designs upon the piece, or to interfere with its recognition. The object of the regulation appears to be to guard against the fraudulent abstraction of gold from the coins while in circulation. The regulation is found effective, we believe, in this way; and no change could be recommended upon the loss allowable without a good deal of inquiry and consideration.

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5. What security can be afforded for honest coinage up to standard? In minting, the manufacturing and check departments are independent of each other. At the Royal Mint the resident assayers test all ingots of gold imported for coinage, and furnish the information to the melter, upon which he makes up the metal to standard. The composition is afterwards checked by non-resident assayers, who verify the accuracy of the standard bars before they are passed for coining. These non-resident assayers are eminent scientific chemists, independent of the Mint. They report individually to the head of the department. Again the finished coin is submitted to the same scientific assayers, and reported upon before it is issued. The evidence which the Mint can thus offer of the accuracy of any day's coinage is very strong, and appears to be sufficient. In addition we have every few years the trial of the Pyx coins (one in every 700) by a jury of the Goldsmiths Company. This trial is so far useful as it authenticates the average composition of extensive coinages.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Superintendent of the Coining and Die Department.

ROBERT A. HILL,
Assistant Coiner.

To the Master of the Mint.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned.

Friday, 24th April 1868.

PRESENT:

VISCOUNT HALIFAX in the Chair.

The Right Honourable STEPHEN CAVE, M.P.
Colonel The Right Honourable J WILSON PATTEN, M.P.
The Right Honourable MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD, LL.D.
THOMAS BARING Esq., M.P.
J. B. SMITH, Esq., M.P.
THOMSON HANKEY, Esq., M.P.
J. G. HUBBARD, Esq., M.P.
T. N. HUNT, Esq., (Governor of the Bank of England.)
G. B. AIRY, Esq., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal.)
THOMAS GRAHAM, Esq., F.R.S. (Master of the Mint.)
C. RIVERS WILSON, Esq. (Secretary.)

WILLIAM STANLEY JEVONS, Esq., Examined.

W. S. Jevons, Esq.

24 April 1868.

1732. (*Chairman.*) I believe you are Professor of Political Economy at Owens College, Manchester?—Yes.

1733. Have you turned your attention to the question of international coinage?—Yes; I have made myself acquainted with it for some time past.

1734. Have you formed any opinion as to whether there would be any great advantage in establishing an international coinage?—I consider that there is no doubt about the strong advantages in favour of it.

1735. Will you be good enough to state your views upon that point?—I think that some of the advantages which have been put forward are the least considerable, although they are considerable in themselves; for instance, the convenience to travellers in having a uniform currency is quite a considerable point, but it is very much less than any of the others. I think, secondly, that the convenience of reducing the currency of one country into that of another, that is to say, a uniform expression, is also of considerable importance. Then, again, I think that if we had coins capable of circulating generally from one country into another country the exchanges would be more readily and accurately adjusted. At present a considerable quantity of coin passes from one country into another country, and is there held as bullion; for instance, the foreign coin in the Bank of England is always counted as bullion, and is not suitable for circulation. But what I should wish to speak of more especially is the great general improvement of currencies that would be occasioned by the extension of this monetary convention. I think that it is necessary to look at it in a broad point of view, and to consider the general improvement of the currencies in many countries that would be brought about by the general extension of this convention. I believe that it is the adhesion of the English to the convention that is alone wanted to make it almost world-wide. I think that, as the leading country in the world for commerce, in fact the very centre of all

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the banking and commerce of the world, we are interested in everything that concerns the currency of foreign countries as well as our own. We must not look to our own currency only, as if we were shut in by the seas; but, as we trade with every nation under the sun, I think we are interested in the correctness of their currencies as well as our own, and that therefore we are especially bound to promote this convention, which is the greatest step ever taken towards a general unification and improvement of currencies. If coins were spread over the world, either coined by ourselves at Tower Hill or coined by the mints in our colonies, or coined in countries under this convention, our merchants would be able very accurately to estimate prices in every part of the world. I cannot refer now to every point that might be urged in support of the measure, but it seems to me to be very desirable that now gold is coming so much into use as the main currency of the world we should endeavour to select a coin which should be the universal gold currency, and I am very desirous of seeing the sovereign, or I should rather say the 25-franc piece, become the universal currency of the world, somewhat in the same manner that the Spanish dollar has for a long time been the general silver currency in most parts of the east, in fact in all the tropical countries. The Spanish dollar even circulated for a time in this country. I believe that if we join this convention there is a very great probability of the 25-franc piece becoming the universal gold currency, and thereby our merchants will have the means of exactly estimating the value of goods or of any other money in any part of the world whatever. Not to detain the Commission too long, I will only advert further to the great probability that this, though it is a very small step in itself, might lead to the very much greater step of a decimal currency at some future time. I think that it is very undesirable to be in too much haste about decimalizing our own currency; but such a step as this might lead almost naturally to the solution of the question at a future time. We cannot possibly do any harm by joining in this general scheme; and if coins once began to circulate in common through different countries there would be some means of determining which was the most suitable unit, or which was the most suitable system, and when that is once rendered apparent we shall be in a better position to consider how we shall adjust our currency. It seems to me that the English, in consequence of their leading position, and in consequence of their having so many colonies in which the sovereign already circulates, should not be in too much of a hurry to make any alteration that really affects other countries generally, but that if we make the alteration simply to this trifling extent it will gradually lead to a future solution of the question. Considering the important position that the English hold, their joining this convention will probably lead to a general reform of currencies. I think that, for instance, if we accede to the convention, there will scarcely be any country that is the least civilized that will remain outside of it, and it seems to me that this would probably be the most practical way of approaching a general solution of the decimal currency question.

1736. Do you think that it would be desirable to make the change independently of the future step of adopting a decimal coinage?—I would do it without any reference at present to the decimal currency question. I do not see that it is necessary to decimalize our currency because we accede to this; but I think it would very likely lead English opinion to be more clear upon the subject of what the future English system should be.

1737. I understand you to be quite clear in your opinion that, independently of the question of adopting a decimal coinage, which is what you would wish to see done hereafter, you would at all events adopt this measure of introducing an international coinage, beginning with the 25-franc piece?—Yes. I specified at least four reasons before I mentioned the subject of decimal coinage at all. I think that the object of arriving at a decimal currency is a strong additional point; but it is quite unconnected with the previous reasons I have mentioned.

1738. Have you ever turned your thoughts to the objections and difficulties which there are in the way of making this change, namely, altering the value of the sovereign, as regards either the convenience of the people or the expense of recoinage?—As regards the expense of the recoinage, I think that it is not to be considered at all; on the contrary, I believe that it would save us from a great expense. I believe that the present circulation of sovereigns is becoming very light, and that if we do not recoin our gold currency for this purpose we shall have to recoin it on the old system.

1739. On what ground do you arrive at that conclusion?—I believe the lightness of sovereigns is an accepted fact among bankers and others; but I have some special facts that would lead me to that conclusion.

1740. What proportion of the sovereigns which have come under your observation have you found or have you reason to believe to be now under the legal current weight?—Of course the proportion may vary in different parts of the country, and it is generally less in those towns where there is a branch Bank of England or the Bank of England itself; but I should think we should not be far wrong in saying with regard to the whole country that almost one in three of the sovereigns is below the legal limit of weight. That is of course a very rough estimate, but it may possibly be sufficient for the present purpose.

1741. That amount it would be necessary to recoin, at all events?—Yes; a recoinage would be necessary, and it would be very difficult to do it without the Government taking the expense upon themselves, or adopting some rather violent measure for getting hold of those light sovereigns. There is a very great tendency for bankers and others to retain those light sovereigns in circulation; and it is well known to every political economist that nothing is more difficult than to drive light coin out of a country.

1742. With regard to the inconvenience to which the public might be subjected from the change, have you formed any opinion upon that point?—Of course there would be inconvenience for a short time; but I think, if it were duly regulated, very little inconvenience need be experienced as regards the actual change in the sovereigns.

1743. Would it not be necessary to make some additional allowance in the new coinage in order to discharge a debt contracted in the old?—In order to preserve the good faith of all contracts, it would certainly be necessary to allow every creditor to charge a per-centage of increase on what is due to him, but the calculation for that purpose would consist in simply adding a per-centage, which every accountant is perfectly accustomed to do.

1744. You would not anticipate much difficulty in doing that?—Not more difficulty than is constantly experienced; for instance, it happens that 2*d.* is being added to the income tax, I may say almost this very day, and I apprehend that that necessitates a recalculation of almost every dividend account for the whole of the funds, in fact a very large part of the fixed payments of the country will have to be recalculated, with 2*d.* extra, before this year is out. That calculation is made so readily and easily that I cannot see any very much greater difficulty in the proposed alteration of 2*d.* in the new sovereign.

1745. Are there not some payments so small that it would be almost impossible to add any per-centage to them with the view of keeping good faith?—Sums below half a crown or 5*s.* would scarcely admit of the addition, simply because we have not a coin small enough. But in such small payments we are never accustomed to look for very rigid accuracy. Poor people, for instance, cannot very well go below a half-penny or a farthing in their payments. No doubt they frequently do lose small sums by not carrying out their calculations very exactly, but I do not

apprehend that the difference would be of any moment.

1746. Upon the whole, you do not think that the difficulties, such as they are, at all counterbalance the advantage which you would anticipate from establishing an international coinage, with that alteration in the value of the sovereign?—I think it would be felt as a very slight inconvenience as regards the addition of this 2*d.* to the accounts.

1747. (*Mr. Cave.*) You think it would make it much more easy to calculate exchanges if you had one coin running through the currency of all countries?—It would render the par of exchange much more evident and simple as a matter of calculation.

1748. Although there was only one similar coin?—Of course the exchanges would constantly vary, but then they would be more simply expressed. At present the calculation of the exchanges is complicated by the variation of the exchange itself, and also the variety of the currencies.

1749. Would not that be so still, unless you had all the coins in each country alike?—I presume you refer to the fractional currencies. Of course the fractional currencies would remain a slight complication to the matter, but even as regards the unit there would be a considerable simplification accomplished.

1750. I suppose that in almost every calculation of exchanges there would be fractional parts to calculate, would there not?—Certainly, in the majority of cases.

1751. Take, for instance, the consular reports of prices, which are, as you know, I dare say, first calculated in foreign money, and then brought into English money; you would not be able to express them in one line, until you had all the coins assimilated, would you?—As regards the ratio of the currencies, this assimilation of coins would always enable you to turn one into the other by multiplication by a single unit of figures, which is a calculation which can almost always be performed in the head; but if there is even a small fraction beyond that very few people could do it without a careful calculation upon paper.

1752. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Have you ever found practical inconvenience yourself from the want of similarity in the currencies?—Not being myself concerned in trade, I have not. I look at it from a somewhat different point of view.

1753. Have you ever had complaints made to you by persons who take your view, of a practical inconvenience to them arising from that cause?—I have not had any complaints made to me; but I cannot but believe that there is considerable difficulty in learning to become acquainted with the subject of the exchanges. In teaching the subject myself I feel the complications of it. The calculation of the exchanges is almost a science, which no person, not intimately engaged in the subject, can be properly acquainted with, on account of the complication of the currencies.

1754. (*Mr. Hankey.*) You alluded just now to the deterioration by wear and tear of the coin. The wear and tear of the coin would continue just the same if an alteration was made by diminishing the total quantity of gold in a sovereign, would it not?—Certainly.

1755. And that would always, in your opinion, require rectification from time to time?—Certainly.

1756. I think I understood you to say that the alteration would not involve any extraordinary expense that would not be required under other circumstances, on account of the very bad state of our coinage now?—I was alluding to the first alteration, that is to say, the recoinage necessary to alter the sovereign, and make it equal to a 25-franc piece.

1757. But if that alteration did take place, the same process of deterioration would be always going on, would it not?—Certainly. We should be in exactly the same position as we have been as regards maintaining the weight of the currency.

1758. I think you alluded just now to the advantages of making the exchanges more capable of being easily calculated between different countries if there was one universal coin?—Yes.

1759. But the exchanges between the different countries would still represent the variations of trades, or the variations of the transmission of bullion from one country to another, in payment of the debts owed by the one country to the other, and those variations would still exist exactly to the same extent whether our coin were altered to the value of a 25-franc piece or not, would they not?—I think that the transmission of coin would become much more common between countries if the coins were capable of circulating mutually in the different countries.

1760. Do you think there is any advantage in the transmission of coin from one country to another?—I think that there certainly are some advantages attaching to it, and that, especially in the case of the minor countries, it would be a great advantage if they could readily export their coin, and obtain the full value for it as currency in other countries. It would lead to a more easy and exact adjustment of their exchanges with us.

1761. Do you think that if we had to transmit a large sum of money to Austria or to any other European country in consequence of debts incurred by this country to that other country, that process would be facilitated at all by the assimilation of the coin?—I think you spoke only of the transmission from here to another country. I would observe that we stand in a somewhat peculiar position in that respect, because we have the gold of Australia passing through London, and we have perhaps in London as large a mass of gold as is collected together in any other part of the world. Therefore there is always a ready supply of bullion which can be sent here or there. But it does not follow that every kingdom in the world has the same ready supply of bullion, and therefore it might be convenient to them, if not to ourselves, to be able to return to us coin. I observe in the custom house returns that quantities of English sovereigns are not only sent from this country but are sent back to this country, and I apprehend that they must be sent in the adjustment of the exchanges.

1762. Are you aware that at the present moment the adjustment of the debts between foreign countries is mostly made in goods, and not in money?—Certainly it may be adjusted by the transmission of goods, but gold is that which is sent in the absence of anything else. It is that which limits the variation of the exchanges, and just in so far as it is easy to transmit gold, whether bullion or coin, is it impossible for the exchanges to vary. It is the cost of transmitting gold in one form or another which limits the variation of the exchanges, and therefore the more you facilitate the movement of gold the more do you equalize the exchanges throughout the world, and thereby benefit trade by preventing unexpected losses. The more easily gold is sent the more easily the exchange is adjusted, and I apprehend that a uniform currency would promote the cheap transmission of gold.

1763. (*Mr. Baring.*) Would not the constant travelling of coin of which you have been speaking produce a greater wear and tear in the gold, and thereby make it below the legal weight?—I am not aware that there would be any loss of gold upon the passage any more than there is upon bar gold. The loss of weight in a coin occurs in the transmission from one person to another, and in the wearing in their pockets, I am not aware that the sovereigns can in any way decrease in weight upon the passage to America. I do not see how, while they are lying still in chests, there can be any decrease of weight whatever.

1764. Is that the result of any experience you have had?—I do not speak from experience, but I do not see how it is possible for gold to decrease in weight while it is not in motion.

1765. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) Did I rightly understand

you to say, that while admitting the advantage which might occur in the convenience of travellers being able to pass the same coin which they took from home throughout the countries in connexion with this country and with the convention, you would hold that convenience to be a very unimportant point in the great considerations before you?—I hold it to be unimportant, compared with the great importance of the other advantages.

1766. And that you also do not attach very great weight to the mere uniformity of expression; but the chief point upon which you seem to lay stress is the general improvement of all the currencies, by having the same coin well assured in value, and therefore of gold, in general circulation?—I think the last advantage you name is so very great that it almost eclipses the other advantages.

1767. Will you explain in what way this country, for instance, would be advantaged by having a 25-franc piece, which might be coined either at Turin or at Paris or at Brussels, circulating here instead of a sovereign?—As regards its circulating within this country I do not think that there is any very special advantage in that fact alone. It is not in admitting foreign coins here that the advantage lies, so much as in our coins being admitted into every other country reciprocally.

1768. Will you explain in what way this country would be advantaged by an English 25-franc piece having legal currency on the continent?—I think that the British are in a position, trading as they do with every part of the world, in which they are very much influenced by the condition of other countries. I think that we are not shut up within our own limits. We have established free trade with every other country; we have admitted their goods, and we have admitted their ships, and we have done everything to promote intercourse with them; and this scheme of an international money is the next great step, as it seems to me, to further communication.

1769. Do you mean further communication for purposes of trade?—For the furtherance of trade generally.

1770. I want you to define in what way the alteration of the currency is to produce an advantage to this country in its relations with the continent, either in matters of trade or otherwise?—I think that I may best explain my notion in this way. There is advantage in having a uniform currency within this country, which nobody can deny, and a somewhat similar advantage will arise ultimately from having a uniform currency circulating over the globe; but that has hitherto seemed so very distant a thing that we hardly realize the advantages which will arise from it.

1771. Admitting what I suppose no one would deny, that a uniform currency, that is to say, what may almost be called a uniform language of trade in its most important expression, the expression of value, would be an advantage, can you give to that advantage any such definite importance as to make it worth a great sacrifice in other respects?—I think the advantage will be felt in every branch of foreign trade eventually in a degree of which we cannot form an adequate notion at present, but it is impossible, in such an important scheme, to put your finger down and say it is worth so many hundred thousand pounds. It is a thing of which the value cannot be estimated in any exact manner.

1772. Would you not think it fair to estimate the value of any change of this nature by being able to ascertain whether it would increase the amount of your imports or exports, or whether it would cheapen to you the price of the foreign commodities that you would acquire; must it not be in one of those shapes that any solid advantage would accrue to this country?—It would in my opinion increase our foreign trade ultimately, by rendering merchants better acquainted with the values of things abroad, and by saving them from losses and mistakes.

1773. Are you engaged in foreign trade yourself?—No; I am not practically engaged in any trade.

1774. Have you ever heard any merchant engaged in any foreign trade express as his opinion the idea that supposing there had been a uniform currency throughout Europe he would have imported one atom more of any foreign commodity, or that the foreign commodities he imported would have cost him one pound less in the course of the year?—The currencies of Europe are in general pretty correct, and I do not suppose that the same difficulties occur with the continent as might occur in other parts of the world.

1755. If the continent is not needfully brought into consideration with a view to this question, what part of the world do you bring into view in connexion with it?—As regards the doubtful value of currencies, there are several States in South America, for instance, where the real value of the currency is a very doubtful thing. Besides that, we have to transmit silver continually to the East, and in fact it is almost found necessary for ourselves to coin dollars to supply the Eastern trade. We have had to establish a mint at Hong Kong in order to have a pretty sure currency in that part of the world.

1776. I understand you to say that uncertainty with regard to the value of foreign currencies is a great disadvantage in the prosecution of the commerce of a country, and I think we may accept that as an undoubted fact; but is not the disadvantage limited within given bounds, where any country with which you are in commerce maintains a metallic currency? If the country has a metallic currency you can always, within certain limits, know to what extent the exchanges can vary, and therefore to what extent the prices of your goods can vary, so far as they are dependent on that cause?—You can, if you have accurate information as to the present state of the currency.

1777. I believe the telegraph brings us that information every day from all parts of the civilized world pretty nearly. But is there not another element which is wanting to the harmony of commerce, which you appear, very properly, to aim at in the convertibility of these currencies; is it not the fact that neither in the United States of America nor in Italy, two of the countries immediately connected with this movement, is the convertibility of the coin maintained?—Yes; you allude to the paper money of course.

1778. The legal currency of those countries is not measured now by coin?—I do not see that the introduction of the paper money at all interferes with this proposed general currency. It would always happen that the paper currency of a nation would be estimated in the prevalent gold coin.

1779. Do you know in what representatives of value the prices of commodities are now quoted in the United States and in Italy; are they quoted habitually in coin, or in the legal currency of those countries, which at the present moment happens to be inconvertible paper?—In the United States they are quoted generally in the paper government currency, and before we can make anything of that we have also to obtain the quotation of gold. If the 25-franc piece were adopted by the United States, as I believe they propose, of course it would be quoted in that, and we should thereby know exactly the value of their paper currency in a more simple manner than at present.

1780. But would not the ascertainment of price, which is the object you particularly aim at, be entirely beyond your reach, so long as any country, whether in the convention or not, maintained an inconvertible currency?—It would require a further rule of three sum; but at present there is one rule of three sum more than would be required if the quotation was in the identical coin that we ourselves use.

1781. You spoke of the transmission of coin, and the facilities to be given to it by there being that general acceptance, as one of the advantages of the proposed change; is it your idea that the operations of commerce are in any great proportion carried on

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by the transmission of coin?—I have no exact numbers by me to prove that, but I have no doubt that large quantities of coin are continually transmitted. The Bank of England habitually holds a certain portion of Foreign coin, and we see constantly that quantities of new British sovereigns are withdrawn, as is said, for exportation. I think it is very well worthy of notice what large quantities of British sovereigns are exported and imported every year. I have the numbers here. I find that in the year 1866 4,000,000*l.* of British gold coin were exported, together with 3,452,000*l.* of Foreign coin and 5,282,000*l.* of bullion, so that in fact a large part of the gold trade of the country is actually carried on in the form of coin. It is to a great extent carried on in our own coin, and there is a portion more in foreign coin. In part, no doubt, that arises from the British sovereign being already adopted as the legal currency in some other countries, and if it were also the legal currency in all other countries no doubt the trade in coin would be very much increased.

1782. But do you think it desirable that the trade in coin, by which I understand you to mean the transmission of coin, should be increased?—I conceive that great advantages would attach to it, and I apprehend that these advantages must be already felt, in order that such large quantities of British coin should already be in motion.

1783. Has not this view occurred to you, that in the ordinary operations of trade exports are paid for by imports, and that the best arranged trade is that which balances itself, and that therefore the transport of metal is an event always deprecated by those engaged in business, because it is the most costly way in which a payment can be made?—Certainly; and because it is so undesirable to be moving metals about at much cost, we ought to facilitate their movement as much as we can, by putting them into the form in which they will most readily pass, and be most readily accepted at their full value.

1784. I think you mentioned just now that you were aware that the Bank of England do receive foreign coin as well as sovereigns, and that they hold foreign coin?—Yes; and that that foreign coin is counted as bullion.

1785. Therefore, whether as regards payment for British exports, or as regards re-exports in payment for foreign commodities, you have, by reference to the Bank of England, the means of procuring either English or foreign coin at your will?—I believe that in the case of the Bank of England its resources are so large that it may almost be said to deal in the coin of other countries, and therefore it can afford to furnish coin of the kind required; but that cannot occur similarly with every little state. There is no establishment that can have similar facilities in other countries generally, and they might therefore feel the advantages in that respect which we should hardly feel in London. And I should wish it to be especially noticed, that we should feel ultimately whatever advantage accrued to those other countries. Trade is always reciprocal, and if they can carry on trade more easily with us we can carry on trade more easily with them.

1786. You mentioned, in saying that the proposed change would alter the value of the measure of our currency, that every creditor would be justified in requiring an additional payment upon the number of pounds sterling to which he was entitled?—Certainly, to maintain the good faith of the English law and government.

1787. Does not that necessarily imply that the debtor and creditor must be both made to agree upon this arrangement?—It is the duty of the Government to determine a question of currency for the people. There is nothing that has been more the prerogative of a Government than the regulation of its currency from the earliest times.

1788. You contemplate legislation which would make it obligatory upon every debtor to pay the additional per-centage which would discharge his debt upon the new adjustment of value?—It is not obliging him to pay anything more, but merely altering the name of the payment.

1789. Where a debtor is now under an obligation to pay a certain number of pounds sterling, in what way would you impose upon him the obligation to pay those pounds sterling and something more?—After a certain period, which would of course be determined by the Government, every creditor should be authorized to demand nominally 2*d.* in the pound more upon his debt, whatever it was. It would be merely a nominal change.

1790. Do you conceive therefore that the debtor must be a debtor subject to the laws of England in these matters?—A debt with this nominal alteration would be upon exactly the same footing as regards the law that it was before.

1791. But imagine that a man enters into a bond, in which he represents himself as being bound to pay so many pounds sterling, he tenders those pounds sterling we will suppose in the new currency, in what way do you enforce upon that man the payment of something more; is it by an English law, and do you contemplate therefore that he must be subject to the English law?—It would depend upon the date of the bond. If that date were previous to the alteration proposed, the nominal figures in the bond would be altered by law to the extent of 2*d.* in the pound, and every court of law would be bound to read it with this nominal alteration. I think it would be no more than a merely nominal alteration.

1792. Do you think that you would have the power of making foreign debtors, whether private individuals or states, pay more than the letter of their bond in the case of an alteration of the value of the pound sterling?—I think that a foreign debtor would be morally bound to pay that increased sum; but the English government does not guarantee the payment to English subjects of foreign debts, and therefore it would be a matter between English and foreign bond-holders, and those foreign debtors; and if foreign countries liked to behave dishonestly (which it really would be if they refused to pay the additional 2*d.* in the pound) the English government is not bound to enforce, and never can enforce, the payment of foreign debts to its subjects.

1793. You conceive, therefore, that although as regards the sums owing to this country by foreigners, whether private individuals or states, a moral claim would exist for payment with the additional per-centage, it would be a moral claim only, and one which could not be enforced?—It could not be enforced any more than the original debt could be enforced; but I apprehend that as most, in fact you may say all, civilized countries, are likely to come under this convention, the governments of those countries would very properly uphold the principle on which they themselves started, and which they themselves adopted.

1794. Would it not therefore be desirable that all foreign countries having large relations financially with this country should be parties to this convention before we enter into it, in order that they should be bound to comply with the equitable provisions of the arrangement?—It would be very fortunate if all other governments were within it already; but I think nothing will conduce to that more than ourselves joining it. I can hardly suppose that the convention will fail to extend if we come into it, and practically the losses that might occur under any circumstances would be of no consequence whatever. We could not oblige Mexico to come into it; but then we do not expect Mexico to do anything of that kind, and we cannot expect our government to enforce Mexican debts, or to pay any regard to such debts.

1795. Take Brazil; supposing that Brazil owes 10,000,000*l.* to this country in pounds sterling, and that Brazil is not a party to the convention, could you require from Brazil one per cent. in addition to the currency, if it merely tendered the nominal amount of its obligation in the new currency?—It would be a question of law, and really of international law,

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which it would be very difficult to decide off hand, and which I certainly could not undertake to decide, but I apprehend that it is a question of honour, and that it would be viewed in that light by other countries, especially by those which are within the convention already.

1796. (*Mr. Baring.*) You stated that your opinion was that there was one third of the gold coinage now in circulation under weight, and that you had facts that would establish that?—Yes.

1797. Could you tell the Commission what they are?—They rest upon several points. Perhaps the simplest evidence which I have is that I weighed a certain number of gold sovereigns, 280 sovereigns, in a very accurate chemical balance, wishing to ascertain the exact nature of the present circulation, and that of those 280 sovereigns a certain number, to the amount of 26 per cent., were below weight, 68 per cent. were of legal weight, between the lower limit and the standard weight, and only 6 per cent. were above the standard weight at all, even by the smallest fraction. I said that 26 per cent. were below weight; but then these sovereigns were drawn from Manchester banks, and as Manchester has a branch of the Bank of England, the sovereigns are rather newer there than they are elsewhere, I believe. I have had some communication lately with a number of bankers in different parts of the country, and they have sent me short notes of the state of the circulation in their neighbourhoods. A great number of them speak very strongly of the lightness of the coin. I have made a sort of rough guess of what their general statements lead to, and if I remember rightly their statements generally put it at about 44 per cent., but then I apprehend that they were in parts of the country where the circulation is peculiarly bad, and that their notice was attracted to it in that way. From Birkenhead I had an extraordinary statement. Out of 200 sovereigns that were taken out of the ordinary quantity in the till, 127 were light, and only 73 were of the current weight. I will read you the remark the bank manager made on the point, if you think it requisite. There is another way in which it may be estimated to some extent; namely, by the average age of the sovereigns. I believe that according to the ascertained average wear of sovereigns they become light in about 20 years. If they were of full weight to begin with, they would be light in 20 years. But I find that now about 30 per cent. or rather over 30 per cent. have already had 20 years wear, so that it is very probable that one in three is already light. The exact number, if you wish it, is 32.7. This per-centage is based upon a large aggregate of sovereigns to the amount of 54,000*l.* and more; it is an average taken in all parts of the country.

1798. (*Mr. Longfield.*) You stated that the Mint would in any case have shortly to undertake the expense of a new recoinage, whether a change was made in the value of the sovereign or not?—I believe so; I believe that there is no doubt about it.

1799. And that it was the opinion generally entertained that it was very difficult to drive out a light coinage; you said, I think, that many writers have held that to be difficult?—Yes; and that it is already felt that the English law on the subject, which is very sound in principle, proves to break down in practice now, and that there is no apparent means of getting at the light sovereigns in the hands of the people by the present state of the law, so that the Government might be obliged to offer to take them as legal sovereigns.

1800. Is any inconvenience felt from the lightness of a sovereign now?—As long as you can get other people to take it, it is all right.

1801. As long as other people take it, the Mint will not have to be at the expense of recoining?—Certainly not; and that is the way in which these light sovereigns pass continually from one person to another; but they are carefully kept away from the Bank of England or any of its branches, which would not receive them at their full value.

1802. Therefore nobody has felt any inconvenience from the lightness of the sovereigns at present?—There is no apparent inconvenience, because they pass as tokens at their full value.

1803. Can there be any inconvenience if it is not felt by anybody? Suppose I get a light sovereign to-day, and it is taken from me in payment of any purchase I make, do I suffer any inconvenience?—None that you feel at the moment, but if the evil went on increasing the country eventually would feel it severely.

1804. But as soon as it was felt would not a stop be put to the currency of the light sovereigns?—I do not see exactly how the result would be reached.

1805. If a man tenders me a light sovereign, and I feel that there is some inconvenience occasioned by having it, I refuse to take it?—I believe that the inconvenience is already felt by some country bankers who accumulate a certain amount of sovereigns in their vaults, and being light they do not know what to do with them. If they send them to London they may have to pay the deficiency, and if they sell them for exportation they may also lose a part of the value.

1806. And if they keep them they lose the interest of the money, which in a very short time comes to more than the deficiency?—I believe that the inconvenience of having light coin leads some banks to hold rather more than they otherwise would hold in country places.

1807. But supposing they hold a light sovereign for six months, at five per cent. interest, that is a loss of 6*d.*?—Certainly.

1808. That is more than four times the amount of deficiency in an ordinary light sovereign; is not it better therefore to sell it as bullion than to do that?—They are in that dilemma. If they sell it for bullion they lose a certain amount, and they hold it with the hope of getting it off their hands. I believe it is not uncommon to push them upon other bankers, if possible, if they can find other bankers who will be willing to take them without compensation.

1809. As soon as they become light, and an inconvenience is felt, will not the bankers refuse to take them from their customers, and say, "You must pay "6*d.* more for that coin to get rid of it"?—They ought to do that, but for some reason or other they do not generally take the trouble to do so.

1810. I know as a fact that it is done in Dublin?—I have had two or three mentions from Ireland of the fact that they still maintain a commission or a charge for light sovereigns, but I apprehend that those cases are becoming fewer, and are exceptional now.

1811. But will not it be done as soon as the inconvenience is felt to be of any magnitude? From its nature, must not the inconvenience always be very slight, since it is an inconvenience that a person suffers sooner than be at the trouble of refusing the sovereign?—Practically no charge is made in this country.

1812. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) You consider it desirable that the gold coin should be kept as near as possible to the legal weight?—Certainly.

1813. And that when it ceases to be equal to the legal weight, it should also cease to circulate?—Certainly, within a margin.

1814. Is your reason because the coin is the manner fixed by the state for the payment of debts, and if a man inadvertently takes a sovereign which has been worn down, and is compelled to sell it to his banker as a light sovereign, he loses part of that payment which the law intended him to have?—He is certainly liable to lose it.

1815. And you avoid that by keeping the coin at its legal weight?—Yes, by keeping the coin perfectly up to its legal weight; that is the only way of eventually avoiding something which is really a breach of faith.

1816. In fact the intention of money being that a person should receive that which is due to him, if

you allow the sovereigns to become of less weight than they ought to be, the last holder loses a part of that which the law intended him to have?—Certainly; and as a matter of fact I think that that loss would generally fall upon the poorer people.

1817. (*Mr. Longfield.*) You stated that the Mint, or the authorities of the nation, would be obliged to take up the light sovereigns at their full value?—I think that that would be very likely the most straightforward way.

1818. You stated that in the earlier part of your evidence?—Yes.

1819. Would not that lead to an intentional wearing down of the gold coin; would there not be that danger, which is checked now by the risk a man runs of having his coin refused if it is too light?—There might be that danger.

1820. Would you fix any limit below which the Mint should not take it; would you say that if it was three grains light, for instance, it should be refused?—I think three or four grains light should be the utmost at which it should be taken.

1821. Supposing there to be such a limit, would not there be a danger that persons might make a trade of ingeniously reducing the value of gold coin, and making 3*d.* or 4*d.* profit on every sovereign, and taking it to the Mint, still above the limit?—I think there is no proof with which I am acquainted that there is any intentional rubbing down of the coin. The weights of sovereigns seem pretty nearly in accordance with their age now.

1822. There is no such action now because there is no temptation to it; but would not there be a temptation to it the moment the Mint announced that it would take coins three grains light at the full value?—I think the law in its present state leaves it just as easy to rub down the coins, because practically we know that coins are not refused if they are of a moderate amount of lightness.

1823. But that is uncertain, and therefore a person runs a risk if he deals with a coin in that manner; but when he ceased to run the risk would not there be a danger of the coin being intentionally rubbed down?—I may say that occasionally coins of a very light character are met with. Amongst those 280 sovereigns I had one which only weighed 7·747 grammes.

1824. What would that be in grains?—The weight in grains I can tell very approximately; its weight was 119½ grains.

1825. It was nearly four grains deficient?—Yes.

1826. But do you think that such a coin would circulate generally?—I believe it would. I received it, and I paid it back into the bank, and nothing was said about it. I should not have known by the appearance of the coin that it was so light; I should never have questioned it any more than I should a great many other sovereigns.

1827. But is there not some limit to what a bank will take now; I refer to country banks?—I have no doubt that if an extraordinarily light lot of sovereigns were offered, which appeared to have been picked out, any bank would be suspicious of them, and would refuse them; but if there was the ordinary infusion of modern sovereigns the practice would be not to refuse them.

1828. As soon as they came to a certain degree of lightness they would be refused, and as soon as a coin is refused would not that lead to people being careful about the coins they took, and in that manner put a stop to the circulation of light coinage?—It might come to such a point as that.

1829. Therefore no evil can be felt from the lightness of the sovereigns?—There is no apparent evil felt.

1830. How can there be an evil without its being apparent; if I get as much for my sovereign as I gave, what evil can there be?—I think in matters of currency evils arise which are of a very subtle nature.

1831. Will you tell me any evil that does arise in the case of a light sovereign so long as it passes for the full value?—As long as it passes for the full value within the country, it acts simply as a token, as our common silver coins do, and so far there is no harm done, but that sovereign must come to an end some day, and evil will arise at that time. If it becomes necessary to export those coins, as is done occasionally, the loss would fall upon the exporter, and that would be felt through the foreign exchanges.

1832. How would it be felt through the foreign exchanges; because would not this be the result, that people would look to their coins, and refuse to take light weight, and then, without any effort on the part of the Mint, the light coins would cease to circulate?—It might happen in that way, but then the losses would fall chiefly upon poor persons. If a person has only one sovereign he or she may be under the obligation of paying it into some place where it may be refused, but those who have many sovereigns can pay the heavy ones where they are weighed, and the light ones where they are not weighed.

1833. Do you think that the poor people are more incautious, or that they have greater stores of sovereigns, so that the loss would fall upon them?—I think that they usually would not have more than one sovereign at a time.

1834. And they generally know where that comes from, so that if they lose anything they will know where to go to get compensated?—They would have no means of telling whether a sovereign was good or not, and I should apprehend that they would seldom get compensated when they lost anything by taking a a light sovereign.

1835. Do you not think that in general if they got a sovereign by which they lost anything they would apply to any richer man from whom they had it, and say, "I lost 4*d.* by your giving me bad gold; will not "you make it good"?—They might apply, but I do not think they would always get it.

1836. Do you not think they would generally get it?—It would depend upon the person from whom they got it. If they got it in a shop, or in many other places, I think they would have no chance at all.

1837. (*Mr. Smith.*) Do I rightly understand you to recommend that this country should join the convention of Paris?—Certainly, to the extent at any rate of altering the sovereign. I think that is the one essential point with which to begin.

1838. You would alter the sovereign to the value of a 25-franc piece?—Yes.

1839. But did I rightly understand you to object to decimalising our coins?—Certainly I do not object to it, but I would not do it prematurely. I think we should not do it at present until we can see what unit really proves the most convenient.

1840. Then our coins, supposing your proposition was carried into effect, would consist of pounds sterling, the 25-franc piece, shillings, pence, and farthings?—Yes.

1841. I think you stated that it was desirable that there should be a uniform expression of monies throughout the world?—Yes.

1842, Do you think that what you recommend would carry your views into effect?—It would simplify the conversion from one money into another. We have unfortunately a duodecimal system, which inconveniences us by obliging us to divide by 20 and by 12 in succession, and as long as we have that system we shall have that inconvenience; but so far as the decimal system is introduced in other countries it simplifies the matter, and at a future date we have only to adopt the best decimal system in order to complete the simplification.

1843. Supposing we adopted the 25-franc piece without a decimal division, when would you recommend that we should take the other step to decimalize our coinage?—It would entirely depend upon the progress of the Convention, and the experience obtained thereby in the use of several of the different

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units. The question is, which of about four different units is the most acceptable in the countries generally. Opinions are divided, even in England, as to which of those units is the most acceptable.

1844. Would you think it desirable to have a decimal system of weights and measures as well as of coin at the same time?—Certainly. I think it is incomprehensible that we should have gone on so long with the weights and measures we have.

1845. I think you stated that, supposing the 25-franc piece were adopted, it would be so easy to convert the monies of one country into those of another that it would be performed by the head?—By any one at all capable of easy reckoning.

1846. We will suppose that we had a 25-franc piece, and that a merchant sold 23lbs. weight of some article at 2*s.* 8½*d.* per lb., how much would that be in English money?—Whatever difficulty there is in the calculation arises from the complexity of 2*s.* 8½*d.*

1847. If you can do it in your head, it is very easy for you to tell me what it would come to?—Unfortunately I am not ready in doing calculations of English money in my head. The difficulty arises solely in the English expression of the money, not in the connexion of the currencies.

1848. Could you tell what 23lbs. at 2*s.* 8½*d.* would represent in French money?—As soon as the calculation of the English money was done, when it was expressed in English money, I could very readily turn it into French money,

1849. 23lbs. at 2*s.* 8½*d.* comes to 3*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*; what would be the money in French, supposing you had a 25-franc piece, and the other subsidiary coins as they are?—I am not prepared to say. I am very bad at mental arithmetic, and I am not prepared myself to make the calculation at the moment.

1850. Would you tell us what the same weight, 23lbs., at 2*s.* 8½*d.*, would be in American money?—It would be five times as many dollars. The only difficulty which arises in the calculation is from the expression in shillings and pence.

1851. I want to know, as it appears so very difficult to you, (although you thought it could be performed by the head,) to turn these separate sums into the monies of other countries, how do you suppose that it would be easier for anybody else?—I think that it is easier to multiply by a simpler figure than by a more complex figure, and whether a person is very quick in calculation, or very slow in calculation, it must be easier for him to do it.

1852. Will you have the goodness to answer my question?—It is easier to multiply by 25, for instance, than it is by 25·2; and whoever it is that performs the calculation must feel the superior ease arising from that simplification.

1853. What advantage should we gain over the present system by adopting what you propose?—The advantages, as I originally enumerated them, were very numerous, and this reduction in a simpler manner from one money into another was one of the minor advantages, the others being infinitely more important.

1854. But is it a simpler money than we have at present? If you have a 25-franc piece, and have shillings of 12 pence, and pennies of four farthings, how can you make those harmonize with the monies of foreign countries?—They do not harmonize at present, and the consequence is that a certain amount of difficulty remains; but I view this step as a preliminary one to a more complete unification of currencies at some future time, when the difficulties, which we, especially of all nations, feel, would be removed, I should hope.

1855. Supposing your plan of adopting the 25-franc piece were carried into effect, would it not involve a change in all our money transactions, all our money accounts, and all our system of taxation, and so forth?—It would require the alteration of 2*d.* in the 1*l.* that was alluded to; but that is hardly a more difficult matter than the alteration of the income tax, which is carried out pretty frequently.

1856. Would it not cause an alteration in the subsidiary coins?—It would not be necessary to alter the silver coinage in the least degree, I apprehend.

1857. Would ten shillings in silver be as valuable then as it is now?—Ten shillings would be less valuable by 1*d.* than it was before; but I thought you alluded then to a possible recoinage of the silver coins; that would not be necessary.

1858. It would be necessary to alter your taxes, for instance, when they amounted to half a crown. The whole system must be altered for this change, and must it not be altered again when your further plan of decimalizing the coinage comes into operation?—If we are to improve the currency, of course we must undergo a certain amount of trouble in making that alteration, no doubt, but it is done once for ever if it is done well.

1859. But it takes many times to do it, according to your proposition?—This alteration of the sovereign is a very easy and minor one, and is far more easy than the decimalization of the fractions. That, when it is attempted, will be a very difficult task, I have no doubt.

1860. Then you agree that your plan would not carry into effect this object, that an expression of monies in England should be understood in the same monies by all the world?—It certainly does not carry it out as fully as I should wish to see it done, but I am very glad to accept a small and safe step in that direction which is now definitely offered to us.

1861. But do you consider that it is any alteration from the present system, except as regards the coining of a 25-franc piece in gold instead of the sovereign?—It involves no actual decimalization within this country, but by promoting the views of the French government, and of all concerned in this convention, it opens a surer way before very long to a judicious decimalization, in accordance with the convenience of all nations.

1862. Then you do not look to the present so much as to the future advantages of this change, when all the world come to adopt the 25-franc piece?—Certainly, I think that the future advantages are infinitely greater than any we are likely to feel immediately, and that we must look at this in a large point of view in order at all to feel the importance of the change. At present the difficulties seem considerable in comparison with the advantages, but that is the case with a great many reforms; and I think that if we undergo this small amount of trouble at present we shall find far more advantages than we expect from it in the future.

1863. You have not heard of any other plan of accomplishing what you want, namely, a uniform expression of value throughout the world, than that which you have developed?—Do you allude to the unit or to the fractional parts?

1864. To the whole question of carrying out a uniformity in the expression of value all over the world?—This is the only proposal which seems likely to obtain acceptance.

1865. Have you not heard of any other?—I have not heard of any proposal which at all stands upon the same footing as this present one.

1866. I think you were asked what we should gain by a uniformity of currency throughout the world; would not the value of such a change be best seen by the supposition that in this country we had in every county a different currency; would not the inconvenience of the want of uniformity be shown by that?—If we had a different currency in each county we should, I think, better appreciate the advantage of a uniform currency in all countries. People living within England are not necessarily aware of the disadvantages arising from the variety of currencies all over the world.

1867. And do you not suppose that it was the expectation of a great advantage to be derived from the change, that induced the Government to make a

change in the currency of Ireland so as to adapt it to that of England ?—Certainly, I apprehend so.

1868. Do you suppose that it was for the same reason that the Romans adopted uniformity of coinage throughout their dominions ?—I should think so; but I am not acquainted with any positive historical facts upon that point.

1869. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) When you contemplate the legal currency in this country of the coinage of the other states forming parts of the international convention, what means do you contemplate for assuring ourselves of the intrinsic value of those coins ?—So far as I have thought about the matter, or am able to judge, that is really the only difficulty that I see in the affair. Some nations might hold coins for a considerable time, and wear them light, and then pass them off upon other nations.

1870. Is not there a further danger of their degrading their coin ?—That is certainly conceivable; but I apprehend that the good faith of all the nations entering into the convention would be pledged, and if a depreciated coin were detected it might actually be made the subject of a claim from the one Government upon the other. And the fact that nations were bound together with each other in international treaties for the maintenance of good coinage would, I believe, be a very valuable thing in doing away once and for ever with the practice of depreciating coinage. I can hardly conceive a nation which is in the convention venturing to depreciate its currency.

1871. The offence of paying in a degraded currency, or in an inconvertible paper currency, appears to be the same, if you pay to your creditor 10 or 20 per cent. less than he should receive in the medium you offer him ; is it not so ?—The loss is the same, if the person is obliged to accept it.

1872. You are aware that the Italian Government at this moment are paying their debts currently in a degraded paper currency. How could you with any confidence accept them into this convention, and depend upon their keeping their coin at the intrinsic worth which is put upon it ?—I believe that although there is a paper currency in Italy the Italian Government are at the same time coining good money, and are trying to put it into circulation. The general question of their paper currency is a very complicated one, which I could not undertake to enter upon.

1873. Would not there be some danger of our embroiling ourselves with foreign states if we were to make their issue of a degraded currency which would have legal circulation amongst our own people an occasion of remonstrance ?—I think the objection alluded to is no greater than that which exists in the case of any international treaties. They may give rise to misunderstandings and disagreements, but the advantages of an agreement between nations are infinitely greater than the disadvantages of any accidental misunderstandings arising from them. The same objection which you allude to would induce us to cut ourselves off from all connexion with foreign countries.

1874. But may not this be said, that the danger which we should incur by admitting this international coinage is one which at the present moment does not exist. The danger of the legal currency here of a foreign degraded coin is a danger which now does not exist ?—Certainly the English currency is in a very safe state as regards the average fineness of it, because it is entirely in the hands of the master of the Mint.

1875. And so long as foreign coin cannot legally circulate here we are in no danger from the currency in this country of a degraded foreign coinage ?—There is no danger of that whatever ; the only possible danger would arise from the Australian mint, of which the coinage is perfectly good, as good as our own, I apprehend.

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1876. (*Mr. Hankey.*) Did you not say that if this new system were adopted you would consider that the faith of all governments was pledged to maintain the integrity of their coin as to wear and tear, and not to allow it to be depreciated, or to be so worn as to be of considerably less than the legal value ?—All that I said was in allusion to the fineness of the gold coins. I think the weight of the coin stands upon a very different footing, and is a rather more difficult question.

1877. Do you not think that if this system were adopted all governments would be bound to adopt some more stringent measures than they have at present to prevent the coin being in its present state of lightness ?—I think it would be necessary to take greater precautions than we do now, but I think that some precautions of the kind will be necessary, even if we do not enter into the convention.

1878. But if we have allowed our currency by wear and tear to get into the state which you have described, namely, that one third of it is (according to your belief) under the legal value, you think that that is a very undesirable state of things, do you not ?—Certainly.

1879. Then if this new system were adopted our government would be bound to take some steps to prevent the present state of things from continuing ?—Certainly.

1880. That would involve, would it not, a considerable expense to the government which they have now avoided ; I do not say whether rightly or wrongly ?—I am not sure that they have avoided it finally ; they have avoided it for the present, but the difficulty remains.

1881. They have postponed it ?—Yes.

1882. And that would no longer be a thing which the government ought to sanction. If this international coinage is adopted, the good faith of the government would be pledged to maintain our sovereign at its full legal value, because otherwise it would not circulate in other countries at what it professes to be worth ?—I think so ; but I consider that the government are at present under almost an equal obligation to look to the weight of their coins.

1883. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Do you contemplate that in the event of this change being made the coins of another country should circulate with equal force in this country ?—If I have rightly understood the plan, the convention does not render them a legal tender ; it is only that the governments agree to take the money in payment of revenue at their treasuries.

1884. Should you think it desirable that the coins should be accepted as legal tenders in the countries in which they are not minted ?—It is a somewhat difficult question to answer off hand. I think that precautions would be necessary as regards the weight of the coins before it would be desirable to render them legal tender, but I think it is an essential part of the scheme that they should be practically current, if I understand the subject aright.

1885. Do you think that they would be received without suspicion by the inhabitants of other countries ?—In a very short time they would. It is somewhat surprising how readily the Australian sovereigns are now accepted in England; they are taken rather gladly than not ; and if once the nature of this change were made known properly I think that the new coins would be received very well.

The witness withdrew.

ROBERT CULLEY, Esquire, examined.

R. Culley, Esq.

1886. (*Chairman.*) I believe you are a director of the Bank of Ireland ?—Yes.

1887. And were previously to being a director an officer in the Bank of Ireland for many years ?—Yes, I was.

1888. Can you give the Commission any account of

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the state of matters as regards the currency of Ireland before it was assimilated to that of England, which event occurred in 1826, I think?—Yes, I perfectly recollect it.

1889. I believe that then the Irish pound was a different thing from the English pound?—Yes.

1890. And the Irish shilling was different from the English shilling?—Yes.

1891. Your pence were also different, were they not?—Yes; that was the cause of the whole difference in the exchange. An unfortunate change took place in the Irish coinage about the year 1725, which was rendered very celebrated by Dean Swift's writings. I daresay most of the gentlemen present know something of it as a matter of history. A copper coinage was much wanted in Ireland at that time, and a new copper coinage was issued, but it was found to be deficient in value compared with the English coinage. The Irish people took umbrage at this, and such a storm was raised against the government of the day that at last they were obliged to give way, and the copper coinage, which was intended to be passed, as usual, at the same rate as the English, was obliged to be given at a reduced value. Under that arrangement 13 pence of the new Irish coinage went to the shilling, and hence came an exchange between the countries which altered all our relations most uncomfortably in money matters for years.

1892. Then in point of fact the currency of Ireland for upwards of a century was based upon this depreciated penny?—Yes; the Irish pound became then worth only 18*s.* 5½*d.* in English currency. The difference was a penny in the shilling, or 1*s.* 8*d.* in the pound; at other words 8⅓rd per cent.

1893. The Irish pound was 240 of those depreciated pence?—Yes; that works out at 8⅓ per cent., and all our business with England was obliged to be carried on at that disadvantage, as I may call it. But in addition to that, from an overissue of notes and other causes, we had a constant fluctuation in the exchange, and a great further depreciation, so that I have known in my own memory the exchange with England to be so much against Ireland that a bill for 100*l.* at seven days or 10 days on London would pass at 18⅓ premium, that is to say, at 10 per cent. over par.

1894. What did you consider par?—8⅓rd, which you will find to be a penny in the shilling.

1895. Then the transactions with England were carried on in bills calculated at that par?—Yes; they were calculated in that way. There was a regular exchange like your Royal Exchange here. Every merchant went three times a week to it, those who had transmitted produce drew bills, and those who had to remit bought bills, and the business was transacted in that way. Sometimes Bank of England notes appeared, and they always brought the highest price.

1896. What were the bank notes in Ireland? Were they expressed in terms of the Irish currency?—Up to a certain period the Bank issued guinea notes in Ireland. So long as they were issued they meant a guinea British. One of those notes passed for 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Irish, and so on. A five-guinea note was worth 5*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; but those notes ceased to be issued at the close, I should say, of the last century, and we issued one pound notes, which became the great currency of Ireland. That pound was the Irish pound, equal to 240 Irish pence. We were sadly off for coinage for a long time; we had very few shillings; but in 1805, I think, the government provided a coinage of 10*d.* pieces, 24 of which went to the Irish pound. They lasted up to the time of the assimilation of the coinage, when they were withdrawn. There were also 5*d.* pieces.

1897. They were merely token coins, were they not?—Yes; they were called "Bank tokens," but they were a government coin. They were of inferior value to their nominal amount. I do not think the 10*d.* piece was worth more than 7*d.* British, but such was the change in public opinion that because they were called Bank tokens, although they really were a government coin, the people, who were going into rebellion about the pennies, took them most satisfactorily, and made no difficulty about it.

1898. What happened when the coinage of England was restored by the coinage of sovereigns?—The same law applied to us in Ireland. The Bank then had provided itself with sovereigns, and was quite prepared to pay them out. A sovereign passed for 1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* in Irish currency. I speak of the time previous to January 1826. But then the public would not take sovereigns; they did not wish to have sovereigns; they preferred the Irish 1*l.* notes, which they had been accustomed to. Sovereigns were never in circulation much in Ireland.

1899. How soon were measures taken in Ireland with a view to placing the currency on the same footing as that of England?—There were several preparatory measures to it, and also to regulate those exchanges which had got to such a frightful state of disorder. One of them was a bill brought in by the then Sir Robert Peel, for enabling the transfer of government funds from one country to the other; that I think was in 1817. I have a memorandum here to that effect. The Act of the 57th George the 3rd, Chapter 48, enabled the mutual transfer of government funds standing in the names of individuals from the Bank of England to Ireland, or vice versâ, and I find that at first they were allowed 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent. as the exchange on the transaction.

1900. That is to say, 100*l.* English was equivalent to 108*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish?—Yes, exactly. Money came in and went backwards and forwards in that way. That was a great help, because parties would be no longer paying 10 per cent. premium, and there was that opportunity of getting it with a very small difference in the price of the funds. The Bank of Ireland a year or two after that, finding the necessity of cash payments, and seeing that they must be prepared for them, narrowed their circulation, and drew in of course a portion of the currency to bring it more on the level of England, and then they commenced becoming exchange dealers. They undertook to discount English bills for the public, and to draw on London at short dates.

1901. Had they not done that before?—No; it used to be all transacted on change. The Royal Exchange is now turned to another purpose; that business altogether ceased.

1902. Then the state of the relations between England and Ireland at that time was what it is now between England and any foreign country?—Yes; what it is now between London and Vienna, I should say. With Paris you are more related in the money way, and the transactions are more easily managed than they were between Dublin and London at that time.

1903. Was that state of things a great inconvenience to traders and merchants in Ireland?—Of course it was. The Bank began to draw at the par date of 30 days, and that was considered a very cheap way of remitting to England. Then it was gradually reduced to 24 days. Now it has come down by the change of times to seven days as the par between London and Dublin.

1904. What further steps were taken preparatory to the assimilation of the currencies?—When the assimilation of the currencies was imminent, the Act having passed, of course the government commenced by supplying us largely with coin. We got over in Ireland very nearly 1,000,000*l.* in silver coin, in shillings, half crowns, and sixpences, and so on, and we commenced then to draw in those 10*d.* tokens, of which there were between 700,000*l.* and 800,000*l.* worth out in the hands of the public. The change was a very heavy matter of course to the Bank of Ireland more than to any other establishment, but it affected not only the Bank of Ireland but all great mercantile establishments, and other banks also. We had to alter all our balances, and to alter all the balances standing to the credit of parties in the

government funds, which was rather a heavy matter, also to alter all the unpaid and unclaimed dividend dockets that had accumulated for 20 or 30 years. Those had all to be altered, no matter how small their amounts. Every one of those had to be altered. I am only speaking of the labour of it. Of course there was no difficulty in it that could not be overcome. It was all done, and done correctly, I believe.

1905. Of course it had to be done then once for all?—Yes, and there was a full half year to do it in, in the case of the funds. It was more difficult to arrange the accounts current, of course, but by good management, by commencing some weeks beforehand, balancing every account, and bringing it down in British currency, closing it every night, and keeping it balanced (which very often necessitated the clerks sitting up at night), we were able to manage everything. There was no difficulty as regards that, nor was there any public inconvenience in that respect.

1906. The effect of the change was to raise the value of the nominal currency, and that would have the effect, would it not, of diminishing the apparent sum due to all persons who had balances owing to them?—Yes, of course it would; and persons who were not capable of taking a large view of questions of this kind, particularly persons with small fixed incomes, grumbled a good deal; and persons with small incomes, particularly the labouring classes and the artizans, really did suffer. They found, no doubt, for some time that they could not get more for their 3*d.* or 4*d.* British than they got before for 3*d.* or 4*d.* Irish. Females and others who had small annuities of 50*l.* or 100*l.* a year lost apparently 4*l.* or 8*l.* from it, which was of course a great inconvenience to them. But I should say that within 12 months that all died away. Still the labourers did suffer, for there was a great love for the old shilling, or at least it stuck in the recollection of the peasantry. Their wages were very often contracted for by the shilling; they had a familiar name for it; it was commonly used among the people in marketing; they bought and sold their pigs and calves generally for so many hogs, as they were called, that is, British shillings. Wages were often named by the week at 6*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.* 7*d.*, 8*s.* 8*d.*, or 9*s.* 9*d.* for a labourer, and 10*s.* 10*d.* for an artizan. They could not of course be satisfied with striking off those pence.

1907. In that case a labourer whose wages were 9*s.* 9*d.* would get nine good pennies instead of nine bad ones, would he not?—Exactly. You can conceive that the small dealers, with whom persons of that class are obliged to have their little daily contracts, had rather the advantage of the poor people in the change of currency. But all that passed over, I should say, in a year or so, and things found their natural level.

1908. You do not think that any inconvenience lasted much beyond a year?—No, none whatever; and in this I am only speaking of one particular class, the merchants and retail dealers. A banker was far better off for the change before a month was over. He got through his labour far better than before. In fact we were not properly united as one country till that was done.

1909. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) You stated just now that the premium on the exchange was 18½ per cent. at one time?—Yes.

1910. When was that?—I should say about the year 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815.

1911. Was there any gold coin in circulation in Ireland at that time?—No, none at all; nor was there in England, as you are aware.

1912. The par of exchange was 8⅓?—No, 8¼.

1913. Do you suppose then that that depreciation of which you have spoken arose from a depreciation in the value of the bank note?—I think that it did, mainly.

1913. I mean the Irish bank notes?—Yes; there was a depreciation of the Irish bank note below the English bank note, which was again depreciated below the continental currency. The guineas were bought up. As you probably recollect, by the Act of 1797 they were not to be issued, and there was also an Act against exporting them; but there were bullion dealers who made a good deal of money by purchasing up the guineas. They gave as much as seven shillings premium for them; that is to say, they gave 1*l.* 7*s.* Irish for a guinea.

1915. (*Chairman.*) They gave 1*l.* 7*s.* for a guinea in England; they must have given more than that in Ireland?—I wished to be under the mark in what I stated. No doubt they gave more in Ireland.

1916. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) The 10 per cent. beyond the natural premium you consider to arise from the excessive amount of bank notes that were issued?—Yes, mainly. There might be at some particular moment a great demand, in consequence of what we talk of as the balance of trade, which might affect it. I have been abroad; but as I expected to come here on my way back to Ireland I wrote over to an old friend in Ireland, saying, "If my memory "serves me rightly, the exchange has been as much "as 10 per cent. against Ireland." He writes back to say, "I have passed a bill at seven days at an "exchange of 19 per cent."

1917. The money in circulation in Ireland at that time consisted mainly of bank notes, which were not converted or were not convertible into bullion, did it not?—Yes.

1918. Therefore an excessive issue of those bank notes would depreciate the exchange, and make it more unfavourable to Ireland?—Yes; no doubt it had that effect, though it was not understood at that time, I think, as perfectly as it is now.

1919. (*Mr. Baring.*) Were the bills you were speaking of when you mentioned the exchange of 1813 payable at sight?—No; nobody then drew at sight. The shortest time was seven days at that time. A good seven days bill on a banker in London would command for a long time from 8 to 10 or 11 per cent. over par, which was 8½d.

1920. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) When the alteration in the coin was made, how was the old bank note paid when it came to be paid?—In Bank of Ireland notes of the new currency, or in gold, when there were a number of them, the rest being made up in British silver. A single 1*l.* note coming in was paid by 18*s.* 5½*d.*; that would be paid in silver, of course. If a person brought a number he got in exchange some British notes and the balance in silver. The Bank had the whole management of the matter on behalf of the government, but they were greatly assisted by the commissariat department, whose aid was essentially necessary to transmit the new coins through the country. The Bank had points where they could be changed. We had some branches, but not many at that time.

1921. Before the alteration in the coin was made I suppose an Irish bank note was paid in 20 shillings of the Irish currency?—Yes.

1922. Supposing that an Irish note had not been brought out till the alteration was made in the coin, would it be paid with 20 shillings in the new coin, or with 18*s.* 5½*d.*?—An old note would only get 18*s.* 5½*d.*

1923. An old note was paid in a smaller amount of new coin?—Yes. There are some of those notes in circulation to this day.

1924. (*Chairman.*) Are there some of the old notes out now?—Yes.

1925. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) But a new bank note for 1*l.* would have been paid in 20*s.* in the new money, would it not?—Yes.

1926. An old bank note for 1*l.* would have been paid by 18*s.* 5½*d.*?—Yes, by 18*s.* 5½*d.*

1927. Did much inconvenience arise from that?—No; except that the bank clerks and tellers all lost money in that year very heavily, but the Bank made it up to them.

1928. What means did they adopt to distinguish the old bank note from the new one?—There was a new plate.

1929. Every issuing banker throughout the country

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must have had a new plate?—Certainly. If he chose to be very economical he could alter his old plate, and put in the word "British;" but that would be unfair to those who took notes, I think.

1930. On account of its misleading the public?—Yes.

1931. If any change of that kind was made in this country, such as is proposed in making the new sovereign less than the old one by 2*d.*, do you not consider that it would be necessary that every bank of issue should issue a new form of note, to prevent inconvenience and confusion?—Yes, because the values would be different.

1932. It might be done by the mere date; but that would be hardly sufficient, perhaps?—That would not be safe, either to the public or to the clerks dealing with them.

1933. You think that every bank of issue should issue a new bank note with a different appearance?—I think so. The Bank of Ireland had a great circulation at that time for almost the whole of Ireland; not the whole, for there were a few issuing banks at Belfast. We had upwards of 6,000,000*l.* of notes, a large proportion of them being one pound notes, and we had to cancel the whole of them.

1934. The country bank notes that are now out would of course remain out for many years to come, and would be worth 1*l.* 2*d.* in the new money, if this proposed alteration were made?—Yes.

1935. The new bank notes would be worth 1*l.*?—Yes. Of course that shows the necessity of having a complete alteration in the plate, because otherwise people could not tell one from the other, though the values would be different.

1936. Do you think that that little difference in the value of the two notes would lead to much inconvenience in transacting business with them?—I consider that any change, however small, in our great standard, the pound, would cause a great deal of trouble, inconvenience, and expense, at first. All our contracts of every kind are made in it. Some people may say that 2*d.* is very little, but it is very much to a man who has 100*l.*, 200*l.*, 300*l.*, or 400*l.* to pay, in the case of rents, for instance.

1937. Independently of the difficulty in settling accounts, you would have one sovereign worth 20*s.* and another sovereign worth 1*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* You would have bank notes worth 5*l.* and others worth 5*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* in circulation together?—Yes.

1938. Do you think that any material inconvenience would arise from that?—Yes, I should think so.

1939. It would involve delay in making payments, would it not?—It would give a great deal of trouble, and occasion risk to those who were dealing much with them, but by the new note being perfectly different from the old one the public might be protected from risk.

1940. Still you would have a calculation to make; a man might give you one note worth 5*l.* and another note worth 5*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; he might give you one-half sovereign worth 10*s.* 1*d.*, and another worth 10*s.*; of course it would complicate the payments in coin or notes very much?—Yes; but that would cease by degrees. I should say that the bankers should not be allowed to re-issue the old notes, as the Irish Act would not allow bankers to re-issue the Irish notes after a certain day. I think that is the true way of meeting the difficulty.

1941. (*Chairman.*) You would have the same thing to go through here as you had to go through in Ireland in 1826, all of which was got over in a year?—Yes; but this would be on a larger scale as regards the number of transactions, though not as regards the alteration in value.

1942. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) Prior to 1826, what was the standard of value in Ireland?—The standard of value in Ireland, properly speaking, I may say was the English pound, though it did not circulate there. We were recognized to be 8⅓d per cent. under it.

1943. Was not it rather the English guinea; were there pounds at all at that time?—It might be said so, as regarded their being exchangeable coin, but the guineas never were practically exchangeable from the year 1797, and we had ceased to use the guineas in accounts at all. It is the same thing whether you call the standard a guinea or a pound, seeing that the guinea was precisely a shilling over the pound; as a matter of account I mean.

1944. But the pound then was the English pound in Ireland?—No.

1945. Was not the guinea which circulated in Ireland the English guinea?—We had no guinea in circulation from 1797, but prior to that it was.

1946. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) But the guinea passed for 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* in Ireland, did it not?—Yes.

1947. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) Allow me to read to you an answer of Sir Richard Griffith, given in 1858, before the Decimal Coinage Commission. He was asked "Will you explain to the Commission the nature of the currency that was at that period in circulation," that is, prior to 1826. His answer was. "The currency in circulation consisted of three kinds. The gold and silver had been similar to those of England, namely, guineas, with sixpences, shillings, and half crowns in silver, but the copper coinage was different then, being 13 pence for a British shilling, the weight of 13 pence Irish being equal to 12 pence British. Owing to a deficiency in the gold in circulation, the banks issued notes corresponding to one guinea, to one and half guineas, to two, three, five, ten guineas, &c., and owing to a partial deficiency in the silver currency the country banks as well as shopkeepers and land agents issued notes for small sums in Irish currency, as 6½*d.*, 13*d.*, 1*s.* 7½*d.*, 2*s.* 8½*d.*, &c., being in each case the representation of the silver sixpence, shilling, and half crown. Such a state of things led to so much confusion, that the Bank of Ireland was authorized to issue bank tokens in silver of the value of 5*d.* and 10*d.* Irish currency, while at the same time a small amount of the ordinary British silver shillings and sixpences passed current along with the silver bank tokens. Such was the state of the currency in Ireland in the spring of the year 1826 when the change took place."—I quite agree with that.

1948. (*Mr. Longfield.*) Were notes under 1*l.* legal before 1826?—They were; that is to say, the shopkeepers issued notes for silver. I have myself, as a boy, often got little paper notes for less than 1*l.* I will not say that they were legal up to 1826, but I remember when they were legal.

1949. They were not legal up to 1826, were they; they were abolished by Act of Parliament long before that?—Yes. I think when the 10*d.* and 5*d.* tokens came out, which gave an ample silver coinage, those all disappeared. That was prior to 1826; but still I remember when there were those notes.

1950. There was an Act of Parliament, was there not, against them?—Yes, I think there was.

1951. For 20 years before 1826 there was no such thing as a legal note for less than 1*l.*, was there?—I could not speak to the date. It was in 1805 I think that they ceased to be legal.

1952. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) Is it not the case, judging from this answer of Sir Richard Griffith, that while the Irish penny was but 1½ths of the English penny, the Irish shilling and the English shilling were identical, and that the Irish guinea and the English guinea were identical?—In coin you may say that they were identical. We never had an Irish shilling coined.

1953. But the Irish shilling represented 13 pennies?—Yes; that is the British shilling circulating in Ireland.

1954. The point to which I want to invite your attention is this. Is it not the case, that although the minor coin, the penny, was of a different value, the standard or measure of value was the same in both countries?—Abstractedly I should say the measure of value was the same; but our accounts were all kept in pounds Irish, and every contract made in

pounds in Ireland meant pounds worth only 18*s.* 5½*d.* British. We had no gold coin at all.

1955. Then the effect of the change in 1826 was not to make any violent alteration in the measure of value such as would be involved in making the 1*l.* sterling worth by 2*d.* in the pound less than it is now?—I should think that it had the same effect, but on the smaller scale of Ireland, because the pound that we dealt with, which was only known as our one pound note, was completely changed. The guinea if it appeared, was also changed. When the guineas, afterwards came out from holes and corners they passed for 1*l.* 1*s.* after the assimilation, but they used to be worth 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* in Irish currency.

1956. Was the shilling practically in circulation at all? If I asked for change for a bank note, would there be any chance of the bank clerk giving me a shilling among my change?—No; it was always tenpenny pieces that were used.

1957. The half-crown meant 2*s.* 6*d.* Irish, not British, did it not?—Yes.

1958. It represented three Irish tenpenny pieces?—Yes.

1959. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) When the change was made in Ireland, every debtor or creditor in Ireland at the time had to alter the sum owed in the same way as he would have to do now if our sovereign was altered in value by 2*d.*, had he not?—Clearly he had to alter it, and to a greater extent.

1960. Every creditor paid his debt in English money, instead of in the money he was in the habit of paying in before?—Yes.

1961. That is precisely the same as would happen now if the proposed change were made; you would have to alter the account, and you would pay in a different money?—No doubt contracts of every kind had to be changed.

1962. (*Mr. Smith.*) Was there any very great inconvenience attending that change?—There was a great deal of labour of course imposed upon the Bank of Ireland, particularly, upon whom the management of it fell. It involved the alteration of all their accounts, of the government stock accounts and dividend warrants, and everything of the kind. It imposed a great deal of labour upon us and others, and also some loss; but when once it was over all mercantile people, I think, found a great advantage in it. There was one class that suffered, and that was, as I believe I have already remarked, the artizans and labourers, and the people whose wages were almost all spent in pence. It took some time to get the petty shopkeepers to come down in their prices, and to receive the British coin as of greater value than the old Irish coin; but all that ceased in less than 12 months.

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1963. (*Mr. Longfield.*) In altering the amount of your customers' balances, did you find it necessary to make all the alterations just on the day when the change took place?—No. As well as I recollect (it was not in my peculiar department at the time), we began by balancing the accounts some time before. There are a great mass of what may be called dead accounts, that do not change at all. If they were balanced 10 days before the change came into operation there would be no further alteration in them, and by repeatedly balancing the accounts we brought them down so as to be able to finish the thing in a night at last. I do not think there was a single day lost.

1964. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) What were the coins in use at that time in Ireland?—There were pieces of 2*s.* 6*d.*, pieces of 10*d.*, and pieces of 5*d.*

1965. Were there any gold coins?—No; there were no gold coins.

1966. Then you had no difficulty arising from changing the gold?—No; except the guineas which were in the vaults of the Bank; they were very considerable in amount, and they were transmitted to England.

1967. Did you alter your bank stock proprietors accounts?—Yes; everything, including of course government funds.

1968. And the value of all your securities?—Yes; we altered every account, large and small.

1969. How long was it before those coins which you say were in circulation at the time finally disappeared?—No person would take them at all, I think. After a few months, they were what is called cried down. I cannot tell the last day when they were legal; perhaps the Act mentions it; but there was at all events very ample and extended notice given. Any that did not appear in, I think, about a year or so, were refused payment, and had to be sold as old silver, and when it came to that I do not think the 10*d.* piece was worth more than 7*d.* British.

1970. There was not much difficulty on the part of the government or the Bank in providing new coins to take their place?—No; the Bank of Ireland had sent to them from England nearly 1,000,000*l.* worth of silver coin, which they transmitted through the country, with the aid of the commissariat department, and at the leading stations they exchanged the coin freely.

1971. It must necessarily take a very long time to provide new sovereigns under the present circumstances in this country?—Of course.

1972. Much longer than was required in the case of Ireland?—Yes. In Ireland the amount of new coin required was under 1,000,000*l.*, I think, altogether.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

Tuesday, the 28th April 1868.

PRESENT:

VISCOUNT HALIFAX in the Chair.

The Right Honourable C. P. Villiers, M.P.
The Right Honourable Stephen Cave, M.P.
The Right Honourable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, M.P.
J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.
T. N. Hunt, Esq., (Governor of the Bank of England.)
G. B. Airy, Esq., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal.)
Thomas Graham, Esq., F.R.S. (Master of the Mint.)
C. Rivers Wilson, Esq. (Secretary.)

Walter Bagehot, Esq., examined.

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1973. (*Chairman.*) I believe you are a director of a large joint stock bank in the West of England?—Yes, of Stuckey's Bank.

1973*a*. You are also the editor of the Economist newspaper?—Yes, I am chief editor of the Economist.

1974. Has your attention been directed to the

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subject into which we are inquiring, namely, the establishment of an international coinage?—Yes, I have read a good many of the publications on the subject, and thought a good deal about it.

1975. Have you formed any opinion of your own upon the subject?—I have formed an opinion, such as it is.

1976. Will you state to us what your opinion is?—I think it would be very unfortunate if this country should appear in any degree to obstruct to what has now become a want of the age—a common international coinage—and I think it would be very desirable if it took a leading part in promoting that object. I say so because I think there is no money in the world now which answers the requirements of economical theory, or is what experience has shown to be desirable. I hold that there are three conditions which should be satisfied for a real proper currency. First, that it should be based upon a high gold unit; next, that it should have a decimal division; and next, that it should not be based upon a double standard, but should use silver and copper merely as subsidiary coins, not of intrinsic value but of an artificial value. None of the moneys of the world exactly answer to those conditions at present. The English coinage has a gold unit with subsidiary coins in silver, but it does not possess a decimal division. The French coinage possesses a decimal division, but does not possess a single standard or a high gold unit, nor does the American. I should like to see, if it were possible, as probably it may be by means of this Commission, a step made towards a single coinage of a proper kind, that is to say, answering all those three requirements.

1977. Will you state the advantages which you think would be derived from the introduction of such a coin?—First it would have this advantage, that anybody who read a newspaper in any part of the world would see what the purchasing power of gold was in that part of the world. He would have the first datum in all mercantile transactions ready to his hand. I am quite aware that it would not simplify exchange transactions to the degree which many people suppose. There would still remain the transmission of money from country to country; but the primary element of all mercantile transactions is, the price of commodities in each country; of cotton for example, what amount of gold and silver could be demanded by the possessor of such an amount of cotton. It will still be for the exporter to consider how he is to get his money home when he has sold his cotton, and that is a question which no assimilation of coinage can affect.

1978. Your point, as I understand it, is that such a coinage would simplify in all countries the understanding of the price of articles in other countries?—Yes, it would make a uniform language of value throughout the civilized world.

1979. Is there any other advantage which you think would be derived from it?—Of course all the others would be subordinate advantages which would be derived from that. For instance, bankers would be able to see what the course of trade was likely to be. At present the accounts of the Bank of France are half useless to English bankers in the country; they do not study them at all. Although everybody knows that the bullion reserve in the Bank of France is of very great importance to us, nobody looks at it, because it is in a money that they do not understand. They are aware of course that they can divide by 25, and obtain the result in pounds, but they do not make such a division; it is quite out of their way. And many great changes in the French banking system, such as the recent great increase in the amount in circulation, are quite unknown in England, solely on account of the difference in the money of the two countries.

1980. Are not bankers, with the knowledge they possess of such transactions, able to appreciate an increase in the reserve or the circulation of the Bank of France?—Of course if they made the division they could find it out, but as a matter of fact they do not watch it, on account of the difference in the money.

1981. Do you think that they would watch it more carefully if there was a similarity of coin?—If there was a similarity in the coin of account, if it was in a language they could understand, they would watch it as they watch the Bank of England. They could not help watching it, because it would impress itself upon their minds the moment they read it. But now that they have to go through the process of making a division they do not practically observe it.

1982. Do I rightly understand, then, that your recommendation is not only in favour of the adoption of an international coinage, but of the adoption of identical terms of money of account?—Yes, I regard the coinage as entirely secondary to the money of account, and any simplification in the coinage I should hope would be made with a view to an ultimate, if not an immediate, identity of the money of account. I should say that the money of account is most important, for this reason, that the actual coin only facilitates a few transactions, the transactions which actually take place, and only a part of those, but the money of account has reference to *possible* transactions, which are innumerable, and therefore any simplification in money of account is inestimably more valuable than a mere simplification of pieces of money.

1983. Have you read the proceedings of the conference which took place in Paris last summer?—Yes, I have read a good portion of them.

1984. Were not their recommendations confined to assimilating coin, or at any rate introducing some one or two coins which would be current in different countries?—Yes, quite so.

1985. Do you think that such a step in itself would be an advantage?—I think that that in itself would be an advantage, but I should be loth to throw away any opportunity of obtaining one money of account, and I own it seems to me that the principal point at present is to endeavour if possible to obtain a single money of account by means of a gold coin of high value, such as the 25-franc piece which has been suggested. The French, as I understand it, offer to coin a 25-franc piece, or it is proposed that they should, of uniform value with one coined in this country.

1986. Assuming the proposal to be that if we reduce the value of our sovereign to that of 25 francs they will coin a 25-franc piece, and the Americans will strike a coin of the same value, would that be in your opinion a considerable step towards the object you think so very desirable?—I own that that is not exactly the form in which I should like to put it. I should like to say to France and to other nations, we will adopt the 25-franc piece and decimalize all our coinage upon that basis if you will do the same. I should like this country to take the initiative, and propose what I consider to be the best system of coinage, not perhaps in the hope that it would be adopted to-morrow or the next day, but in the hope that, being founded on right principles, it would before long become the money of the civilized world. I should propose to adopt the 25-franc piece, and to decimalize our coinage with that view.

1987. I must inform you that we do not consider that we are empowered to inquire into the decimal system, and we have rather avoided it because it somewhat complicates our inquiry?—I was only stating that as one of the requisites of a good money of account, namely, that it should be a decimal system.

1988. I wish to have your opinion upon the step which it is within our power to recommend, accompanied with whatever reasons you like to give, but without necessarily involving the consideration of the decimal system?—The point I wish particularly to make before the Commission is the importance of obtaining a uniform money of account throughout the civilized world, and of doing that by means of the 25-franc piece, as that has been the coin offered by France, and as it seems to be acceptable in America also. I do not know

whether I should consider the other of sufficient importance to make the change for, if it stood by itself; I believe I should not.

1989. Would it in your opinion be desirable to adopt the 25-franc piece, leaving for future consideration the adoption of a money of account on a decimal system?—I do not wish to complicate it with the decimal system necessarily, but I should wish to say to France, to America, and to the other nations which have come into this convention, that we will adopt the 25-franc piece as our unit of account in place of the sovereign if they will do the same. Whether or not the coinage should afterwards be framed upon the decimal system is a matter I should not wish to give an opinion upon now, but I should regard the unit of account as something of primary importance.

1990. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Your proposition would affect the whole of the commercial world, would it not? You do not make any suggestion to be adopted by this country in particular?—I make this suggestion, that we shall adopt the 25-franc piece.

1991. That we should have a new coin?—That we should have a new coin of the value of 25 francs, as that appears to be an acceptable coin to the rest of the civilized world, and that we should make the rest of our monetary system conform to that, upon the condition that the French and other nations who seem disposed to come into this convention will do the same.

1992. (*Chairman.*) You contemplate any arrangement we should make as only part of a general arrangement to be effected among the commercial countries of the world generally?—Yes, and with a view to the adoption of a general money of account.

1993. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Did I rightly understand you to say that it entirely depended upon this country whether it was adopted by other countries or not, and that they were ready for it? I thought that I collected something like that assumption from what you said just now.—I understand the proposal that has been made to be that the French should coin a 25-franc piece if we would alter the value of the sovereign to meet it. I should be disposed to reply to that, "We will adopt the 25-franc piece for our unit of account if other nations will do the same," and to throw that out as our monetary policy for some time to come. I do not expect it to be adopted to-morrow or the next day, but I should like this country to take the lead in bringing about a uniformity of money of account, which appears to me to be one of the great wants of the commercial world, and of far more importance than the mere uniformity of coin, which is only of importance to travellers.

1994. (*Mr. Smith.*) Are you aware that France has already taken the lead in a uniformity of coinage and of money of account, and that therefore it is too late for us to begin the movement?—I do not consider that it is too late, because the French coinage is not such a coinage or such a money of account as it is desirable for the civilized world to adopt. Their coinage is based upon a double standard, and the franc is too low a unit I consider for commercial purposes. It is far inferior as a unit of account to the sovereign, and I should esteem it a monetary misfortune if the franc was made the unit of the civilized world. I think it would be a retrograde movement to adopt the French system. I wish this country to take the lead in an onward movement in favour of a monetary system in which a high gold unit shall be the predominating feature.

1995. (*Mr. Cave.*) You would ask the Americans to leave off calculating by dollars, and to calculate by the half-eagle or the reformed half-eagle?—Yes, I should wish to see one system of money of account throughout the civilized world. Just as there is one system of numerals there should be one system of moneys.

1996. (*Mr. Smith.*) Do you think it probable that as there already exists a convention embracing about 100,000,000 of people adopting the French system, those countries which are comprised in that convention would be induced to alter a system which they have found so convenient to themselves?—I do not think it impossible that the unit I advocate might be established by common consent, not of course immediately, but in course of time. It must be considered that the convention of which you speak is quite new, that the franc itself is not very many years old (it is only some 70 or 80 years old), that the sovereign is a much more important commercial coin even now than the franc, and that the American dollar is also more important than the franc. For the sake of assimilating their coinage to the sovereign and the dollar, I should think that the nations who now use the franc would do well to adopt a new system which all nations could use.

1997. But on the score of antiquity the sovereign is not so old as the franc, is it?—That I concede; but still it is so much more convenient as being a high gold unit, that I consider it is to be preferred upon that ground.

1998. You assume that a money of account based upon the sovereign would be more useful and more satisfactory to the world than the one founded on the franc?—Yes, a high gold unit is more suitable to a period of large transactions in commerce than a small unit like the franc. It is better adapted to transactions of large extent.

1999. But does it follow that the unit of a franc is necessary in a system of uniform moneys?—Not at all. I should wish to see a high gold unit with a decimal division.

2000. Have you seen the report of the Master of the Mint of the Conference at Paris?—Yes, I have seen the report of the Conference.

2001. (*Mr. Villiers.*) The Paris Conference did recommend the abandonment of the franc, I think. I do not know whether you have seen an account of their proceedings?—Did they recommend the abandonment of the franc as the money of account?

2002. I think they proposed to substitute five francs, did they not?—The same objection would still be applicable to that, because it would be so much lower than the sovereign that it would not meet my views.

2003. I think you are only stating your opinion in the abstract of what would be the most useful and convenient to the civilized world, supposing you were to begin again without reference to what exists?—I go further than that. I have stated what I think is the object to be aimed at by this country in its monetary policy. I do not think, unless you are agreed upon the end in view, that you can well consider the steps to be taken. Unless you have decided where you are going ultimately, it is not of much use considering what steps you are to take next. An alteration of our monetary system will be a matter of vast difficulty, and a thing that you can only do once or twice—perhaps only once in the history of the country,—and you ought to act with very great deliberation, and see that you secure all the advantages which can be secured by it before you make the change.

2004. (*Mr. Smith.*) Would there not be a great disadvantage in adopting so high a unit as 25 francs with regard to its subdivision and the calculation of the subsidiary coins?—I should doubt that. It would give an opportunity for introducing the system of the pound and mil, that is, the decimal system, into this country, which has been so much talked of, and has been generally considered acceptable.

2005. Are you aware that the pound and mil system involves vulgar fractions?—The pound and mil system involves some amount of vulgar fractions certainly, but I should be prepared to say that it is as good a system as could be adopted.

2006. You think that vulgar fractions are preferable to decimal fractions, do you?—No, certainly not.

2007. Can you have the pound and mil system without vulgar fractions?—Yes, you could, I suppose. I do not exactly know what the question refers to,

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because you can have a high gold unit, such as the 25-franc piece, the tenth of that, the hundredth of that, and the thousandth of that, without any vulgar fractions at all.

2008. Do you not know that the greater part of the transactions of mankind are in very small sums?—Yes.

2009. And involving fractions of sums?—Yes. I suppose that would be so, whatever the unit was.

2010. Have you paid attention to that part of the question?—I do not know that I have paid any particular attention to it recently.

2011. Is it not a very important part of the question?—I suppose it is, but it never has occurred to me that that difficulty had more reference to one system of moneys of account than to another.

2012. Do you think that if you have not paid attention to that which is a very important part of the question you are able to give a very decided opinion as to the adoption of the 25-franc piece?—Of course my opinion would be subject to anything I have neglected in the consideration of the subject, but the present inclination of my mind is to the opinion that you could with so high a unit as that, by means of the decimal system, obtain a sufficient number of subsidiary coins, and that the vulgar fractions would be much the same upon any system.

2013. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Do you not mean that it would be more simple and intelligible to say that you owe a person 100*l.* than to say that you owe him 2,000*s.*?—Yes, that is exactly what I mean.

2014. And if you owe a man 1,000*l.* it would be more simple and intelligible to express that sum as 1,000*l.* than as 20,000*s.*?—Yes.

2015. And at the same time the 1*l.* is not so large a unit as to make the subdivision inconvenient for small operations?—Yes, that is exactly what I mean.

2016. (*Mr. Smith.*) The Governor of the Bank has asked you whether it would not be easier to say 1,000*l.* than to say 20,000*s.*, but supposing you said 2,500 ducats, there would be the same number of figures there as there are in 1,000*l.*, would there not?—I should like to see the smallest number of figures and the smallest number of words used.

2017. The number of figures would be the same; would there not be an advantage in adopting a system which would enable you to have a decimal division of a very small fraction and which had the same number of figures?—It could not have the same number of figures, I suppose, to denote the same value. I think I hardly follow your question.

2018. A ducat would be 100*d.*, consequently 100*l.* would be 240 ducats?—Yes.

2019. There is the same number of figures in 240 as there is in 100?—Yes; but if you came to write it as a continuous sum of money the thing would be different.

2020. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) If it was 20 ducats and 160*s.*, would not that be more than the same number of figures?—It appears to me that the higher the unit the smaller the number of figures must be as a rule. I do not know whether I quite follow the question. For denoting the same value I should have thought myself that it must be so.

2021. (*Mr. Cave.*) Generally you think that the proposition of altering one coin and leaving the money of account as it stands is one that would not be worth the risk of great inconvenience?—Not of itself, but with a view to obtaining a future money of account it would be well worth considering.

2022. Do you think that this bare proposition of adopting one uniform coin in each country would lead to the adoption of an identical money of account?—I should think it very dubious indeed whether it would. I should like to make it a condition of this country adopting the 25-franc piece, and making it the unit of account, that other nations should do the same.

2023. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) You would not do it unless they consented to this further arrangement?—Not unless they consented to this further arrangement; that would be my view. I think we should do it with a view to establishing an identical unit of account of high value throughout the civilized world, and, if they would come into that policy, we should adopt what they propose.

2024. (*Mr. Cave.*) Do you consider that there would be considerable inconvenience caused by adopting this proposition?—Yes, a very great inconvenience, which only ought to be surmounted for the sake of a great object.

2025. (*Chairman.*) The change proposed would render it necessary to reduce the gold in the sovereign to the same quantity of fine gold as is contained in the 25-franc piece?—Yes.

2026. Would not that be in round numbers reducing it to the extent of about 2*d.*?—Yes.

2027. Do you conceive that there would be great inconvenience in doing that?—There would be inconvenience of great magnitude I should consider, because you would have to alter every fraction of account. Of course it would not only involve the alteration of the sovereign by 2*d.*, but sums of shillings and a sixpence would also have to be altered. If a person was entitled to be paid 16*s.* 4*d.*, that sum would have to be altered in proportion.

2028. It would be an operation to be performed once for all, would it not?—Yes; but still it would be an operation of very considerable magnitude, and there would be a further difficulty in the recurring payments, as I may call them, the bridge tolls, the railway fares, the tax payments, and so on, all of which would have to be adjusted, and would involve a considerable transfer of property of one kind and another. It would also be a very considerable interference with the habits of persons using money, which ought not to be made without a very considerable advantage in view.

2029. Do you consider the advantages of introducing a uniform coin, namely, the 25-franc piece, more than sufficient to counterbalance the inconvenience which you anticipate?—Not unless it is to be made the foundation of a money of account. If it is, I consider it well worth that inconvenience and much more, but not otherwise.

2030. Do you mean by a money of account a money of account universally adopted throughout the commercial nations?—Yes, or likely to be so. If France and America would say that they would take steps to adopt that system I should be prepared to recommend the change.

2031. But not otherwise?—Not otherwise.

2032. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Would you propose to designate the new coin by the same name as that we have at present as a sovereign?—I think it would be better to change the name, for many reasons. In the first place I think France would be more likely to adopt any other name than the English name, and also for many other reasons it would be better to have some easy mode of marking which coin you were speaking of.

2033. Have you considered what process would be necessary in order to carry out your plan; for instance, would it be necessary to call in all the present coins, that is to say, the sovereigns, for the purpose of issuing the new coin, or could they exist together?—I think their coexistence would be very dangerous, and likely to lead to a great deal of confusion.

2034. The confusion would be in existing accounts, would it not?—You would have the two coins on the banker's counter together, which would be a matter leading to great errors and inconvenience; cashiers would not know what to make of the two.

2035. If a new coin is issued according to your recommendation, not having the same value as that in which accounts have been estimated before, do you think it would be necessary to begin by recalling or drawing in all the old sovereigns, that is to say, the former coin?—I think that would be better, for this reason, if the two coins long circulated together, the amount of confusion arising from having two gold pieces so near to one another, both in appearance and

in value, would be very great. The florin and the half-crown now give rise to very considerable inconvenience.

2036. It would only endure for a certain time, would it not, because they would only be in circulation together for a limited time?—It would endure as long as the two coins coexisted, because the blunders would arise from there being two coins in circulation, which might be confounded from their nearness in value, and their similarity in appearance.

2037. One of the inconveniences which you anticipate from the change would be, would it not, that you would have to adjust every existing account?—Yes, you would have to adjust every existing account, and to call in the existing money, not only in this country, but in France and in America.

2038. That has been done before in other countries, I believe. It was shown the other day, here, that it was done in Ireland without any great inconvenience.—Yes, it could be done, but it would be worth while to do it only for a great object. The object must be sufficient to justify it.

2039. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) The inconvenience would be confined to the settlement of transactions already entered into; there would be no inconvenience in future with regard to new transactions, would there?—The inconvenience arising from the change would be confined to transactions already entered into; but I understood Mr. Villiers to ask me as to the coexistence of the two coins as coins; that would lead to blunders at the counter among the cashiers, and persons counting coin rapidly.

2040. Would you not have to issue a new bank note in the country to distinguish between the bank note which was payable in the old coin, and the bank note which was payable in the new coin?—That had not occurred to me; but I suppose it would be necessary. The true answer would be this, that the old bank note would continue to be payable in sovereigns.

2041. As long as the old bank note remained out, it would be worth 1*l.* and 2*d.* of the new money, would it not?—Yes.

2042. It would not be desirable to continue that any longer, therefore you would require a new bank note, which should correspond to the new coin?—Yes, quite so.

2043. Therefore you would have two kinds of bank notes circulating together very nearly alike, as well as two coins circulating together very nearly alike?—Yes, of course, that would be a reason for calling in the old coins as quickly as possible.

2044. And for calling in the old bank notes?—Yes; I was going to say and for calling in the old bank notes as quickly as possible too.

2045. (*Mr. Villiers.*) You contemplate, I suppose, making this new coin a legal tender throughout all the states which are parties to the convention?—Yes.

2046. (*Mr. Smith.*) I think you said that the change from our present system to the adoption of the 25-franc piece would be attended with very serious inconvenience?—Yes.

2047. Would not a change from the system existing amongst those nations who form the convention, comprising about 100 millions of people, be also attended with great inconvenience?—No doubt it would be attended with very great inconvenience.

2048. Do you think that it is at all probable, seeing the inconvenience which would attend the change amongst so large a population, that they would make a change which would involve their being obliged to adopt vulgar fractions instead of decimal fractions which they now have?—I think that if you are supposing it to be admitted that a high gold unit is the best basis for a currency, we might trust to the course of argument and discussion in the present enlightened period of the world for obtaining the concurrence of all nations in that view. The inconvenience attending any change would be very great, and I may be permitted to say that I do not think the people of this country would change the sovereign unless some great idea was put before them. I do not myself think that it would be possible to obtain a change in the sovereign merely for the sake of the convenience of travellers, or for any object which is not capable of being shown by argument to be of great value, and capable of being so shown, not only to persons who are likely to move about in foreign countries, but to persons resident here.

2049. My question was not directed to what the people of this country might think, but to what the people of the countries comprised in the convention would think, and what views they would take of a change in their system?—Of course they would at first be indisposed to it, but when they came to see that it was the natural language of large mercantile transactions, I think they would see the advantage of it.

2050. You think that it only concerns those who have large mercantile transactions?—I think that a coinage ought to be suitable to large mercantile transactions undoubtedly.

2051. Does not the mass of every nation compose the working classes and the lower classes?—Yes, quite so.

2052. Are not their transactions all in small sums?—Yes.

2053. Then they, at all events, would not be interested in this system, the advantage of which is confined to large transactions?—I do not suppose that to the working classes in any country it makes very much difference what the system is.

2054. Does not it make a difference to them whether or not they have coins with a decimal division, and of the very same denomination they have been accustomed to?—They should always have coins suitable to their purpose, that is to say, suitable to the values in which they have to deal, but I should apprehend that the decimal coinage was, with reference to the working classes themselves, a matter of very small importance; perhaps to them the duodecimal system might have advantages.

2055-6. Are you aware that they have a decimal system of accounts in all the countries composing the convention, and that therefore vulgar fractions are unnecessary?—With respect to the working classes, I do not know that that is of very great importance, because, having to calculate in their heads, and not by means of figures on paper, a decimal division is not so important to them.

2057. Are not decimal fractions more easily calculated by the head than vulgar fractions?—Not than a duodecimal coinage.

2058. Then do you recommend a duodecimal coinage?—No; I recommend certainly a decimal coinage.

2059. Then if you recommend a decimal coinage, is it not more easy to calculate decimal fractions by the head than to calculate vulgar fractions by the head?—When they are written down on paper, decimal fractions are more easy to calculate.

2060. You were speaking of "by the head"?—Mentally I do not think there is much difference.

2061. Do you think, then, that it is likely that those people will change from decimal to vulgar fractions?—I doubt if vulgar fractions are necessary to the extent you suppose.

2062. Are not vulgar fractions necessary in England now?—No doubt, to some extent they are.

2063. Is not there hardly a transaction in business for which vulgar fractions are not used in the calculation of prices?—Yes; no doubt that is the case.

2064. Take the price of cotton; do you not see it quoted in eighths—three eighths, five eighths, seven eighths, and so forth?—Yes.

2065. And are not the funds quoted in the same manner?—Yes, but I do not think that there is any very great harm in that of itself. When calculations have to be made upon paper, then I have no doubt the decimal system is more advantageous, but I do not know that it is otherwise.

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2066. (*Mr. Cave.*) When you say that you wish to see the same money of account adopted by all countries, do you mean a single coin, a single representative of value, such as we have been talking about, or do you mean that all other countries should adopt the same component parts?—I should like to see the same money of account adopted, which would involve necessarily that the principal component parts should be the same. Some subsidiary coins might be found necessary in one country which were not found necessary in another.

2067. Do you think that it would be of advantage to obtain the same money of account with regard to the gold unit, without getting the subsidiary coins the same?—That would be a secondary advantage, no doubt. It would be a considerable advantage, because it would lead to the adoption probably of uniformity in the subsidiary coins also.

2068. Then you would be satisfied to adopt this proposed gold unit if it was made also the unit of account?—Yes, I should be satisfied with that as a preliminary measure.

2069. (*Baron Rothschild.*) Do you think it would be possible even then for all countries to keep their accounts in the same manner, unless the weights and measures were also similar?—I dare say it might lead ultimately to the weights and measures being made similar also.

2070. The one is not possible without the other, is it?—I should think it would be possible to do it with money only. The amount of convenience would be another question.

2071. To get the advantage of it in commercial transactions it would be essential, would it not, to assimilate the weights and measures?—Of course it would be very desirable that they should have some relation the one to the other, but I do not consider that it would be essential.

2072. (*Mr. Baring.*) Am I right in understanding that your opinion is that, unless the new coin was made the common basis of accounts, the advantage of the introduction of the proposed 25-franc piece would not compensate for the difficulties and disadvantages which would result from the change?—I think it would not; but still I should be very sorry to see this country reject the proposition simply and not say that they would be ready to adopt it or to take steps to adopt it if it were made the money of account. I think it would be a matter of grave regret that this country, which has been forward in adopting the true principles of monetary policy in other matters, should appear to be behindhand in this, and should appear to obstruct what is the natural course of events. I should like to make a counter proposition for founding a universal international coinage upon true principles.

2073. Would your idea be that we should make the adoption of this new coin as a money of account a sine quâ non of our assent or not?—I think it should be made a sine quâ non of our assent, leaving, as was suggested, the subsidiary coins to be settled afterwards. The gold unit should be made the superior unit of account and the money of account in that sense.

2074. (*Mr. Hankey.*) Do you think that the fact of the proposal to diminish the gold in our sovereign by 2*d.* or thereabouts, by making it weigh one grain less than it did before, would be of sufficient importance in the whole affairs of the country to render it necessary for our Government to make a general arrangement with respect to all transactions between debtor and creditor in this country?—Yes; I am afraid that it would. I think you could not have two sovereigns together of different weights.

2075. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Do you not consider that it would be absolutely necessary that the same weight of fine gold should be paid to a person in future as was due to him before the alteration?—I am not sure that that is necessary. It is possible that the Government might think it advantageous to make a charge of seignorage, for example; but subject to the question of seignorage I should think it quite essential.

2076. But if a person is now entitled to a sovereign with 113 grains of fine gold in it, made without any charge to him for making it, would he not be injured by receiving one containing 112 grains?—I am not prepared to say that he would, supposing that an equivalent charge of seignorage were made.

2077. With regard to future transactions, of course you might accommodate your transactions to whatever money you were to be paid in; but with regard to the past, do you imagine that a person who is now entitled to a sovereign containing 113 grains of gold would be paid equally by a sovereign containing 112 grains?—If the sovereign containing 112 grains went as far in the purchase of commodities he would be quite as well off.

2078. Do you think it would go as far?—I am not prepared to say what I would practically recommend; that would involve many considerations; but I can imagine a state of things in which, if a charge for seignorage was made, the new sovereign would go as far as the old one.

2079. Can you imagine it possible that the standard of value might be bushels of corn?—Yes; I can imagine that.

2080. If the bushel of corn in which a bank note was to be paid contained 60 lbs. of corn, and the Government altered the bushel, and said that in future it should only contain 50 lbs., do you think that a person receiving the new bushel of 50 lbs. would be in the same position as when he received 60 lbs.?—Supposing that the new bushel of corn went as far in the purchase of cloth and cotton he would be in the same position.

2081. Do you suppose that it would purchase the same quantity of cloth or cotton?—I can conceive cases in which it might. I assume that the bushel of corn used as a currency is authenticated to be a true bushel by the Government.

2082. It might pay a debt equally in consequence of that authentication by the Government, but do you imagine that the smaller quantity of corn would buy the same quantity of cloth?—I only say "if it "did."

2083. But do you think it would?—I can conceive it possible, supposing the bushel of corn which was used as currency was authenticated in some way by the Government, just as our present currency is authenticated by a stamp.

2084. Are you aware that tithes are now estimated in bushels of corn, and the value of these bushels of corn paid in money?—Yes.

2085. If the Government were to alter that law, and to say "a bushel of corn has been 60 lbs., hence-"forth it shall be 50 lbs., you shall receive the same "number of bushels and be paid by the value of the "bushel," do you think that you would receive the same sum as before?—I think, if the bushel of corn which was used as currency was so used because it was authenticated, in some way, to be of that quantity by the Government, and the Government began to make a charge for authenticating it, it is possible that the corn might be of more value than it was before. If, instead of having it authenticated gratis, you changed your policy, and began to charge for authentication, I think that the new authenticated bushel might be of more value than 50 lbs. of corn would have been formerly.

2086. How would a person be circumstanced who was entitled to an old bushel, and was paid by a new bushel?—If he got the same quantity of commodities, the same quantity of cotton or cloth in exchange for it, he would suffer no disadvantage.

2087. Do you think that the person who sold the cloth would like to take a smaller number of pounds of corn for it?—I think what he would look to, would be the authentication by the Government stamp.

2088. Would not the number of bushels of corn in the country of that new weight be increased in number?—I think if a new charge for authentication

were made equivalent to the reduction in the intrinsic value of the corn, its command, that is to say, its purchasing power, over other commodities might still be the same.

2089. Where that law extended, it might be the same, but how would it be when you transacted business with any other country where that law did not prevail?—Wherever coin circulates only at its intrinsic value, as bullion, of course it would have no effect.

2090. There the man who held it would be a loser?—Yes, he would be a loser, no doubt.

2091. (*Mr. Villiers.*) There is no real value in the stamp of the Government, is there?—It is merely as an authentication to the holder, of the metal he possesses.

2092. He only values what he possesses according to what it will fetch, and the authority of the Government cannot give it a value in addition to its intrinsic value, can it?—The cost of verification, I should say, was a part of the intrinsic value of a sovereign.

2093. Why should not we have tokens of no intrinsic value, if the authority of the Government is sufficient to give a value to them?—I did not say that it was sufficient. I said that it was a necessary part of the value. The Government now verify gratuitously the amount of metal in a sovereign. If they made a charge for verifying it, I say it might be raised in value equivalent to the amount of the charge.

2094. Surely the worth of the standard of value, that is, of gold, as currency is, that it has a real value of its own?—That is the reason why it was selected, no doubt.

2095. But its exchangeable value cannot be affected by any manipulation of the Government, can it?—I should be disposed to think that if the Government made a charge of seignorage it would affect the exchangeable value.

2096. After it had been authenticated by the Government, you might have the coin melted down, and it would not then have an exchangeable value greater than it really possessed as bullion, would it?—It would not as bullion exchange for more, of course; but when it possessed the stamp of authentication, I say it would possess a greater value equivalent to the charge made for that authentication.

2097. You would compel somebody to take the coin because the Government required him to do so, or certified that he ought to take it?—No; I should say that the authentication was something which the Government were entitled to charge for if they chose.

2098. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Admitting that the simple act of coinage adds to the value of the 113 grains of gold, the person who is entitled to the 113 grains of gold is also entitled, according to the present law, to the coinage, so that after the alteration he would have the coinage which he has now, but he would have 112 grains instead of 113 grains; therefore, really the only difference would be the abstraction of one grain of gold; would not that be the whole difference?—I think that if the Government made a charge of seignorage, there would be fewer sovereigns coined, and on that ground they would have a greater exchangeable value. The persons who now bring bullion to be coined do so on account of some operation for which they obtain the ordinary rate of profit. If an additional charge were made, they must be compensated in some way by the additional value of the sovereign.

2099. But they have that already, the sovereign contains the seignorage already?—I should say that if a man brought bullion to the Mint to be coined in order that he might purchase cotton, he did so with a view to obtain a certain rate of profit. If a charge, say of a shilling, is made, that shilling must be compensated to him, and that can only be compensated to him by the sovereign being able to purchase more cotton.

2100. Does it not exist already?—The charge is not made now.

2101. It is not paid by him, but it is paid by somebody?—The charge is not made to him; it does not come out of his pocket.

2102. Still there it is; if the mere coining is worth anything he is in possession of that advantage, because it has been done for him at somebody's charge, it does not matter whose?—If it is done gratuitously it does not affect the value I apprehend. Any process of manufacture which is not paid for out of the pocket of the capitalist does not affect the value of the article produced.

2103. The imposition of a seignorage would make a difference to the person who paid for it, but it would not make a difference to the person who received the sovereign, would it?—A part of the cost of production is now economized by the charity of the Government. If the Government did any other process of manufacture gratuitously, I think it would lessen the value of the article so produced.

2104. (*Mr. Villiers.*) But in this case the Government claims a monopoly, does it not, of coinage, and every person requiring his bullion to be coined must send it to the Mint, and be at their mercy for getting the coin, and he loses the interest of his money during the time the Mint are coining it; therefore it is not wholly gratuitous?—That is equivalent to a slight charge of seignorage. I consider that in that manner the manufacture of sovereigns is not quite gratuitous, and that it is checked in the same manner though not to the same degree as it would be by a high charge of seignorage.

2105. Have you taken into consideration that it would be necessary in order to carry out your scheme of a uniform coin circulating in what you term the civilized states of the world, that they must all coin under the same circumstances because you propose to make the coin a legal tender in the different countries?—Yes, I propose to make the coin a legal tender in the countries of the Convention.

2106. Then those coins must be all coined under the same circumstances, and not gratuitously in one state and subject to a charge in another?—Yes, there must be a common system of coinage, no doubt; that would be part of the arrangement.

2107. Have you considered whether that would be attended with a good deal of difficulty?—Everything of the kind is attended with difficulty, but I consider that for a great object affecting the whole civilized world it would be possible to overcome that difficulty. If it would be possible to overcome the difficulty of a change in the coins circulating all over the various countries, I think the manufacture of the coin is a smaller difficulty, which might be easily conquered.

2108. You do not consider that that inconvenience would be so great as to render your scheme impracticable?—By no means. I think it certainly would not.

2109. You have taken into consideration, for instance, that the wear and tear of the coin might be much greater in one country than in another, and that the one country might compel the other to take the coin so worn?—I should doubt if the wear and tear of coins was much greater as a fact in one country than in another.

2110. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) I believe that in Paris a person who wishes to have his gold coined pays for it?—Yes.

2111. But in England he does not?—No.

2112. Do you think that the same weight of fine gold is more valuable in Paris than it is in London?—I think to the extent of the charge of seignorage there would be likely to be fewer coins made, and therefore those coins would be more valuable.

2113. (*Mr. Baring.*) Do I rightly understand you to say that supposing I owed you a certain sum of money, payable in coins of a specified weight of gold, if I offered you coins containing much less gold you would be equally satisfied with them, provided they were a legal tender?—I should certainly not be satisfied unless they went equally far in the purchase

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of commodities. If the new coin would buy as many things as the old I consider that I ought to be satisfied.

2114. To what extent do you think you can reduce the amount of gold in the sovereign to make it exchangeable for an equal amount of commodities with the present sovereign?—I am not prepared to say that I should recommend a seignorage being charged. I only mentioned the subject in relation to a question which was asked me before. I am not prepared to say exactly whether I think there ought to be a seignorage or not upon the one uniform coin which I propose to establish. I do not think the subject has yet arrived at that stage.

2115. (*Mr. Hankey.*) Do I rightly understand that when you stated that if there were a seignorage or charge for coinage the value of the coin need not necessarily be diminished, you meant that so long as an individual could not obtain sovereigns without paying the charge for seignorage he would never apply to have sovereigns unless he thought it was worth his while to pay that amount for it, and unless he thought that he would get in exchange for the gold that he took to the Mint that which would be a full equivalent in value? I mean that supposing he could not obtain a sovereign without paying, I will assume, 6*d.* for it, he would never take gold to the Mint to be coined and lose 6*d.* on every sovereign, unless he thought that that which he obtained in return would secure for him an equal amount of goods, would not that be so?—Yes, quite so.

2116. That is your idea of the matter?—Yes, that is my idea.

2117. And whether it related to corn or gold, it would be the same thing as a matter of principle?—It is a matter of principle entirely.

2118. With regard to the corn which the Governor of the Bank alluded to, if a person could not make use of the bushel of 50 lbs. for paying his debt without taking it to some Government office where it would be weighed and certified, which would cost him the value of the other 10 lbs. which were alluded to, he would in the end, when he got that corn so weighed and certified, be able to pay it away at the same value as the 60 lbs. had before; that is your general idea, is it not?—Yes, that is the general idea, supposing the details to be properly arranged.

2119. So that, whether it was corn or whether it was gold, the same principle would apply, that so long as the Government forbid the circulation of any coin unless it bears their stamp, and make a charge for that stamp, individuals would not apply to have their gold so coined, unless they thought it advantageous to them to do so?—Quite so.

2120. And they would never apply for an amount beyond what was likely to be wanted in the country in which they lived?—Unless it was likely to yield a profit to themselves, I should put it.

2121. They would never apply to such an extent as would be likely to interfere with the exportable value of the coin?—I do not know whether I should be prepared to go as far as that. I am not sure about that. I should say that if the Government made a charge the coin would be so much more valuable within the country than the bullion.

2122. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Supposing this alteration in the sovereign was made, the old sovereign and the new would continue to circulate for some little while, would they not?—Yes.

2123. And you consider that the new sovereign containing 112 grains of gold would be as valuable as the one containing 113 grains, because some new person had paid for coining the smaller one?—I consider that when the old sovereigns were called in it certainly would be so.

2124. Before they were called in do you think that the two sovereigns would be of the same value because some new person had paid for coining the new sovereign?—No; I do not consider that the value of the new coinage would come into operation until the quantity had been reduced.

2125. (*Mr. Hankey.*) Supposing that a new coinage took place, and that the old still remained in existence, would not that be a merely temporary state of things, lasting only until the old coins were all melted and exported?—It would be entirely temporary.

2126. It would be impossible to have two coins circulating in this country for buying and exchanging the same amount of goods, one containing a lesser quantity of gold than the other, would it not?—Perfectly impossible.

2127. Then would not the result naturally be that all the old coin would be melted down and exported in the shape of bullion?—I should try to call in all the old coin as soon as possible, and to have as slight an interval as was practicable.

2128. Would anybody receive in exchange for an old coin of 113 grains a coin of 112 grains if he could sell the coin of 113 grains elsewhere, and get a greater amount of value for it?—No, certainly not; but it will be observed that I did not make the charge of seignorage a necessary part of the international coinage scheme which I proposed. I merely said, in answer to one of the questions which the Governor of the Bank, I think, threw out, that it was conceivable that such a charge might be made with the effect I stated.

2129. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) But will the fact of the charge being paid by one person increase the value of the coin more than its being paid by another?—The critical point to my mind is whether it comes out of the pocket of the capitalist who owns the bullion, or not. If he has to pay for it, I think it increases the value of the sovereign.

2130. Would it make any difference to you who coined it and who paid for the coining of it when you received the money?—No, but I should not be so ready to have bullion coined if I had to pay for it; therefore I should not have so much bullion coined, and therefore the coin would be of greater value.

2131. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Did I rightly understand you to say that two coins of different value could not circulate in the same country? As the question was put to you, I think it was whether it was possible for two gold coins nearly of the same value to circulate at one time?—I understood the question put by Mr. Hankey to me to be upon the supposition that the two coins were both to be legal tender to the same amount.

2132. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Is there any limit to the charge you might make for coinage without depreciating the value of the coin?—Of course there is the great practical difficulty, that you would promote coinage by individuals if the charge was too high. But I suppose there is no limit to the mere theoretical charge which you might make if you limited the quantity sufficiently. You might make a piece of gold circulate far beyond its intrinsic value, just like a bank note, if you limited the quantity.

2133. (*Mr. Baring.*) It would be a token merely in that case?—Yes; it would be just like a greenback. Of course I do not say that that would be advisable.

2134. (*Chairman.*) How would you limit the quantity?—As the quantity of greenbacks is limited, that is to say, by the volition of the Government.

2135. (*Mr. Villiers.*) And by the public faith in its honesty?—Yes.

2136. (*Chairman.*) Do you consider that it is expedient for a government to give a theoretical value to its currency?—Certainly not. No policy could be more inexpedient than that of raising either gold or paper to a theoretical value in that way. I am only saying that it is possible.

2137. Has any rule ever been discovered which answers the purpose of maintaining the value of the currency in the same way as the power of melting and exporting coin does in this country?—Certainly not.

2138. When coin is melted or exported, can you say that at that time it is more valuable than the bullion it contains?—I should say that in this country the coin would certainly go further in the purchase of commodities than the bullion.

2139. When a person finds it to be worth his while to export coin, can it be said that it is more valuable in his hands than the bullion, since its value when exported is only that of bullion?—Certainly not.

2140. The coin is then exactly of the same value as the bullion because it only counts as bullion, when it is sent abroad?—Yes.

2141. If the process of melting down the coin now be resorted to, does not it follow that the holder of the coin thinks it worth his while to incur the expense of melting the coin, whatever that expense may be, in order to convert it into the shape of bullion?—Yes.

2142. Can it then be said that the coin is more valuable than bullion?—It would be less valuable for that purpose, I should say, because he has to go to the expense of melting it.

2143. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Your transactions with foreign countries are subject to an exchange. Supposing the proposed alteration to be made in our coin of account, so that that which is now 1*l.* should be reduced by 2*d.*, corresponding exactly to the 25-franc piece in France, your transactions with France would still be subject to fluctuations in the exchanges, would they not?—Quite so.

2144. And the computation would be very much the same as it is now, I presume?—The computation would take place in an identical money instead of in different moneys.

2145. Still there would be a computation depending upon the state of the exchanges for every transaction, would there not?—I should like to put it in this way, that the purchasing power of gold in different countries is one thing, and the mode of transmitting money to those countries is another. The exchange, I suppose, is the mode in which the precious metals are transmitted from one country to another. The simplest way is by sending the money itself; but very commonly a cheaper way is by purchasing a bill. That is merely a mode of transmission, and that mode of transmission would not be simplified by any change in the unit, though the calculation would of course be simplified.

2146. Did I rightly understand you to say that in the event of our proposing to adopt the sovereign diminished by 2*d.* it should be expected that the French Government should adopt the 25-franc piece as their standard and principal coin?—As their principal unit of account, and I should hope the American Government also.

2147. You do not propose that the French Government should proceed any further in the modification of their coins of account, as, for instance, that the 25 francs should be divided into 100 parts?—I should hope that that would follow. I should look forward to that. I think, if the unit of account was settled, that would necessarily follow; and if I did not think that it would necessarily follow, I should not be prepared to go further, because the unit of account is in my mind the primary matter, and everything else is secondary to it.

2148. Still, although the unit of account is the primary matter, do you not attach considerable importance to a uniformity of the subdivisions?—Almost the same importance. I think the language of value should be as much as possible universal, and if you obtain a uniform unit you would soon obtain uniform subdivisions, I think.

2149. (*Mr. Villiers.*) You mean the language of measures of value?—Yes.

2150. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) Does the bank you are connected with issue notes?—Yes.

2151. Would any inconvenience be produced with regard to the issue of notes and the stamps which are re-issuable, I believe, in your banking transactions, from any change of this kind?—I have not considered the question with respect to the paper currency very minutely. I should suppose if the change were made that, as the Governor of the Bank suggested just now, you would have to distinguish between the notes that were payable in the old coin and those that were payable in the new. You would therefore have to issue a new note for the new coin.

2151*a*. I was asking simply with regard to this circumstance, you would require new stamps upon the notes, would you not?—No; we compound for the stamps, so that the expense would be merely so much more paper.

2152. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) You stated that you thought that the advantage of a similar coin would not in itself be a sufficient inducement to make the proposed change unless you had a greater assimilation of the moneys of account?—Yes; unless it was with a view to that.

2153. Have you heard that some gentlemen who are interested in the manufacturing trade consider the want of such an assimilation a very serious difficulty in the development of their trade with foreign countries?—The gentlemen with whom I have conversed upon the subject do not appear to me to distinguish always between identity of money of account and identity of coin. I think what they really want is an identity of money of account. My belief is that they do not always keep the two ideas apart.

2154. You have heard that they do attribute great importance to the difficulties arising from the present want of assimilation of coinage?—Yes.

2155. Do you think that they magnify those difficulties more than they deserve, or that there is really good foundation for their apprehensions?—I cannot imagine that a person regularly engaged in a trade would be deterred by any such difficulties from opening up that trade. But I think that a uniformity of moneys of account would lead to larger transactions than there will be with two moneys of account.

2156. Those gentlemen think that the change now proposed would tend very much to the extension of our transactions with foreign countries. What is your opinion upon that?—I think that any simplification would tend in that direction. But I do not think that a simplification of coin as opposed to money of account would make much difference in real trade because the invoices would still be made out in different monies.

2157. Do you think it is so desirable to change our coinage unless it extends beyond the assimilation of one coin?—I cannot think that anything but the money of account is of primary importance for commerce. I think the rest is a mere matter of the convenience of travellers. I imagine it is the money in which the invoices are made out, and in which the transactions really take place, that regulates the commercial importance of the step.

2158. Of course the exchanges would be in some degree simplified, but not entirely?—The computation of the exchanges would be essentially simplified, but nothing more.

2159. (*Mr. Smith.*) Is what you mean by a uniformity of money of account that the same expression of money, say in the price of corn, would be understood in Russia, America, France, and all over the world?—Yes, that is what I mean. Any person reading a newspaper from any country should see the same figures and have an instant feeling in his mind of what they meant.

2160. Mere identity of coinage would not effect that, would it?—A mere identity of coinage would not effect that.

2161. Do I rightly understand you to say that you would propose to the nations of the world to adopt the 25-franc piece as the unit of gold?—Yes, on the ground that that is now popular on the continent; not from any particular partiality for that coin.

2162. And did I rightly understand you to say that unless they acceded to that you did not think it would be worth while for this country to make the change?—Yes, quite so.

2163. You are aware that there were 20 nations assembled by their representatives in Paris last year to consider this question, and that there was a proposition that they should be called together again.

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Supposing they were called together again, and were to say, "We will not adopt this 25-franc piece as the "unit of gold, but we will adopt the 10-franc piece, "which will secure the object which we all wish to "secure, namely, a uniformity of the money of "account in all countries," would you refuse to adopt that?—No, I think I would not refuse it, but I would try to get the 25-franc piece adopted.

2164–5. You would not say that you would refuse it?—No, I would struggle for the 25-franc piece on account of its being a higher unit of value. I might accept the 10-franc piece at last if I could not get the 25-franc piece, but I should not be inclined to tell foreign countries that I would accept the 10-franc piece, because then of course the negotiation as to the 25-franc piece would be at an end.

2166. Would not the advantage of securing a uniform money of account all over the world counterbalance all minor objections in your view?—A monetary system based upon the 10-franc piece would of course be different from its being based upon the franc. I consider that the franc is too low a unit. I should struggle hard for the 25-franc piece, I own.

2167. You would not give up so great an object for the sake of having the 25-franc piece instead of the 10-franc piece?—No, I would not give it up, but I should be reluctant to take the 10-franc piece. I should try for the best coin I could get. I know I am proposing what is Utopian, but still I must say that I think if this country was forward in the matter, and proposed great principles, they might be carried out in time. It may take a long time first; still in our time great things have been done, and this may be done too.

2168. (*Mr. Villiers.*) What is the value of a dollar, is it exactly five francs?—Not exactly I believe, but I am not practically conversant with dollars.

2169. Is there any coin now circulating in gold in America which corresponds with the sovereign or the napoleon?—There is nothing I think exactly corresponding, but I am not practically conversant with American currency.

2170. You do not know what half an eagle is?—I should not like to give evidence before the Commission upon that subject.

2171. The state of the currency in the different countries referred to would require rearrangement in each, would it not?—Yes.

2172. With the same inconveniences in each which you have shadowed out in this country?—Yes, with the same inconveniences in each country, which are very great.

The witness withdrew.

S. Brown, Esq.

SAMUEL BROWN, Esq., examined.

2173. (*Chairman.*) I believe you are the President of the Institute of Actuaries?—I am.

2174. Have you turned your attention to the subject into which we are inquiring, the possibility and advisability of establishing a system of international coinage?—I have directed my attention for many years to that subject. I have been a member of the International Decimal Association for many years, and it has formed one of the subjects of debate at different times in that society.

2175. Have you formed an opinion yourself on the subject?—I have, a very decided opinion.

2176. Will you state what that opinion is?—My opinion is that there should be an international coinage, that one unit should be taken by all nations, and that the advantages thereby secured will be greater than by having many systems of different units for different nations. I think that one unit should be agreed to by all nations.

2177. That of course would require the previous consent of all the great commercial nations?—Just so.

2178. Has your attention been called to the proceedings of what is commonly called the Diplomatic Conference that sat at Paris in the course of last summer upon the subject of international coinage?—Yes, I have read the report of it.

2179. Have you considered the proposal which was made there of introducing an international coin or coins which should be multiples of the 5-franc piece?—I have.

2180. What is your opinion on that proposal?—I consider that the multiples of the 5 francs would bring in so many different systems that, considering the inconveniences of the change would be so great, it would be scarcely worth having.

2181. Do you attach any value to the proposal of having one international coin of the value of 25 francs struck in all nations?—No; I attach a value to having one uniform coin of 10 francs as a unit of value.

2182. Will you state why?—In the first place the coin which would be used throughout the commercial world would then represent the same figures of account as are now used by the nations who have joined the Convention of 1865, that is to say, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and since then Greece, the Papal States, and Austria.

2183. Has not Austria agreed to strike a 25-franc piece?—She has agreed to strike a 25-franc piece, but she has not agreed to make a unit of it.

2184. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Have they agreed to make the 10-franc piece the unit?—No, the florin made equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ francs.

2185. (*Mr. Hankey.*) Who have agreed to that?—Austria has.

2186. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) But have the other nations you have mentioned agreed to make the 10-franc piece their unit?—They take a single franc, and to take ten times that would be using the same figures in all commercial language; it would be merely a difference in the position of the decimal point.

2187. (*Chairman.*) So far as they agreed upon any unit, was not that unit the 5-franc piece?—Not as regards those nations who joined the Convention of 1865. They do not profess to alter their unit, which is the single franc. They profess to coin a 5-franc piece as the smallest unit of gold, but not to make it their unit of account.

2188. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) I thought you stated that you preferred the 10-franc piece because you would have the same unit as the other nations have agreed to?—Because it represents the same figures; the same figures would be used in all commercial transactions with the decimal point removed one place. The same figures would be used by nations using either the 1 franc or the 10 francs.

2189. But it would not be the same unit?—That is a matter of no consequence.

2190. (*Chairman.*) Would you recommend then our striking a piece of 10 francs as the unit of account in England?—Decidedly.

2191. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Then you would have to make a calculation, if their unit was one-tenth of ours, would you not?—No calculation would be required; the amount would be evident upon the face of the figures.

2192. You must make a calculation in your own mind?—The one-tenth would require no calculation.

2193. You must reduce it?—It is done by inspection. If you see one set of figures which is ten times the other, the mere removal of the decimal point gives you the result.

2194. Supposing that you do not see them, and that it is in your mind only?—Even then you have no difficulty with ten times the amount; it requires no calculation.

2195. (*Baron Rothschild.*) What amount of Eng-

lish money would the 10-franc piece represent?—An 8*s.* piece. The advantage of this 10-franc piece is that all nations have agreed to a gold coin, and I consider that the smallest unit which could be represented in a gold coin is the 10-franc piece if it is to be in metric figures, that is, to be in the figures of those nations who use the franc.

2196. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) It would be better than having very different coins or very different systems of calculation; but surely it would not be so good as having precisely similar ones?—It would not be as good certainly, but to have the single franc as the unit would be impossible if it was to be in gold. The single franc would be too small a unit. The 5 francs I consider too small a unit, and 5 francs has not the advantage of being represented by the same figures as the nations of the Convention now use, but the 10 francs has.

2197. (*Chairman.*) So far as this country goes, your recommendation would be to give up the pound and sovereign, and to strike a new coin of the value of 8*s.*, which should be the unit of account and currency?—Just so.

2198. Do you think that the country is prepared for so violent a change as that?—I should be willing in the first instance to introduce it as a token till the public were accustomed to it, with permission to use it in any accounts or transactions any one pleased. It should be divided decimally; it should be divided into 100 pence.

2199. Would it not be very inconvenient to have two systems going on at the same time, one based upon the 8*s.* and the other based on the 1*l.* unit?—It would be impossible to make any change in the unit without having the two systems at the same time at first.

2200. (*Mr. Villiers.*) But you calculate upon the old one ceasing?—Yes, certainly, in course of time.

2201. You calculate upon there being such a great convenience in using the new coin that before very long all transactions would take place and all accounts would be kept in it?—Yes; but until the public were accustomed to the use of this 10-franc piece as a circulating coin, its use should be entirely optional, or it should be used as a token; that is to say, it should pass in the same way as silver does, for a tender under a certain amount.

2202. (*Chairman.*) Would you strike a gold coin of the value of $\frac{8}{20}$ths of the sovereign?—I would; it would be very nearly that.

2203. Would you make it a coin possessing intrinsic value as the sovereign does, or would you make it merely a base coin or a token?—I would make it only a token in the first instance.

2204. Then you would not strike it of the value of $\frac{8}{20}$ths of a sovereign?—No; I would strike it of the value of 10 francs. The difference between that and 8*s.* would be proportioned to the 2*d.* on the 25 francs. It would be precisely the same thing, only with a different unit, as the proposition to make the present sovereign only worth 25 francs.

2205. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Therefore your reasoning in that respect would apply to the 25-franc piece just as it does to the 10-franc piece?—Yes, but the advantage of the 10-franc piece is that we have 70,000,000 of people already using it as their unit without any change of figures.

2206. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Do you think that it would be as convenient to have gold coins of about 8*s.* in value as to have them of 20*s.* in value for ordinary use?—The 10-franc piece would take the place of the half-sovereign. You could strike other coins as well as the 10-franc piece if you liked.

2207. I suppose you would have a larger coin representing 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 of those 10-franc pieces?—Eventually I should have a 20-franc piece and a 50-franc piece. The napoleon would eventually pass current all over the different countries of the convention, including England; and the 50-franc piece would be the double eagle of America.

2208. (*Mr. Cave.*) You propose to make an offer to the conference to make the 10 francs the money of account?—Yes, I should propose that a new conference should be called to rediscuss the question whether, instead of fixing a unit of 5 francs and multiples of it, all nations should not agree to one single unit of 10 francs. As every nation must make a change, it would be just as convenient that they should make the change at once to 10 francs as to make a change to 5 francs and multiples of it, and then to have different systems after all.

2209. You would propose the adoption of the 10-franc piece, not only as a coin, but as the money of account?—Yes, both as a coin and as the money of account.

2210. Then the French would have to leave off keeping their accounts in francs and the Americans would have to leave off keeping their accounts in dollars?—The French would not have to leave off anything; precisely the same figures as they use now would be used with the 10-franc unit. The Americans would have to change their dollar, and I believe that they are prepared to do it if England will take the lead. At all the conferences at which the Americans have been represented they have agreed that if England would take the lead in this matter they would follow.

2211. But there is some difference, is not there, between the 10 francs and the single franc as the money of account as far as the easy understanding of accounts goes?—Not the least. Any one who understands decimals will read off 10 or 100 times an amount as easily as the amount itself.

2212. (*Chairman.*) Is not the only alteration that is needed a change in the position of the decimal point?—Yes.

2213. (*Mr. Smith.*) Instead of saying 2,500 francs you would say 250 ducats, would you not?—You would say 250 ducats, if you called the 10-franc piece a ducat.

2214. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Supposing that these countries agreed to have a common unit, why do you consider that 10 francs is the best of them all?—Because we could not ask the other nations who have effected a change to the franc with a decimal subdivision to make another change. If we were now, for the first time, constituting a new system for all the world, I should go in for a 10 grammes weight of pure gold, without any alloy, which I believe in theory would be the strict and proper weight to represent the unit of value.

2215. (*Mr. Smith.*) Is that M. Chevalier's suggestion?—Yes, that is nearly M. Chevalier's view. He recommends 10 or 5 grammes of gold $\frac{9}{10}$ fine. Mine I believe to be in theory the best of all; but in order to accomplish that result we must have all the nations who have already joined the convention, as well as those who have not yet joined it, recoining the whole of their coinage. That is impracticable, and I wish as a practical man to propose something which with the least trouble would bring us into direct connection with the people having the franc as their unit, because they are 70,000,000 and upwards in number.

2216. (*Mr. Villiers.*) I think you exclude the United States in your statement of the countries?—Yes, I exclude them as not using the franc. Their dollar is not equal to 5 francs now; they would have to make a change, to make their dollar equal to 5 francs, in the same way as we should have to make a change in order to make our sovereign equal to 25 francs. All nations except the French, and the countries which have already joined them, would have to make a change. Therefore I say that, if the change is to be made, the one which would tend to the greatest results, with only the same amount of labour and trouble as any other, should be adopted, and that is the 10-franc unit.

2217. It would be attended with the greatest amount of inconvenience to the two greatest commercial countries in the world, would it not?—It would not be attended with a greater amount of inconvenience than altering the present sovereign or

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the present dollar; and while it would be attended with only the same amount of inconvenience, the results would be very much greater.

2218. (*Chairman.*) Your meaning is that there would be no more inconvenience in adopting the 8*s.* or the 10-franc piece than in changing the sovereign to the value of 25 francs?—The inconvenience would be just the same, but the beneficial results would be enormously greater. No further change would then be necessary, because all nations would then be using a unit with the same figures of account and represented by the same gold coins.

2219. (*Mr. Villiers.*) But you propose a higher unit to suit the convenience of other states, whereas in England and the United States we have a higher unit, and we should be adopting a lower one?—No; England is the only country which would have to lower the unit. We should lower our unit from a sovereign to a 10-franc piece.

2220. The Americans would raise their unit from one dollar to two?—Yes; but I should like to explain that I think that one great advantage of this change is that it would be capable of being carried one step further decimally for large transactions. I would give a name to the 100 francs, and call it the unit for large transactions. There has of late been a great increase in commerce, and in financial matters generally, and England is more prepared to take a higher unit than a lower one. But for small transactions the 10-franc unit would be as convenient as the sovereign is now.

2221. If you adopted a unit of 100 francs, the calculation would be effected by simply altering the position of the decimal point?—Yes. The next highest step would be equal to four times our present unit, which would be a very great convenience for the commercial and financial transactions of the country, which have greatly increased in the last few years, since free trade was established. I should call it a "Royal" or an "Imperial" in order to give a definite name to it. I mention that in order to show that there would be a common name used in ordinary parlance for this large unit for large transactions.

2222. (*Chairman.*) Have you considered the inconvenience to which this country would be subjected by effecting a change of that kind?—We cannot introduce any great benefits without some inconvenience in the first instance. I have considered the inconvenience which would be caused by it. The change would be made once for all, and when it had been made no further change or disarrangement would be required.

2223. Do you think that there would be any great difficulty in making the change?—None at all. I mean that the difficulty would be mostly in entering things in books during the time whilst the two systems were in existence at the same time. All the moneys in existence could be used for the new unit. All the silver coins, and the copper coins, and the gold coins are transferable into the other unit, if you agree to allow a certain amount for the value of the sovereign.

2224. Must there not in point of fact be what is called a tariff of conversion for the old coins into the new denominations?—I agree with Colonel Smith's view upon that point. I think it is unnecessary to make a tariff. I have known Colonel Smith for many years, and I believe him to be a man of very superior mind; I have talked with him a great deal upon this subject, and I feel convinced that as we in England should be for the first time charging a seignorage for coining gold pieces, that would really save the necessity of a tariff. Supposing that the cost of coining was just the 2*d.* by which we wish to reduce the present sovereign in order to bring it down to 25 francs, Colonel Smith contends—and I am satisfied on thinking it over that that must be the true view of the case—that if the Government charged that 2*d.* for the coinage, the new piece which was issued of a lighter weight would in this country be equivalent to the coin of the old weight.

2225. (*Mr. Villiers.*) In this country?—Yes, in this country.

2226. (*Chairman.*) Supposing it were so in this country, would it not also be of the same equivalent value in all the countries which were parties to the arrangement?—No, because it would only contain a smaller quantity of gold, making it exactly equivalent to 25 francs. Whereas the present English sovereign contains the value of 25 francs and 2*d.*, the new one would be just equivalent to 25 francs.

2227. Do I rightly understand you to say that a seignorage raises the value of the bullion to the extent of the seignorage in the country where the coin circulates by law?—Yes.

2228. If that be so with regard to an English coin in England, would it not be the case with regard to all coins of similar value coined in any of the countries parties to the Convention; that is, would not a two-dollar piece in America, if its value was raised by a seignorage, be of the same value in England as your new coin, the 10-franc piece, in France?—I have looked into the figures which Colonel Smith gave, and it is upon them that I base the notion that other countries already charge a seignorage equivalent to what we should be called upon to charge. Colonel Smith made out that one with another they charge one per cent., and this 2*d.* in the pound is very nearly one per cent.; it is about 16*s.* 8*d.* per cent. That is just about the seignorage which is now practically charged in countries where they coin a 25-franc piece.

2229. If all countries put the same quantity of fine gold into this new unit, and charged the same seignorage, would not those coins be of the same value in all the countries parties to the arrangement?—It is intended that they should. It would be the same with regard to the 25 francs and the 10 francs. The same principle would apply to either. I merely took the sovereign because I thought that that being our unit it would be better understood. Whatever you charge for pure coining is added to the value of the coin. If the nations who have now a coin of 25 francs have been charging a seignorage hitherto, and we charge it for the future, both will be put upon the same footing. The old sovereign will be available for its present value, and the new sovereign also, because it would require the same weight of gold to make it. The same weight of gold as is now required to make the old sovereign would be required to make the new one, but the Government would take out of that weight of gold a certain quantity to pay the expense of coining, which they do not now.

2230. The new sovereign when issued would not be of the same weight as the old one?—No; but it would be of the same value, because the same amount of gold would be required to make it as would be required to make the old one.

2231. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Would you carry that principle to the same extent that Colonel Smith does, and say that you might make a half-sovereign equal to a sovereign by merely imposing a seignorage?—With the limitations he makes I think it would be possible, but I do not carry it to that extent. I proposed that the charge should merely be the cost of coining.

2232. And supposing that after the alteration you found that one of the old sovereigns contained 113 grains of gold, and that one of the new ones contained 112 grains, should you say that they were both exactly alike in value?—They would be of equal value in this country.

2233. Which would you like best to have yourself?—It would be a matter of perfect indifference if one possessed the same value as the other.

2234. Putting that aside for the moment, if a man offered you a thousand sovereigns containing 112 grains, or a thousand sovereigns containing 113 grains, which would you prefer?—I cannot see why I should prefer one to the other if both were of the same value and would purchase the same amount of commodities.

2235. Do you consider that they would do so?—I think they would, otherwise it would not be just to make the new sovereign; it would be debasing the coinage.

2236. Whether it was just or unjust, you think it would be the same thing in every way?—They would be of precisely the same value, but if the sovereigns went abroad the old sovereign would be the more valuable in consequence of its weight.

2237. Are they not in the habit of going abroad?—Only as representing that weight of gold.

2238. Would not a person who wanted to send it abroad give smaller measure for a sovereign weighing 112 grains than for one weighing 113 grains?—I think he would purchase bullion, which is a more convenient way of sending gold abroad. The bullion, of course, must be purchased at the price which was originally paid for the sovereigns.

2239. By whom?—By the Bank.

2240. Supposing that they had not got any bullion?—Then they must melt down sovereigns.

2241. That would involve a loss upon each sovereign, would it not?—Yes, that is true; but then you would have the one per cent. which had been taken against them when they were coined.

2242. Supposing the sovereigns we were to melt down into bars had been brought to us by strangers, where should we have got the profit upon them in the first instance?—You would have got it in the one per cent. which you would have deducted out of the gold paid in to coin those sovereigns.

2243. Supposing the gold was not paid in, supposing it was taken to the Mint and brought to us in the form of sovereigns, where should we derive the profit that would compensate us for the loss upon melting down the sovereigns?—If the Government take the profits of the Mint they must compensate anybody who loses in that way. Somebody must have the one per cent. profit which has not been hitherto charged upon sovereigns. If the Government has that one per cent. they must keep it in reserve to compensate anybody who loses by the change.

2244. I understand, then, that you would fix the selling price of bullion as well as the purchasing price?—Yes.

2245. And you would oblige somebody to sell bullion to suit the convenience of anybody who wanted it?—Yes; the Government ought to make up the difference of one per cent., having got that out of the bullion when it was originally coined. Supposing there are 100,000,000*l.* existing as sovereigns which have to be recoined at a lighter weight at a cost, we will say, of one per cent., the Government will have 1,000,000*l.* in hand to compensate anybody with. As long as the old sovereigns remain they will pass for the old value. The new sovereigns will pass for the same value in the country, but to go abroad somebody must pay the original price, that is to say, the weight of bullion given to make the sovereign; and the Government, having 1,000,000*l.* in hand to do that from, would, of course, have the means of paying back what was taken from the bullion when the sovereign was coined.

2246. Then a person who wanted to export it would have no remedy but to get bullion; he must get bullion or else he would suffer a loss?—Yes; this would go on till the old sovereigns were all melted down. After that there would be no loss when all the old sovereigns were melted down. Every nation would have the same coin then.

2247. As regards future transactions, of course it might be made a very proper standard of value; the question is with regard to past transactions and contracts already entered into?—Yes; I am speaking of this as a method of avoiding the great difficulties of effecting the change of accounts by having a tariff. Upon thinking over Colonel Smith's proposition it seems to me to meet the case. I do not give these opinions as an experienced man; I give them as my view of the case after thinking it over.

2248. (*Mr. Hankey.*) If I was the owner to-day of a certain amount of gold which I could change into a thousand sovereigns, and a seignorage were exacted to-morrow, I should not then be able to obtain the same amount of sovereigns that I previously could have obtained by giving the same amount of gold, should I?—I think you would, because you obtain a sovereign which passes for the same value in this country.

2249. But I should obtain a lesser quantity of sovereigns, should I not?—You would not obtain a lesser quantity of sovereigns; you would have sovereigns of lighter weight.

2250. Which would be to me for purposes of export of so much less value?—Then I say you must buy bullion with them, and the Bank will pay you back what you have lost. The Government, having taken 1,000,000*l.* on the recoinage of the circulation of the country, can afford out of that to compensate any one who suffers by the change of coinage. If in this country we have 100,000,000*l.* as our ordinary circulation, and if for special purposes 30,000,000*l.* are wanted to be sent abroad, that 30,000,000*l.* will be spent in purchasing bullion to send abroad. But if 100,000,000*l.* is the normal circulation of the country they will come back again; and when they come back to be recoined they would be coined at the expense of that part (I will call it one per cent.) that the Government takes for seignorage; so that the Government gets that into its hands again.

2251. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) I believe in Paris a person who wants a gold bar coined has to pay for it himself?—I am not sure, but it seems to me that if, as Colonel Smith states, all nations now charge about one per cent., and if we for the future charge one per cent., we shall be all upon the same footing, and the 25-franc piece will be worth 25 francs in gold everywhere.

2252. But in Paris a person who wants bar gold to be coined has to pay a seignorage already in the manner you propose, has he not?—I do not know how it is paid. He pays it, I believe, partly by interest, and partly by a charge of seignorage. It does not come to one per cent. except by computation.

2253. Still he does pay for the mintage?—He does pay for the mintage.

2254. Is any arrangement made for his recovering the bar gold, similar to that which you now propose?—I do not think he needs it, because a seignorage has always been charged there. The reason for the necessity for it here is because, not having charged a seignorage formerly, you have a sovereign of greater coexisting with one of less value. If you had always charged a seignorage there would be no such difference.

2255. (*Mr. Longfield.*) Have you considered the effect of that upon the stores of bullion which it would be necessary for the Bank of England to keep? Must they not keep twice the quantity of bullion which it is necessary for them to keep now, for this reason: supposing that a million of notes was brought in to them, the holder of those notes would have the option of making them pay in sovereigns at the existing value, or in bullion in the raw state, would he not?—That would entirely depend upon the transactions for which he wanted to change the notes. He could have no object in getting the bullion except to send abroad, because the light sovereign would have the same value as the heavy one in this country.

2256. But the Bank should keep, should it not, sufficient bullion to supply any amount of bullion that the holders of notes or sovereigns wanted to send abroad at short notice?—Sending it abroad would be a commercial transaction, and they would be the best judges of that.

2257. Would you not compel them to do it?—No, I would leave the commercial world to find out when they wanted bullion to send abroad.

2258. Colonel Smith's system was to compel the Bank or somebody to do it?—I would compel them

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to give the original amount of bullion for coin, if it was required for transactions abroad, but the transactions abroad must be entirely independent of any one requiring that.

2259. I think we do not quite understand one another. I understand that you intend to keep up the value of these light sovereigns, the new sovereigns, by compelling the Bank to give the original weight of bullion for them whenever it is demanded? —Yes, if required for foreign transactions.

2260. Therefore the Bank must keep a store of bullion to exchange for its notes for that purpose?—Why should it keep more than at present? If that is sufficient for foreign transactions now, the mere change in the coinage will not affect the quantity of transactions abroad.

2261. For this reason: there is only one mode in which the Bank is now obliged to pay, viz., in sovereigns. But under your system would it not be obliged to pay either in sovereigns of one weight, or in bar gold of a higher weight, according as the holder of its notes wished?—As long as the old sovereigns remained they would use the old sovereigns.

2262. I am supposing that the old sovereigns are out of the question altogether, and that the new system has been brought in of having new sovereigns passed, and passing for more than their weight in bullion. Colonel Smith proposed, and you have endorsed his proposal that the value of those sovereigns should be kept up by making it compulsory upon the Bank to give me the bullion which I originally brought in when I bring back the sovereigns?—Yes.

2263. Of course then they must be ready to do it when I bring back notes representing sovereigns?—Yes.

2264. Therefore must not the Bank be prepared to pay in either of the two ways according to my demand, either in bullion at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* an ounce, or in sovereigns at the then current value? —As long as the old sovereigns are in existence they could be used.

2265. We will suppose that years pass over, and that there are no more old sovereigns in existence, and that your system or Colonel Smith's system is completely brought in, would it not expose the Bank to the difficulty of having to keep two separate stores of gold, because it must give a greater weight of bullion if payment of its notes is demanded in bullion as compared with what would be necessary if payment of its notes was demanded in coined gold?—Yes, if required for abroad.

2266. And therefore it must be prepared to meet whichever run occurs, and now it is only necessary to provide for one mode of payment?—I think the Bank would not be required to keep two stores, because at the worst they could melt down the sovereigns.

2267. If they melted down the sovereigns, would there not be a loss of 2*d.* on the weight of every sovereign?—No, as I explained before, the 1 per cent. charged for mintage in the first instance would be a fund out of which they would be able to make compensation for that, and every time the gold was recoined there would be a fresh 1 per cent. coming in again. This 1 per cent. on the recoinage would amount to a million of money to begin with.

2268. The Bank then would have to melt down the sovereigns?—Yes, whenever bullion was wanted for foreign transactions and they could not supply it otherwise.

2269. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) That would continue after the new coinage came into use, would it not?—It must continue.

2270. I suppose the Bank would only be liable to pay for those coins which had been coined in the British Mint?—Certainly.

2271. Supposing foreign coins were a legal tender in this country, the English Government would be only responsible for those they coined themselves?—Yes, because their 1 per cent. would come only from the gold they had coined themselves.

2272. Would other nations be obliged to do the same?—Practically they do now charge a seignorage of about that amount.

2273. But do they give back the extra quantity of gold in the bullion?—No.

2274. Then would you not require the same system to prevail abroad as here?—I think that that is unnecessary; I think each nation may be guided by its own convenience.

2275. Would not the effect of that be that the English coins would be sent in for the greater amount of bar gold, and that we should have the American and French coins in circulation in this country instead?—If we only gave bar gold for our own sovereigns that would make no great difference. If the circulation of the country requires a certain amount to be kept up, what was sent abroad so as to reduce that amount would come back here to be recoined.

2276. Would it not lead to the extinction of the sovereign and to our having the foreign coins instead? —No; our new sovereign would come into circulation in place of the old one, and if the new sovereign was converted into bullion, and sent abroad in that shape, it must come back again if we are to keep up our average circulation.

2277. But might not that circulation be provided for by the introduction of foreign coin?—It might, but it would not I think.

2278. (*Mr. Smith.*) You contemplate that if the world were to agree to an international coinage our coins would pass in France and other countries the same as they do here?—Yes.

2279. In that case it would be just the same thing to export coin to those countries who received our coins as to export bullion, would it not?—Certainly.

2280. And therefore all this difficulty about the bullion would cease?—Within the limits of the convention it would.

2281. It is only to those countries with which we have no convention that bullion would require to be exported?—Just so, and we hope to extend the convention to all commercial countries. The object of coming to one international coinage is that all commercial and all civilized countries may be glad to come into the arrangement.

2282. Supposing there were to be an influx of gold into this country from countries connected with the convention, there are always periods in which there is a demand for export shortly afterwards to those countries, and the export would then naturally consist of the coins of those countries, would it not?—No doubt.

2283. And therefore the inconvenience would be trifling?—I think so.

2284. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) You express it as your desire that 10 francs should be adopted as the principal unit of account?—Yes.

2285. Do you propose that it should be maintained as the unit of account in the internal transactions of this country?—Yes.

2286. Of course you are aware that the 1*l.* sterling has been received for many years as the unit of account in this country, and that it is very deeply fixed in the habits of all persons who have to do with money, which in fact is everybody; should you think it easy to induce every person in the nation to depart from the habitual use of the 1*l.* as a money of account, and adopt instead of it 8*s.* as the money of account?—I think the decimal subdivision of the 8*s.* would be so convenient that it would very soon grow into practice, and be considered a more advantageous unit than the 1*l.* divided as it now is into shillings and pence. 8*s.* would be a "victoria" equal to a 10-franc piece.

2287. Would you propose to use any legal compulsion for the purpose of introducing it?—Not in the first instance; not till people were thoroughly accustomed to the use of this 10-franc piece or

"victoria," and had come to use it in their accounts, decimally divided as it would be into 100 pence. I should leave the matter to work with the public. When they were used to it we should have got what we have been wishing for, namely, a uniform money of account with other nations, and the convenience then would be very great of having an international money of account on a decimal system in common with other nations.

2288. You would propose to rely upon this uniform decimal money of account introducing itself by its own merits?—I should.

2289. (*Chairman.*) Have you any scheme showing how the coinage founded upon the 10-franc piece would be interchangeable with the existing coinage in this country?—I have; it is contained in a paper which I hold in my hand.

2290. Will you be good enough to put it in?—I will.

The same was handed in (vide infra).

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to Friday next at 11 o'clock.

(*Paper handed in by Mr. Brown.*)

INTERNATIONAL MONEY.

Assuming that a 10-franc piece in gold is taken as the unit for small transactions, and the sovereigns thus to be made equivalent to 25 francs in gold, the diminution in weight of pure gold would reduce the present sovereign in value from 25 francs 20 cents to 25 francs. In other words 1,008 new sovereigns would be equivalent to 1,000 old.

I believe that for all practical purposes in transactions under 1*l.* in value the difference of 2*d.* in the sovereign would be disregarded, and two and a half 10-franc pieces, which I should call a "victoria" in preference to "ducat," would in common life pass for an existing sovereign as they practically do now in all continental small payments.

The new system would then be—

100 cents = 1 tenpenny or franc.
10 francs = 1 victoria.

Both the cent and franc would be equivalent to the franc and its decimal divisions adopted by the Monetary Convention, and I think it would be convenient to give them the same names.

At 25 francs to the 1*l.* all the silver and copper coins in use could be retained until gradually displaced by the use of the new coinage, if the 1*l.* is divided into 1,000 farthings and 250 pence, instead of 960 farthings and 240 pence.

The new pieces to be coined in silver would be—

5 francs.
2 „
1 „ = 100 cents.
½ „ = 50 „
¼ „ = 25 „ (if not thought too small for silver),

and in copper or bronze—

1 penny = 10 cents.
1 halfpenny = 5 „
1 farthing = 2½ „
⅕ penny = 2 „
1/10 „ = 1 cent.

The following would be the way in which the new coinage would find its equivalents in the existing coins. It may be noticed that the piece of 2½ cents = 1 farthing is only necessary till the existing coins pass out of use. It makes up the change for the half-crown and sixpence.

		victs. frs. cts.	International money. frs. cts.
GOLD.			
Sovereign	=	2 5 0	25 0
Half-sovereign	=	1 2 50	12 50
SILVER.			
Crown	=	0 6 25	6 25
Half-crown	=	0 3 12½	(not represented, there being no half-cents coined).
Florin	=	0 2 50	2 50
Shilling	=	0 1 25	1 25
Sixpence	=	0 0 62½	(not represented).
COPPER.			
Penny	=	0 0 10	0 10
Halfpenny	=	0 0 5	0 5
Farthing	=	0 0 2½	(not represented).

We should also have in new coins eventually—

GOLD.

	victs.	frs. cts.
Value £4 (large unit)	10	100 0
£ s. d.		
2 0 0	5	50 0
0 16 0	2	20 0
0 8 0	1	10 0

SILVER.

Present pence.	New pence 250 to the £.		frs. cts.	
		0 4 0	5 0	5 0
		0 1 8	2 0	2 0
$9\frac{6}{10}$		0 0 10	1 0	1 0
$4\frac{8}{10}$		0 0 5	·50	·50
$2\frac{4}{10}$*		0 0 2½	·25	·20
$0\frac{96}{100}$		0 0 1	·10	·10
$0\frac{48}{100}$		0 0 0½	·5	·5
	„	0 0 0⅖	·2	·2
	„	0 0 0 1/10	·1	·1

* In lieu of threepenny piece.

If the plan of charging a seignorage of 2*d.* in the present pound for the cost of coining be adopted, reducing the present sovereign to the exact equivalent of 25 francs in gold or the new unit to 10 francs in gold, the above would be the equivalent of the old in the new currency, but if this is thought inadmissible, and that a tariff must be adopted, then in cases of minute subdivision of 1*l.* sterling estimated at 25 francs 20 cents, or that 2½ victorias would be only equivalent to 2*d.* less than the present 1*l.* sterling, it would still be easy to give the exact equivalent by adding 1 cent to the above values for each shilling required to be changed, since the difference is 20 cents for 20 shillings; we then have—

	victs. frs. cts.		frs. cts.
Sovereign	= 2 5·20	Florin	= 2·52
Half-sovereign	= 1 2·60	Shilling	= 1·26
Crown	= 6·30	Sixpence	= ·63
Half-crown	= 3·15		

Below this I suppose it would be unnecessary to go.

Form of Table for converting £ sterling into victorias = 10 francs each.

Sterling £	Victorias.	Francs or Tenpences.	Cents.
1	2	5	20
2	5	0	40
3	7	5	60
4	10	0	80
5	12	6	0
6	15	1	20
7	17	6	40
8	20	1	60
9	22	6	80
10	25	2	0

Friday, the 1st May 1868.

PRESENT:

VISCOUNT HALIFAX in the Chair.

The Right Honourable C. P. Villiers, M.P.
The Right Honourable Stephen Cave, M.P.
Colonel The Right Honourable J. Wilson Patten, M.P.
The Right Honourable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, M.P.
J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.
T. N. Hunt, Esq., (Governor of the Bank of England.)
G. B. Airy, Esq., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal.)
Thomas Graham, Esq., F.R.S. (Master of the Mint.)
C. Rivers Wilson, Esq. (Secretary.)

S. Swarbrick, Esq.

1 May 1868.

Samuel Swarbrick, Esq., examined.

2291. (*Chairman.*) I believe you are the general manager of the Great Eastern railway ?—I am.

2292. Have you been connected with other railways?—Yes, I have been connected with the Lancashire and Yorkshire and the Midland Railways as accountant.

2293. Have you then a general knowledge of railway business, especially in matters of finance?—Yes.

2294. Have you at all considered the question into which we are inquiring, namely, the establishment of an international coinage ?—Only as respects its bearing upon our own transactions as railway companies.

2295. That is, I presume, upon the supposition that in order to establish an international coinage we should have to reduce the value of the 1*l.* ?—Yes.

2296. Would that in your opinion affect injuriously the railway companies?—Yes.

2297. How ?—In consequence of the large amount of money that they have to collect in small fares and rates.

2298. Supposing it was provided that, in any sum beyond quite the smallest, such an addition should be made in the new currency as would render the payment equivalent to that which is now made in the old, would not that obviate the objection ?—You could not get the necessary expression in coinage, I think. Take a fare of half-a-crown, for instance ; we should occasion such an amount of annoyance by asking the parties to provide themselves with a farthing, that we should keep to the half-crown, and we should lose the difference.

2299. Are many of your fares in the aggregate so low as half-a-crown ?—A very large number of them are. A better idea of the effect of it would be given by these numbers than I can give otherwise ; probably one-third of the entire passenger fares of the Great Eastern Railway Company are collected within 20 miles of London.

2300. Do you suppose that the greater portion of that description of fare is of so low an amount as half-a-crown ?—The average fares as shown by the Government returns in 1866 over the entire country were 1*s.* 7*d.* for first class, 7½*d.* for second, and 1*s.* for third class, giving an average of 10*d.* My own impression is that fully one-half of the passenger fares are of so low an amount that you could not add anything to them without provoking an explosion, which you would prefer to avoid by making the sacrifice of the difference. Take cases like those of the North London and the Metropolitan, how could the North London Company make any addition to their fares by way of a percentage, looking at the length of their line? The same remark applies to the Metropolitan. But take, I might almost say, all the companies round the large towns, such as Birmingham, Manchester, &c. ; take our own Ipswich and Cambridge and the whole series of the towns, the great bulk of the passenger traffic is from places round the towns into the towns. The amount of traffic that goes long distances is comparatively small as compared with the much larger quantities that go the shorter distances.

2301. Could you form any opinion as to what proportion of the sums received as fares by your Railway Company are under 5*s.* ?—My own impression would be that more than one-half of our receipts from passengers would be derived from fares under 5*s.*

2302. And in that case you think that no compensation could be made for the loss ?—Not directly.

2303. Could it be compensated for in any indirect way, in your opinion ?—It might by means of reducing our taxation or passenger duty.

2304. By that you mean that the state should give up a certain amount of the duty levied upon you, in compensation for the loss you would sustain by this change ?—If we are to receive the amount of money which our Act of Parliament, I may say, entitles us to, something of that kind would have to be done, or we should be sufferers to a greater or a less extent.

2305. Do you now receive the full amount of fares and tolls which the Act of Parliament entitles you to claim ?—In a considerable number of cases we do. In many cases we do not.

2306. Do you charge, in point of fact, the full fares which the Act of Parliament allows you to charge ?—There are numerous cases in which we do not. But take a case of that kind, where our fares or tolls might be increased ; when we had to consider what the probable result on our revenues would be, of making the alteration on the alleged ground of the alteration of the coinage, we should feel that it was better for our own interest to suffer the loss consequent upon the change in the coinage than to make a fractional alteration in the fare. The loss comes from the enormous number of transactions, and the small amount of the individual transaction in very many cases.

2307. (*Mr. Cave.*) Have you many fares in which the charge is only a penny or so more than a shilling, 13*d.* or 14*d.*, for instance ?—We have some, but, comparatively speaking, they are not numerous.

2308. Are you aware that on the Great Western Railway the express first-class fare from London to Bristol is and has for years been 26*s.* 1*d.* ?—No, I was not aware of that.

2309. Would it be more trouble to pay some small addition, such as that of a halfpenny, for instance, on a change of currency, than it is now to pay that odd penny beyond the 26*s.* ?—A case like that of the Bristol fare would be an exceptional one. We find that passengers prefer having to pay round sums, and supposing they had half-a-crown to pay, and were asked to find an extra farthing, or supposing they had 5*s.* to pay, and were asked to pay an extra halfpenny, the annoyance thus occasioned would soon settle the question of the farthing or the halfpenny. It would have to be dropped.

2310. Are there not many fares for small distances in which there are fractions of pence or single pence, or 2*d.*, 3*d.*, and so forth ?—When you get over the shilling, or, at the most, when you get over 2*s.*, you may conclude that you step forward in pennies, and when you get over the 5*s.* you step forward in larger sums still.

2311. If it be true that 26*s.* 1*d.* has been the first-

S. Swarbrick, Esq.
1 May 1868.

class fare from London to Bristol for many years, during which time all the inconvenience which you anticipate from a very small fractional payment beyond a round sum has been encountered, can there be any very great difficulty in charging an additional penny, or even an additional halfpenny, upon all fares above 5*s.*, which would be a complete compensation for the reduction in the currency?—In practice, which is the only thing I can go by, we have not deemed it desirable to make those minute divisions, and I am personally satisfied that the railway companies generally would make the sacrifice rather than encounter the opposition which would be occasioned by their making very small additions to their fares.

2312. Do you think it would be possible for them to compensate themselves upon the whole by a re-arrangement of their fares within the limits of the sums which they are allowed to charge by Act of Parliament?—No, I doubt whether they could do it within the sums they are entitled to charge by Act of Parliament. I believe if they are to do it at all there would have to be a special legislative enactment empowering them to do it to a much greater extent than might seem necessary to compensate them exactly for the difference in the coinage. I think that in so large a number of cases they would not be able to make any addition to their fares at all, that the powers which would have to be conferred upon them would have to be in excess of what might seem to be necessary.

2313. (*Mr. Smith.*) Are not your answers based upon the supposition that the reduction in the value of the 1*l.* is about 2*d.*?—Yes.

2314. Are not the principal part of your fares fixed by yourselves in the manner which you consider most advantageous to yourselves, limited of course by your parliamentary powers?—Yes; we are free traders with a difference.

2315. I suppose if your fares are made too high the number of people who go by you is diminished?—Yes.

2316. And if the fares are made too low you do not get as much as you ought to get?—That is so.

2317. If so, is not the amount of the fares which you charge practically determined by the balance between those two considerations?—There can be no question that, whatever may be the value fixed for the sovereign, we shall endeavour to adjust ourselves to that so as to make as good a profit as we can.

2318. Do you think that you can positively say that either a small increase or a small decrease of your fares would injure your receipts?—If the increase or the decrease was small I should expect it not to affect the numbers travelling. If I was to try (because that is the practical question) between high and low fares which would suit me best in a given district, the change must be much more than one per cent. to affect quantities.

2319. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) In those cases where you charge a lower fare than you are authorized by the Act of Parliament to charge, are you induced to do so, generally speaking, by competition with other railway companies, or because you think that the lower scale of fare will of itself increase the traffic?—Both elements enter into the calculation. We have to adjust our fares to competition, and we have to adjust them to population. We endeavour, having regard to our parliamentary powers, and to the competition we are exposed to, to make our rates either up to the full authorized rates or below them, just as we think will yield us the largest returns.

2320. Do you in any case where you do not believe that you can be affected by competition, levy less than the amount which Parliament authorizes you to levy?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

Tuesday, the 5th May 1868.

PRESENT,

VISCOUNT HALIFAX in the Chair.

The Right Honourable Stephen Cave, M.P.
Colonel The Right Honourable J. Wilson Patten, M.P.
The Right Honourable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.
T. N. Hunt, Esq., (Governor of the Bank of England.)
G. B. Airy, Esq., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal.)
Thomas Graham, Esq., F.R.S. (Master of the Mint.)
C. Rivers Wilson, Esq., (Secretary.)

The Right Honourable George Joachim Goschen, M.P., examined.

Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.
5 May 1868.

2321. (*Chairman.*) I hardly need ask you whether you are conversant with matters of trade and exchange and subjects similar to that into which we are called upon to inquire?—I have given some attention to them.

2322. Have you at all directed your attention to the particular question which is before us, that of an international coinage?—Yes, I have.

2323. Have you referred to the proceedings of a conference which sat at Paris in the course of last summer?—I have not read them very carefully.

2324. Are you aware that the proposal most favourably entertained there was that an international coin of the value of 25 francs should be struck in most of the countries of Europe?—Yes.

2325. So far as this country is concerned, would not that entail a reduction of the intrinsic value of the sovereign?—It would.

2326. In all that has taken place before the Commission we have assumed, without going into very minute fractions, that the reduction would be about a grain of fine gold, which in round numbers may be called 2*d.* in the sovereign, or nearly 1 per cent.?—It would.

2327. Have you also considered at all the effect of levying a seignorage upon the value of the coin as compared with the quantity of standard gold which the coin contains?—I have.

2328. Some of the witnesses who have appeared before us have thought that although the quantity of fine gold in the sovereign was reduced, and its intrinsic value therefore reduced, its value might nevertheless be maintained by levying a seignorage of about the same percentage value; have you ever considered at all whether that would be so?—I think it would not be so.

2329. Supposing that the value of the sovereign was reduced by the amount of 2*d.*, would it not be

Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.

5 May 1868.

necessary, in order to discharge in the new currency any debt which had been contracted in the old, that the payment for the future should be 1*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*?—It would.

2330. Do you think that by levying a seignorage upon the new coin to the extent of 1 per cent., which is about the same value as 2*d.* in the 1*l.*, it would be possible to avoid making that compensation with any regard to justice to the creditor?—I do not think it would remove the injustice.

2331. Do you think that a seignorage in any way adds to the value of the bullion contained in the coin?—It may add to the value of the coin at the moment when the bar gold is turned into coin. The holder of the bar gold no doubt thinks that the coin is more valuable to him at that moment than the bar gold, or else he would not ask that the bar gold should be turned into coin. But I should think that the increased value is not necessarily maintained in the coin itself. I may explain that further by saying that it appears to me that the value of coin as compared with bar gold is not always the same, and that it would be an error to suppose that any additional value given to gold by coining is necessarily a permanent increase of value. The fact that large amounts of coin are melted down again into bullion seems to me to prove conclusively that at certain times bullion is actually more valuable than coin, because if it were not more valuable the coin would not be melted down again. Thus it appears to me that, according as there may be a more intense or a less intense demand for coin, the value given to the coin by minting varies. Sometimes it is an increased value, and sometimes that value is reduced to nil. Therefore these considerations lead me to suppose that it is impossible to give a permanently increased value to a coin by a system of seignorage, at least an increase of value equal to that seignorage.

2332. Is not the result of that opinion, that although you admit that, at the time of coining, the coin is more valuable than the bullion from which it is made, at any rate in the opinion of the person who carries the bullion to be coined, that increased value cannot be permanently maintained, and under certain circumstances of not infrequent occurrence actually disappears?—That is my opinion.

2333–4. Speaking generally, under what circumstances do you apprehend that the melting of coin takes place?—The melting of coin would take place in the first instance, and indeed generally, when there is a demand for the exportation of bullion. In many cases it is preferable to export bullion rather than to export coin, and I am not sure whether the circulation of the sovereign being extended over a much larger area would remove the system of exporting bar gold rather than coin. I think it is conceivable that there are many cases in which the export of bar gold is more convenient than that of coin; for instance, it packs much better, and avoids a certain amount of loss of weight which, if I have been correctly informed, arises from the transmission of coin. For all purposes of long journeys bar gold is more valuable than coin. An export of coin might take place not only in order to pay for balances due upon the trade of different countries, but there might be a sensible alteration in the amount of coin circulating in a country by the introduction of new banking expedients in some of the countries in the Monetary Convention, where the system of bank notes has not been greatly developed. If in those countries that system were to have greater development, or if in countries where banking was still in its infancy the systems of Clearing Houses were to be adopted, either of those changes would evidently reduce the quantity of coin requisite. Such changes would, in my opinion, have this effect, that there would be less demand for coin, and therefore, if there is less demand for coin, the price that you have paid for turning bar gold into coin would lose a portion of its value, because there would be more coin in the country than would be wanted, and a portion of that coin would evidently have to be turned back again into bar gold. If there is a redundancy of coin in the country from any circumstance, the additional value given to that coin arbitrarily, that is to say, not by the amount of gold contained in it, but by the amount of seignorage charged, would in my opinion be considerably diminished, if not entirely lost.

2335. Would that be equally true if the seignorage were confined simply to the actual cost of manufacturing the coin?—I think it would. It would be the case in a modified degree, but the principle would be the same.

2336. Supposing for a moment that it were possible to give any additional value by a seignorage, might not any person wishing to export bar gold buy the quantity of bar gold, which he required with the coin so appreciated in value?—That assumes that there would be sufficient bar gold for his purposes in the country, which is not at all a necessary fact. It appears to me that one of the chief advantages of a coin representing an intrinsic value is that the holder need not consider, when he has got to pay a debt, whether he can buy any other commodities which his creditor will take in payment, but that, if the coin represents the amount of gold, he knows that, whether there is bar gold in the country or not, he is able to melt his coin down, or to tender his coin as so much gold. If you once put the holder of coin into the position that he must consider whether he is able to buy gold or not, you establish a difference between coin and bar gold, which seems to me rather to shake the principle of the absolute convertibility of the coin. It is scarcely presumable that you can buy a certain amount of gold with a lesser amount of gold, and that is the assumption which you must make if you presume that the holder of the coin is able with the smaller amount of gold contained in his sovereign to buy a larger amount of gold than that sovereign really contains. If at such a time any change had taken place in the increase given to the value of coin by seignorage—for instance, if at the time when he had received his sovereign the seignorage fairly represented the demand for coin, but that demand for coin had decreased—it would clearly not be in his power to receive so much gold for his sovereign as he would under other circumstances have received. It seems to me that by any change of this kind you somewhat tamper with the convertibility of the coin, The coin in this case would represent a certain amount of gold, and a certain balance which represents something arbitrary, and that arbitrary amount would in my opinion not always represent the same increased exchangeable value; and consequently, the only thing which the holder of the coin would rely upon, would be the gold; that gold, however, would be less, and therefore I think it would probably occur that with his coin he would not be able to buy the same amount of gold with which before such a change was introduced he was able to discharge his foreign debt.

2337. That is to say, that in your opinion he ought either to be able to buy bar gold, or if bar gold is not to be had, he ought to be able by melting the sovereigns into bar gold, to obtain the precise quantity of bar gold from which the sovereigns were minted?—It seems to me to be so.

2338. And if he cannot do that, you think that the proper convertibility of the coin would not be maintained?—The convertibility of the coin would not be maintained; it would be a depreciated coin.

2339. Is not the amount of coin produced in this country determined by the voluntary action of individuals carrying bullion to the Mint to be coined, or by the equivalent operation of going to the Bank with it?—Yes.

2340. Supposing those individuals over calculate the demand for coin, may it not happen that the quantity of coin produced exceeds the requirements of the country to some small amount?—It may.

2341. How then will the quantity of coin be reduced to the proper quantity required for the

transactions of trade?—By the export of so much of the coin as is redundant in consequence of that action.

2342. If coin is exported, it can only be exported as bullion, and it therefore loses any value which it derived from being minted, does it not?—It can be exported as coin to some countries.

2343. I suppose by that you mean some few countries, such as Egypt and Brazil, where I believe they use sovereigns?—Yes.

2344. Speaking generally, is not its exportable value only that of bullion?—Generally speaking, its exportable value is only that of bullion.

2345. If by any convention made with other countries their coin was current here, and our coin was current there, might not the same redundancy of coin under certain circumstances occur within the territories of the convention?—It might.

2346. In that case would not the only mode of disposing of the superabundant coin be either melting it or exporting it to the countries in which the coin is not current, and when exported to which its value is only that of bullion?—It would be so. If it were not so, there would be a general rise in prices, but that rise in prices would not necessarily vary the relations between the coined and the uncoined gold, because in my opinion that relation ought to be simply one of convertibility from one into the other.

2347. Is not the result of these opinions that it would be impossible with fairness to the creditor to provide that he should be paid in coins of a reduced intrinsic value under the new currency, only the same amount as that which he had a right to demand in the more intrinsically valuable coins of the old currency?—Yes; it appears to me that you would have lessened the value of his coin. You would have lessened it in several ways, evidently in this, that by melting down his new coin he cannot get the same amount of gold that he could by melting down his old coin, and consequently either he must submit to that loss or buy bar gold; and it is conceivable that at a time when he may want it that bar gold may scarcely be in existence, or that he may have to pay a higher price for it. I can conceive no means by which you can get over the fact that if a certain amount of gold in the shape of a sovereign is, by law, to be worth more than its intrinsic value, if you want to put it back again into gold that addition will be lost. Even if this were the only consideration, it appears to me that it would be sufficient to show that a coin under the new system would not be equal to a coin under the old system.

2348. (*Mr. Cave.*) What you state is that the cost of making the sovereign, whether you call it seignorage, or whatever you like, gives an artificial value to the sovereign for the purposes of circulation only?—Yes.

2349. (*Mr. Hankey.*) In England?—Yes, or for circulation in countries to be included in the convention.

2350. (*Mr. Cave.*) Therefore pro tanto the sovereign would be a token?—Pro tanto the sovereign would be a token.

2351. And if there is more coin in a country than is wanted for circulation it loses that value?—Yes, it loses the additional arbitrary value put upon it as coin.

2352. That is your point?—Yes, that is what I have stated.

2353. That redundancy may be caused at any time in any of the countries of the convention by the substitution of paper for metal, or by many other circumstances, some of which you have mentioned?—Exactly so.

2354. Although the wider area of the convention would cause a demand for more coin, would not those circumstances be more likely to arise in that wider area than in one country?—Yes; and not only that, but that wider area, it appears to me, might probably require less coin in proportion. I am not clear upon that point, but certainly there is no reason why more coin would be required in the wider area. But it is perfectly true that if our English coins circulate in the wider area, as the continental countries have not developed their banking system in the same way as it has been developed in this country, we should be exposed to many more fluctuations and derangements in the amount of coin in circulation than is the case in this country at present. I should be much surprised if the permanent quantity of coin in England did not vary much less than the average amount of coin in other countries, because the amount of coin, if I have been correctly informed, in proportion to our transactions in England, is infinitely less than it is in countries abroad. Therefore the prospect is clearly open to us that there will be much greater variations in the amount of circulation abroad than in our bullion circulation in this country, and a further reason for this would be the mixture of a silver and gold circulation abroad. If the countries which at present have a silver circulation should change that silver circulation into gold, it would evidently produce a very great effect upon coining. I think that the question of my right honourable friend is certainly perfectly justified. In the extended area there certainly would be more prospects of changes in the amount of circulation than in the narrower area of England alone.

2355. Could you prevent that fluctuation in the value of gold coin by an enactment that a gold coin of lesser value should buy the same amount of bullion within the Convention as the present gold coin does?—Who is to be compelled to sell a larger amount of gold for a lesser amount in the shape of coin? I cannot understand how you could regulate such a point as this, that a smaller amount of gold contained in a sovereign is by law to be able to buy a larger amount of gold which is not in the form of a sovereign.

2356. But if that gold had an artificial value over the whole of the Convention, would not gold be still sold within the Convention for the same price, looking at the power of purchasing other commodities?—In that case you seem to me to have changed entirely the system of gold as the basis of your circulation, being a system which is based on the fact that gold is a commodity like everything else. You separate your circulation upon that assumption from gold entirely, and make bar gold a commodity alone, whereas at present your sovereigns are practically a commodity.

2357. Do you not now place a compulsory value upon gold?—I presume you are alluding to the one-eighth per cent. which is now charged; that is no doubt a seignorage, and its effects would be pro tanto what I have described, but it is so small that it is difficult to feel it in practice. However, no doubt all that I have said must apply to that one-eighth per cent., just as it would to a higher seignorage. But I presume that the constant coining and recoining of gold, the passing of gold into coin and of coin into gold, does involve a certain amount of loss, and that that one-eighth per cent. is continually lost. It would be more serious, of course, if it were one-fourth per cent., and much more serious if it were one per cent.

2358. And unless there was an agreement over the whole civilized world that gold should bear a certain artificial value, would not such an artificial value given to it within the Convention lead to its export beyond the Convention?—Certainly.

2359. (*Mr. Hankey.*) Do you make any difference in your use of the word "seignorage" between a payment of so much money to a mint for coining, and the retaining by a mint of a certain amount of the gold sent to it in order to pay its expenses?—There are evidently two ways of levying a seignorage. You may charge the individual who brings the gold so much, or you may distribute that charge over the coins, making the coins of a smaller value. All that I have said alludes to what I take to be the more correct use of the word "seignorage," namely,

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the distributing it over the coins. Of course, if you merely make a charge upon the individual in the first instance, then your coin where it is circulating has its full value, and all the objections which I have urged against having a coin circulating which is not convertible into bar gold for the full amount would be removed.

2360. Do you consider a mint which delivers gold in the shape of coin, of an equal amount of fineness to that sent in, as quickly as is consistent with the necessary delays of coining, a free mint; that is to say, free from seignorage?—If the coin which is delivered by the mint contains the full amount of gold which it ought to contain, there is no seignorage in the sense in which I have used the word "seignorage," because the only difference would be this, that the person who brought the gold there would lose the interest for so many days as the mint delayed delivering the coin. If the value of that interest were distributed over the coins, there would be a seignorage in the sense in which I have used the term; but if that interest is lost by the person who brings the gold to be coined, I consider that the value of the coin is but little affected thereby.

2361. Is not it practically the case in England that any person has a legal right to take a certain amount of gold of a certain fineness to the Mint, and to receive in exchange an equal amount of coin?—It is so.

2362. That is what we call commonly a free mint?—Yes.

2363. The Mint is free in England, is it not?—Yes.

2364. The charge that is made by the Bank of England of 1½*d.* per ounce is merely to compensate for the delay which any person sending gold to the Mint would experience in procuring the coin?—So I have always understood.

2365. That does not interfere with the question then of a free mint?—No; it is a practical measure to counterbalance the amount of interest which would be lost by any person taking his gold to the Mint to have it turned into coin.

2366. Do you think that there is any substantial reason why this country should bear the expense of minting without making any charge for it?—I think that there is a great deal to be said on both sides.

2367. Would not the advantages, if there are any, apply to this country with regard to its internal trade and not with regard to its export trade?—That is not quite so. The advantage of the present system is shared in at present by foreign countries to a certain extent. To put it quite fairly, it appears to me that a certain charge even is put upon this country by the present system of coining in this way: that the country being obliged to turn any gold into coin, though it is only for a fortnight, that same amount of gold might be exported and be turned back again into gold, and this country would have coined it and have lost the expense of the coinage, practically for no advantages of its own. Our present system does appear to me to give a certain advantage to foreign countries as well as to ourselves.

2368. But at the present time we do coin gold for other countries than our own; I mean such countries as Brazil, Portugal, and Egypt?—Yes.

2369. Those countries have the advantage of having the coin which they use coined at our Mint free of charge, do they not?—Certainly.

2370. And all expenditure in the shape of the wear and tear of the sovereign and the expense of recoining it, is borne by this country, is it not?—It is borne by the State.

2371. That is an expense which the taxpayer in this country has to bear?—Yes. I do not say that there are not counterbalancing advantages, but to the taxpayer in the first instance it certainly makes a difference.

2372. Would not any additional countries that would necessarily or naturally use our coin in consequence of the facilities proposed to be given by this Convention or this international coinage increase that expenditure?—Certainly. If we coined gratis and other countries did not coin gratis, this country would have to do all the coining for the other countries.

2373. Do you think that that would be fair?—No, it would not. I do not see how you could join the Convention without making arrangements as to the terms upon which the various Governments should coin.

2374. But you do not think that there is any great disadvantage in our coining as at present for any country that chooses to use our coin without making any charge?—I do not think that there is any great disadvantage in it, but I am not sufficiently acquainted with the amounts to know whether it is really a serious burden or not.

2375. Are you aware that it is said that a great deal of our English gold coin is of light weight; that is to say, below the legal weight of this country?—I have heard so, but I am not aware whether that is more the case with our coins than with the coins of other countries.

2376. Still that wear and tear must be increased by the extended area over which our coins circulate, must it not?—Yes, the wear and tear must be increased by the extended area over which our coin is used, but I am not sure that that area is likely to be extended except by our joining the Convention; and if we joined the Convention, of course it would be necessary to make regulations accordingly.

2377. But it is extended at present by the use of English gold coin in other countries than in England, such as Portugal and Brazil, is it not?—I believe it has extended in that way, but I should not be prepared either to deny or to affirm that it was continually extending now. I should have thought that, generally speaking, the English sovereign would be used as a current coin only in those countries which had not yet developed their own coinage—in a country like Egypt, for instance, where the coinage is in a state of great confusion.

2378. Are you aware that English gold coin is a legal tender in Portugal and in Brazil?—Yes. I remember now that it is so.

2379. Its use in those countries does tend to increase our expenditure in coinage, does it not?—It does.

2380. (*Mr. Baring.*) It has been stated that the introduction of an international coin, which would be receivable at an equal exchangeable value throughout those countries that received it, would very much diminish the process of melting coin into bullion. Now if you suppose that the whole world received this 25-franc piece for the same value, would there or would there not then be any object in melting the coin into bar gold?—I think that there would, because you cannot assume that all the gold in the world would be used up into coin, and there would be other uses retained for gold besides its use as coin. Consequently if the whole world at one time required a certain amount of circulation, and at other times a different amount of circulation, there being other uses for gold besides coinage, its use for those purposes would increase or decrease according as the circulation increased or decreased, and in the same proportion.

2381. But I suppose that the bar gold could only be used either for coinage or for manufacturing purposes?—Exactly.

2382. You said that in case there was a redundancy of coin it would be melted and transferred into bar gold. Would not that depend upon whether bar gold was more valuable than the coin?—Certainly. It would depend upon whether bar gold was more valuable than the coin. The assumption which you have just made is this, that the difference in value between coin and gold would be determined only by the total amount of the gold needed for circulation on the one hand, and its uses for manufacturing purposes on the other; but if you do not start with

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that assumption, you get many more uses for gold; you get its use in one country and its use in another.

2383. I am proceeding upon the supposition that one coin would be receivable all over the world for the same exchangeable value. It is urged that there would then be no object in melting that coin into bullion, because there would be no demand for bullion except for coining or for manufacturing purposes; would that be the case?—Precisely. But I will assume that there is a seignorage, because that will illustrate it best, and that the coin itself is not convertible into gold. It appears to me that the demand for the manufactured articles in gold will increase when less gold is wanted for coin, and that you will have established a difference between gold as a commodity and gold as the circulation. I certainly should assume that if less coin were wanted all over the world, a certain amount of that coin would be withdrawn, and would be worked up into manufactures.

2384. Do you suppose, then, that the want of gold for manufactures would increase?—I think it would. It would in case the amount of coin was excessive; that is to say, if the amount of coin was more than was required for the uses of the whole world.

2385. Does not that involve the conclusion that there must be a great depreciation of the value of gold in relation to other commodities?—It does come to that; but I take it that that is not the conclusion but the assumption. The assumption is that the whole world is provided with coin, and that there is more coin than is necessary. That seems to me not really to involve the conclusion, but to be identical with the statement that there is a certain depreciation in gold. But the question was put to me as regards the turning of coin into gold. Now it appears to me that there is no choice between these two things: either a coin must be simply a piece of gold cut into the shape of that coin, and be identical in its value with the same amount of gold in another shape, or gold ceases practically to be the circulation. If you say that the circulation is represented by gold, plus a certain arbitrary amount, then you may leave gold a commodity; but your coins are not a commodity, and therefore the whole system of a convertible currency seems to me to be changed. You then separate the gold used for manufacturing purposes as entirely from the coin as if you had got some perfectly different standard of value. Gold ceases to be the standard of value because you change the standard of value, and make it gold plus something else which is an undeterminate quantity.

2386. At present if there is any debt to be paid abroad you cannot pay it in our own coin, and therefore you send bullion; that object would be entirely removed, would it not, by having an international coin?—As regards sending it from this country to another country within the Convention, it would. If your contract were to pay in the new conventional coin, of course, so far as that goes, the operation of changing the coin into bar gold would be rendered unnecessary, and you could send the coin itself.

2387. Then, if you can suppose it to apply to the whole trading world, the same result would occur everywhere, would it not?—The same result, as far as that is concerned, would occur.

2388. Then, if there is no wish to change our coin into bullion, and there is an equal seignorage levied throughout the world, it has been argued that the seignorage does not diminish the gold value of our coin; is that true or not?—I think it is not true. It is not true, for this reason, that even on this extreme hypothesis of not only the same coin but the same seignorage being adopted for all the world there would be at all events one commodity left that you might not be able to procure at the same price, that is to say, for the same number of coins, and that would be gold itself. One hundred sovereigns would not procure the same weight of gold.

2389. Would there be an advantage in buying gold except for coinage or for manufacturing purposes?—No. I have alluded to the manufacturing purposes, but I have confined myself strictly to the questions that you have put. There would be other reasons besides those I have mentioned, which, I could imagine, could be adduced to prove that a man would be in a worse position if you gave him something which represents a piece of gold plus something else instead of the gold itself. The supposition that you are to have one coinage in the whole world would simply remove a certain number of objections, which are to the effect that, however wide the area, you are doing a man an injustice if you diminish his ability to discharge his debts beyond that area by bullion. Of course the wider you extend the area, if you make any change, the more you diminish the practical inconveniences to the holders of the coin.

2390. Would it not in fact be introducing a token all over the world?—It would be introducing a token all over the world, attended with all the disadvantages of tokens.

2391. And, therefore, if the Bank of England notes were introduced all over the world, it would be very much a similar case?—Exactly; that is another way of expressing what I attempted to define when I said that, so soon as you add to the coin anything plus the gold, you cease to have a convertible coin. It becomes a token from that moment, with all the disadvantages of a token; and the fact that all countries should unite to say, we will have a common token, does not diminish the fact that you have departed from the reason which led to the adoption of gold as the standard of value in the first instance, which was, that you should have a material for a standard which was itself a commodity as well as a token of value.

2392. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Are you aware that some persons who assert that a seignorage adds to the value of the coin also assert that the seignorage might be extended to such a degree that a sovereign of half the weight of gold might be maintained at the same value as the present sovereign by means of a seignorage?—I was not aware that anybody held that opinion.

2393. Gold is the legal standard of value in this country, is it not?—It is.

2394. A certain weight of fine gold is called a pound?—It is.

2395. If the weight in a pound were to be diminished there would remain the same number of pounds as before, and an additional quantity of gold set free besides?—It would be so.

2396. Does the additional quantity of gold arising from importations from Australia and California diminish the value of gold as compared with other kinds of property?—It does pro tanto. I say pro tanto because it appears to me that it is modified by many counterbalancing circumstances, into which it is not worth while to go now.

2397. (*Mr. Hankey.*) In itself it does?—In itself it does.

2398. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Would not the fact of diminishing the quantity of gold in a pound and releasing the remainder have the same effect in some degree as the increase of gold from Australia in diminishing its value relatively to other kinds of property?—It would.

2399. Would not then the value of the 1*l.* be diminished in an arbitrary manner by such an operation in the same way as it is now unavoidably diminished by the importation from Australia?—I think it would.

2400. Would you not by that means diminish the value of the present 1*l.* relatively to other kinds of property?—Do you mean that it would have a double effect?

2401. I mean that there would be the same amount of what we call pounds and more gold besides?—Yes, which might be coined into other pounds, and therefore there would be the possibility of a larger amount

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of pounds existing than otherwise; but that same circumstance must occur by the extension of banking expedients or any reform of that kind.

2402. That may be, but would not that be the necessary effect of such a change as this as far as it went?—It would have some effect in that direction.

2403. Would it not be an arbitrary alteration, whereas the others are unavoidable?—It would be arbitrary, if you said that a given amount of gold was to be worth not merely its intrinsic value as gold but a certain per centage more.

2404. Would not it in effect be the same as diminishing the value of the 1*l.* by an increase of paper money, whether inconvertible or issued upon securities?—It would not be the same.

2405. Would it not be similar?—Yes, but I do not think I could admit any near parallel between the two. It would be only one of many different ways of lowering the value of gold as compared with other commodities.

2406. Would not it then artificially diminish the value of the 1*l.* as far as the conversion extended?—Yes, I have said so.

2407. (*Mr. Hankey.*) Does not the fact of no seignorage being charged tend in your opinion to increase the amount of gold coined at the Mint?—It does. I would add this to what I have said in answer to Mr. Baring, that supposing you had got one currency over the entire world, and that you had got a coin in circulation which was half gold and half token, you would have the whole of the disadvantages of being dependent upon the Governments of the whole of the world, instead of having the gold in your possession. There seems to me to be, apart from the questions of value into which we have gone hitherto, another injustice, as I may call it, which you put upon any one if you give him a different coin now to that which he is entitled to receive under existing contracts. If any creditor now is entitled to receive a certain amount of gold, with which he can do as he likes, if you vary that, and say, I will not give you that amount of gold; I will give you a lesser amount of gold; but then I will enact artificial laws, by which you shall be sure to get the same amount of other commodities by it,—you still do not place the creditor in the same position, because he is dependent upon a number of circumstances upon which he was not dependent before. You lessen that particular characteristic of the sovereign which makes gold the best standard of value you have got, namely, that the thing in itself is worth what it professes to be. In my opinion any tampering with that is shaking the whole basis of the currency.

2408. (*Mr. Cave.*) A proposition was made to this effect, that it is possible, when a new sovereign worth 2*d.* less is coined, to keep it by seignorage at the same value in this country alone as at present, on condition that the new sovereign can be exchanged for bullion at the present price?—I think it is necessary to say who is to be bound to give the gold at the present price, when the coins which are to buy it are of a smaller weight of gold, because you impose an absolute loss upon whoever does it, in my opinion.

2409. Supposing that loss were to be borne by the State?—It would appear to me that that would of course increase the value of the English coin in the hands of the holders, and would prevent a depreciation, because in the same way as you can procure for a bank note a certain number of coins you would be able for those coins to procure from the banker or the Government a certain amount of bar gold. That would remove to a certain extent the objections of the inconvertibility part of the scheme; but it appears to me that its effect would depend very much upon what other countries would do as regards their coinage. The only object of such an arrangment as was mentioned just now by the right honourable gentleman—an arrangement providing that the Government shall give, in exchange for a sovereign, a larger amount of gold than the sovereign actually contains, would be for the purpose, I suppose, of joining a convention. Then what would be the position of the Government as regards the coins of other states of the Convention? Would they also give a larger amount of gold in exchange for them than the coins themselves contained? Would the English Government, or the English Government Bank, give a certain amount of bar gold for a smaller amount of coined gold only for the English sovereign, or for the French and the Swiss sovereign? If it did give it for the Swiss and the French sovereign it would be incurring an enormous loss, but if not, it would establish a difference between the coin of one country and the coin of another; and after you had joined the Convention you would still have a difference of value between the coins of different countries. It appears to me that the effect would be this, that every English coin would be taken as fast as it was coined back again to the Mint, in order to buy a larger amount of bar gold, so that the effect would be practically to clear the country of those coins, and to have the other coins from other countries supplying their places here. It appears to me, without being able to judge completely of it at first sight, to be an impossible proposal.

2410. (*Mr. Longfield.*) That would be making the sovereign a convertible token?—Yes.

2411. And the convertibility only adds to the value of a token at a place where it can be converted. For instance, if I had a bank note of a Cornish bank, I should probably have to pay 5*d.* or 6*d.* to have it changed in London?—Yes.

2412. In the same way, if a man had one of these small sovereigns which were convertible at the Bank of England in a distant part of the country, he would have to submit to some small loss if gold was what he wanted, to make a ring or anything of that kind?—Yes.

2413. Therefore the convertibility would not add to the value of the coin, except in London?—It would add, no doubt, to its value everywhere, but I doubt whether it would add to it to the full amount of the difference.

2414. It would not add the full amount of the difference between the sovereign and the bullion that had been taken to be coined?—Not necessarily.

2415. (*Baron Rothschild.*) If not only the English but the whole world entered into a union with this Convention, all having the same coin, do you not think that bar gold would only fetch what the different mints would give for it?—That would be to assume that there were no other purposes for gold whatever besides coining, I apprehend.

2416. That is not an answer to the question; do you not think that bar gold would only fetch what the different mints would give for it?—I do not think so.

2417. You think, then, that it would fetch more?—No; you asked me whether it would only fetch what the mints would give for it. That would depend upon the price offered by the mints. I meant my answer to convey this, that there would be still more than one buyer for the gold; the mints would be buyers, and the people who were prepared to work up the gold as an article of manufacture would also be buyers.

2418. What would those buyers of gold do with it?—Manufacture it.

2419. Into what?—Ornaments, plate, and so forth.

2420. Do you not think that the quantity of gold required for manufacturing purposes is very small compared with that required for coining?—I am unable to state what would be the result upon the hypothesis that the whole world was already supplied with gold coins. The assumption is so large that I think I am justified in assuming large consequences.

2421. I think you have expressed the opinion before that so much gold coin would not be required as at present if we all entered into this Convention. My opinion is that more coin would be required. On

what ground do you think that less would be required?—Before I answer the question, I should like to add one observation to my previous answer as regards what would happen if the whole world were supplied with gold coin. If there were no other use for gold, then it appears to me that gold would have lost one of its chief characteristics which make it good as a standard of value. The view that has always been taken, as far as I have read, of the advantages of gold as a standard of value has been that it had an intrinsic value besides its value as coin, and if we assume that it has no other value except its value as coin, then you have rather diminished the value of gold as a medium of exchange.

2422. Do you not think that at present the value of gold is only equal to the coin that it would produce in different countries?—At present that is the case.

2423. Then if you have a new coin, and you convert that new coin into gold, you do not diminish the value of gold at all?—No, so long as you can convert it into gold without loss.

2424. Then if bar gold is taken in every country for the same amount of value in coin, you do not diminish the value of gold?—You do not diminish the value of gold.

2425. It only depends upon every commercial country in the world entering into the Convention, because if a very large country like Russia, where a great deal of gold is required, does not enter the Convention, then that country will give more for the gold than the countries who are in the Convention?—I have no objection whatever to a common gold coin; my objection is to a coin which is represented by half gold and half seignorage. My objection is not at all to a common coin. That might be exceedingly advantageous; but I object to a special mode of arriving at that agreement, namely, by imposing a seignorage, and having a seignorage in one country different from the seignorage in others. If the coins are to be made equal in England and France by this means, that in England the coin is to be a certain amount of gold plus a seignorage, and in France a certain amount of gold without a seignorage, I think that the object will not be attained; the two coins will not practically be the same.

2426. I believe the supposition always was that the seignorage should be exactly the same in all countries?—I understood that the proposal was to bring down the English sovereign to the French sovereign by the imposition of a seignorage in England.

2427. Then there would be the same expense in manufacturing the coin in every country; there would be no difference in England?—That would depend upon the arrangements of the Convention.

2428. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) With reference to the questions I asked you just now, allow me to add this: as regards the diminution in the value of gold relatively to other property, by diminishing the quantity of gold in the present sovereign and releasing the remainder, would not the effect produced be similar, whether the amount was 2*d.* or 10*s.*, though not in the same degree?—The effect would be similar, but certainly it would not be the same in degree.

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2429. The same argument applies to 2*d.* as applies to 10*s.*, does it not?—I confess I do not attribute very great force to the arguments which say that the effect of a very small change is proportionately the same in practice as the effect of a very large change. Theoretically it is true, but practically I think that very often it is not so.

2430. It is not perceptible?—It is not perceptible, and very often the effects become cumulative in their character. As the change increases, the effect does not only increase in proportion to the change, but in a much greater proportion.

2431. But it has the same tendency?—It has the same tendency.

2432. (*Chairman.*) Is there anything else which you would like to add to what you have already said?—I only wish to add this, that I consider that the evidence that I have given is upon the question of seignorage mainly, and the effect of certain proposals which have been made by which the Convention could be joined under certain circumstances, but I do not consider that this one objection to the theory of a seignorage adding to the value of coin entirely disposes of the question of an international coinage. Upon that I should wish to reserve my opinion, because there may be other modes by which that may be effected, if not by this. Upon that I do not wish to give any definite opinion at this moment.

2433. (*The Astronomer Royal.*) In speaking of the amount of gold which would be set loose in certain circumstances, you spoke of an alteration in its value; am I to understand uniformly that by alteration in its value you mean alteration in its value as compared with the value of other commodities?—I am afraid that I could scarcely undertake to say that I have used the word "value" in its strictest scientific sense in every case, without looking through my evidence. I may have made a mistake in the expression at the moment. But I may say that the difficulty of expressing myself correctly is increased when it is suggested that gold is not in itself to be the standard of value, but gold plus a certain arbitrary addition called seignorage. We should then have three different matters to deal with instead of two; bar gold forming the material for the coins; the coins made of gold but carrying by law an arbitrary value beyond; and, thirdly, other commodities. The question as to what bar gold would fetch as compared with other commodities would then be simply a question such as what houses would fetch against corn, because bar gold would have lost its characteristic of being practically identical, as a standard of value, with the coins into which it is minted.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, the 23rd June 1868.

PRESENT:

VISCOUNT HALIFAX in the Chair.

The Right Honourable C. P. Villiers, M.P.
The Right Honourable Stephen Cave, M.P.
Colonel The Right Honourable J. Wilson Patten, M.P.
The Right Honourable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, M.P.
J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.
J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
T. N. Hunt, Esq., (Governor of the Bank of England.)
G. B. Airy, Esq., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal.)
Thomas Graham, Esq., F.R.S. (Master of the Mint.)
C. Rivers Wilson, Esq. (Secretary.)

Sir John Bowring, Knight, LL.D., F.R.S., called in and examined.

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2434. (*Chairman.*) You have turned your attention a good deal to the different systems of coinage in different countries, have you not?—I have.

2435. I believe that you have had an opportunity of ascertaining what systems are in operation in many parts of the world?—Yes. Perhaps I may as well

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mention the field of my personal observation. I have been the British Commercial Commissioner in many countries of Europe and of the Levant; I was Chief Superintendent of Trade in China for several years, and I was accredited to most of the nations on the east of the Ganges; in fact, to a population of considerably more than 450,000,000 of human beings. I am also the Chairman of the Metric Committee appointed by the British Association. The question of unifying weights, coins, and measures has been very much discussed at the different meetings of that body, and on the recommendation of several of the sections a Committee was appointed, who from time to time report to the Association. Some funds have been granted to us to facilitate our inquiries, and at the different annual gatherings we report our progress.

2436. The result is that you have a good deal of practical acquaintance with the currencies of different countries?—I have.

2437. It is also a subject to which I believe you have given a good deal of attention, independently of your practical acquaintance with different currencies?—It is.

2438. You are probably aware that a Conference was held at Paris in the course of last summer, which has recommended measures being taken with a view of introducing a general international coin?—I am.

2439. Have you seen their proceedings?—Yes.

2440. Are you aware that the course which, upon the whole, they recommend is the adoption of coins, multiples of the five-franc piece, and that the international coin to which they particularly point is a piece of the value of 25 francs?—I am aware of that.

2441. If that proposition were adopted it would displace the pound, or sovereign, would it not?—It would.

2442. Do you concur in the views which were entertained by the Conference leading to that conclusion?—I differ from them altogether. I think that the importance and the value of the pound sterling was not sufficiently appreciated, nor was it properly advocated. The pound sterling really represents the progress and the position of the great commercial interests in their widest area. It is looked to through a great portion of the world as a satisfactory and long-proved standard, and it is very much associated in the minds of foreign nations with the general estimate of the probity of the British merchant. The pound sterling, I may state, has been very long established (and the penny also), as appears in the most ancient records, for though the relative value has changed, still the nomenclature remains, and more than any other term presents a distinct idea of value, and it is the fixed central point, in my judgment, round which all the shifting exchanges of the world roll. I believe it is the only representative of value which is negotiable in every commercial mart. In a great portion of the world the *franc* and the dollar are unknown; but in consequence of London being the great clearing house of the commercial interests, the pound sterling is known by everybody, and is by everybody recognized. I may mention a fact which occurred in China. When the French expedition came out, they brought credits on Paris, given by some of the very first commercial houses of Europe; but they could do nothing with the *franc* on any Chinese exchange, and they were obliged to sell their bills at a loss to those who sent them to London for negociation there, and who could recuperate them by selling bills drawn in pounds sterling. The pound sterling, as I have stated, undergoes no fluctuations; it is the steady point to which all commercial nations look. Your *franc* changes, your dollar changes, your guilders change, your ducats change, but the pound sterling is always fixed; and it appears to me to be a recognized cosmopolitan centre which regulates all the subordinate representations of value. There is always a great difficulty, not only associated with the alteration of a coin, but with the introduction of a new coin, as with the introduction of a new word; and if it be considered what the power of the pound and of the penny is on the public mind, not only in this country, but generally throughout a very large portion of Europe, its importance as a representative of value will be recognized. Though the French may use the *livre* and the *sou*, and the Italians the *lira* and the *soldo*, and the Spaniards the *libra* and the *sueldo*, they are but other words for representing the relation between the pound and the penny. Our language, our literature, our proverbs, are permeated with these associations. Not only in England but in every European country you have such phrases as this: "Penny wise and pound foolish;" "In for a penny, in for a pound;" "A penny saved is a penny gained." All this shows the extent to which this idea of the pound and the penny has become an almost universal presence,—a sort of national inheritance; nor is it to be wondered at. Luther, when he popularized the German language, and wanted to introduce a large coin, such as the talent, called it a pound; if he wanted to introduce a small coin, such as the *denarius*, he called it a penny. Our own translators have done the same thing. The pound and the penny are scriptural words, associated with our earliest and most irradicable thoughts. In many parts of the United States the cent is called a penny in popular language, so difficult is it to get out of the public mind their habits of association and of expression. It is 60 or 70 years since the Americans endeavoured to popularize by legislation the word "dime," which is undoubtedly a very valuable and a very ancient word; but it had been lost, and though the word has been introduced into the Acts of the Legislature, they have not been able to introduce it into the current language. So it is again in France with regard to the *franc* and the *centime*. Any one who goes out of the great commercial circle into an ordinary market, and who holds conversation with the great mass of the French people, will seldom or never hear the word *franc* or *centime;* it is the *livre* and the *sou* which are universally employed.

2443. What effect do you think any change would have upon the standard?—One of the great objections urged against the employment of the pound is that it is considered to be too large an integer. Now, in the first place, practically that is not the case. Every merchant knows that the smallest division of the pound is altogether abandoned in commercial accountancy. The Bank of England keeps no farthing column; and I believe that there is no banker in London who will pay a cheque in which a farthing, or a halfpenny, or three farthings are represented; so that, as regards the pound being too large an integer, practically the last subdivision of it is scarcely known in the journals or ledgers of our merchants. Our foreign trade at this moment is represented by about five hundred millions of exports and imports. The whole of that foreign trade, every commodity that goes out of the country, is paid for in pounds sterling, and every commodity that comes into the country is also paid for in pounds sterling. But that is a very small portion of the great question as to the pound sterling. I believe, and I think I can show, that the payments and receipts in this city alone are ten thousand millions sterling per annum. Just consider what will be the effect of lowering the standard of value, even as regards accountancy. The introduction of the *franc* would require a twenty-five-fold multiplication of figures. Of course a new coin, or rather a new integer, necessitates a new accountancy, which implies a revolution whose ramifications can hardly be estimated. I had the honour yesterday of comparing some of my views with those of the Governor of the Bank of England, whom I have the pleasure of seeing here, and I am sure that he will allow me to state these facts, because they were verified by the books which were produced. He and the Deputy Governor informed me that the average daily payments and receipts of the Bank of England alone fluctuate from

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six millions up to so high, I think, on some occasions as twenty-eight millions sterling, and that the average payments and receipts are about ten millions a day, which would give, as the annual amount of transactions at the Bank, more than three thousand millions sterling, reckoning three hundred business days to the year. I have here the accounts of Saturday last, which turned out to be about an average day. The receipts on that day were four million eight hundred thousand pounds, and the payments of the Bank of England were four million nine hundred thousand, making a total of nine million seven hundred thousand; therefore, ten millions a day may be fairly taken as the average estimate. I also obtained the returns from the City Clearing House. It is a rather remarkable fact that the amount cleared there is very much the same as that cleared by the Bank of England; and, independently of the Bank of England, there the average is also ten millions a day. The payments and receipts in the course of the year are three thousand millions. Independently of the transactions of the Clearing House, and the payments and receipts of the Bank of England, there are the West-end bankers, who do not clear on the city, and the retail payments which represent a greater aggregate amount than that which passes either through the Bank of England or the City bankers. I estimate that the retail payments in the city of London only are not less than four thousand millions per annum. Therefore I come to the conclusion that ten thousand millions of pounds sterling are transferred from hand to hand in the course of the year in this single great city. I think that when that fact is compared, or rather contrasted, with anything that can be said as to the employment of the franc or of the dollar, it will be found that the pound sterling represents a far more gigantic interest in the general world of commerce than any other monetary value; and, moreover, that this influence has been growing, and that the pound sterling is more and more appreciated. The franc has made great progress in Europe, and I am one of those who agree that if it were possible to introduce a coin of universal currency the thing in itself would be desirable. I have, however, come to the conclusion that it would be impracticable, and everyone knows that in the struggle for a greater and inaccessible good we often sacrifice a lesser but an attainable benefit. I think the decimalization of the pound sterling a *sine quâ non* for the improvement of our currency and accountancy. This would be a very great progress indeed, and would facilitate dealing with these international questions in future times. Such a change would be alike philosophical and practical, and in my judgment as much as in the existing state of things we can hope to accomplish.

2444. So far as Eastern countries are concerned, I apprehend that the pound is almost the only European coin which is well known?—The franc is, I think, almost wholly unknown. There is a great difficulty connected with our relations in the East, as the Commission are very well aware; it is that of introducing a gold currency. The pound sterling is rather the philosophical than the physical representative of money. It is a money of account, but not of circulation. We were never able to introduce the sovereign into China. I have known the sovereign at a depreciation of 30 or 40 per cent. in China.

2445. (*Mr. J. B. Smith.*) When you speak of the East do you mean China?—I do.

2446. Is it not a fact that Spanish dollars are better known there than English sovereigns?—Certainly, as current coin; the currency of the ports is the Spanish dollar. But China presents the most extraordinary and scarcely intelligible discrepancies. So various is the exchangeable value of dollars, of the same intrinsic worth, that the Carolus Spanish dollar has sold in 1864 for 7*s.* 2*d.*, when the Mexican would only produce 4*s.* 11*d.* In the present year, while the exchange at Hong Kong was 4*s.* 2½*d.* representing the Mexican dollar, that at Shanghai, where the Carolus reigns, the exchange was 5*s.* 9½*d.* The national currency of China is the ounce of pure silver; that is the currency in which all Chinese accounts are kept. That is the currency in which all the Chinese accounts are kept, even if foreigners keep their accounts in dollars. The ounce is generally known as the *tael*, which is divided into a thousand parts, a very convenient division, and the facility of calculation by means of a decimal notation there is perfectly wonderful. I have never known a Chinese accountant make a mistake in his calculations by the fingers, which are in fact an ever present abacus.

2447. But when you state that the pound sterling is better known all over the world than any other coin, you except China, do you not?—I do not except China, because when the tea comes to be paid for by the exporting merchant, the account is always drawn in pounds sterling; you could not negotiate in China, for instance, a bill on Paris; you could not negotiate a bill in China on New York in dollars. I am sure that the honourable gentleman at the opposite end of the table (Mr. Baring) knows very well that all the credits which go to China are credits for pounds sterling in drafts upon London.

2448. But the Chinese themselves would not take pounds sterling, would they?—The pound sterling is the money of account in transactions with foreigners. There is scarcely a pound of tea or a pound of silk which comes out of China which is not paid for in pounds sterling by drafts upon London. It may sometimes be convenient to draw on Calcutta, but those drafts would be finally settled by bills upon London.

2449. (*Colonel Wilson Patten.*) Is that the case between Chinese and French merchants?—The French have scarcely any commerce in China. In some of the ports a Frenchman could scarcely be found to be nominated as consul.

2450. (*Mr. J. B. Smith.*) Then all that you mean to say is this, that the pound sterling is the money of account between British merchants themselves, but that if you want to pay the Chinese themselves you must pay them in silver?—What I wished to say is that the great money transactions of the world merge in pounds sterling, and that the final accountancy is settled here, whether it be for Russia, or for America, or for Germany, or for France. If persons go to carry on commercial transactions in China with foreign countries, they must find some means of getting at the pound sterling. In all countries the native must be paid in the currency of the district. In China the payments are made in dollars at the ports, which are reduced into Sycee silver for distribution in the interior. The ounce or tael of pure silver is the integer of exchange. The Chinese, be it remembered, have no coin representing a greater value than the fifth of a farthing.

2451. But do the transactions in China differ in any other respect from those of any other country; for instance, if an English merchant goes to America and purchases cotton, he does not buy it by the pound sterling, which is not known there, but he merely negotiates his paper with some banker, who gives him American money for his pound sterling, with which he is able to purchase his cotton; is not that so?—The mode of payment depends upon the place where the cotton is bought.

2452. Is not that the fact?—Certainly; that is undoubtedly the fact.

2453. And so it is with all foreign countries, is it not?—Undoubtedly; if you go to any country you must pay for the commodity which you purchase in their coins.

2454. Is it not the case that the pound sterling in foreign countries is not known as the pound sterling, except amongst the English merchants who conduct the transactions?—Of course; the knowledge is confined to those who carry out the exchange operation. All that I state is that in any country to which you go you must pay for what you purchase in the currency of that country, but that the final regulation of the

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great mass of commercial transactions is by pounds sterling, into which almost all such transactions resolve themselves.

2455. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Do you not mean to inform the Commission that if Russians or Germans want to buy Chinese produce, instead of taking credit upon Germany or Russia, they are obliged to find credit upon London, in order to transact their business, and that that credit is measured by the pound?—Certainly; that is the point.

2456. (*Mr. J. B. Smith.*) Does not that arise from the circumstance that German and Russian and French merchants do not abound there, and that there are no means of negotiating except through British merchants?—The fact only shows the preponderance of the pound sterling. It is the final instrument of settlement.

2457. (*Mr. Cave.*) Are there not American houses in China now?—There are many American houses, but almost all the payments which they make are by bills upon London; it is by mere accident that any bill upon the United States is negotiated there. In that trade I suppose that now seventy or eighty millions sterling are employed. But if a man were to go into the Chinese exchange proposing to negotiate bills drawn on the United States for a million of dollars he would get no money broker to listen to him.

2458. Would that be the case even in those places where the American houses are well known?—Undoubtedly. There might be no question as to the solidity of the house. When a new market is opened in the East, we may say generally that the English merchants and English interests will have about two-thirds of it, and that the Americans will have about one-third. The commercial hold of all the other nations is comparatively very small. There are a few Frenchmen, and a few Swiss, and a few Germans, but the great mass of the trade, and particularly in the countries with which I am personally acquainted, is in the hands of English and American merchants; for instance, in the case of Siam, a country where the shipping and the trade have, since the treaty made there in 1855, increased twenty-fold, you could not negotiate at Bankok in any other currency than the pound sterling. You would not find brokers to negotiate or merchants to buy in any other currency.

2459. (*Mr. J. B. Smith.*) Supposing that the English were to adopt the ten-franc piece instead of the pound sterling, do you think that there would be any more difficulty in negotiating bills on England in the East or anywhere else than there is now?—Yes; I think that the ten-franc piece would be wholly unknown, and its introduction into general accountancy almost impossible. If the ten-franc piece is to represent ten francs, and not a specific English value, I think the difficulty would be absolutely insurmountable.

2460. Supposing you called it a ducat, would the same difficulty arise?—Yes; if the ducat is to represent ten francs.

2461. Then is it your opinion that if we changed the names of our coins from pounds sterling into ducats we should not be able to negotiate our bills?—I think it would add to the difficulties of negotiation, but of course it would be rash to say that it would be impossible. The confusion and perplexity in the commercial world would be far greater than is generally contemplated. I quite acknowledge the attractiveness of a general or universal currency; but when I look at the stupendous interests which are represented and which have been for centuries upon centuries represented by and concentrated in this pound sterling, and mark the widely-spread influence which it has in the trading world, and how acceptable it is in such vast commercial transactions, I cannot but think that if you were to interfere with it as a representative of value the result would be most injurious.

2462. Supposing that the monetary system of England is changed, and that I send out an order to America to purchase 1,000 bales of cotton, and that I give them a credit upon London for so many ducats as would pay for the cotton, are you of opinion that it would be impossible to negotiate that bill because the monetary denomination was changed from pounds sterling to ducats?—I think that there would be very great difficulty about it, considering the complications and novelties which such a change would produce. I do not believe that the brokers would be able to explain the matter to many of those with whom they negotiated their bills. This is not a question as regards the persons to whom the goods are sold, or by whom the goods are bought. In such cases the native has nothing to do with the question of exchange. The foreign merchant established in China, for instance, negotiates a bill upon London. The negotiation is always by the agent and the bill broker there. The payment to the native is not made in pounds sterling, but in the currency of the country, be it what it may.

2463. At New York you are aware that there are such bankers as Messrs. Baring and Messrs. Rothschild, who make it their business to negotiate bills; do you suppose that they would refuse to negotiate a bill upon England because the amount was expressed in ducats instead of pounds sterling?—Certainly not; but these gentlemen would have knowledge not possessed by the community. The success of Mr. Nathan Rothschild was mainly due to his great sagacity in unravelling the complications of all the exchanges of the world. I have seen him stand against a pillar in the Royal Exchange with a dozen brokers coming to him with bills upon this place, and bills upon the other place, and his wonderful perspicuity and correctness of judgment enabled him at once to construe the perplexing calculations in all this buying and selling of bills, and in all directions he was thus enabled to realize a very certain profit.

2464. But supposing Baron Rothschild's house in New York had a bill upon London offered to them in so many ducats instead of pounds sterling, do you suppose that they would not know the precise value of that coin?—Baron Rothschild undoubtedly would know its value, but many others would not, and the consequence would be that the value would be depreciated from the ignorance of the many, of which the few with their superior knowledge would avail themselves.

2465. Baron Rothschild's agent would not hesitate to give American money for it, would he?—He would buy the bill considerably cheaper if it were drawn in an unpopular currency, though, I dare say, he would not hesitate to give American money for it.

2466. Then if Baron Rothschild's agent would give money for this bill expressed in ducats in the same way as if it were expressed in pounds sterling, where would be the difficulty of purchasing cotton or of carrying on transactions in America in the same manner as at present?—One might take it where a thousand would not take it. It is like the introduction of a new nomenclature,—very desirable often, but very impracticable.

2467. Then do you suppose, for instance, that Baron Rothschild would be the only banker in New York who would undertake negotiations of that kind?—Probably not; but in taking America you take a country where there is a great deal of intelligence and knowledge and competition, and where there are a great many merchants and a great many bankers, but you cannot introduce any serious disorganization in the integers of the money market without causing considerable loss to the parties concerned.

2468. (*The Governor of the Bank.*) Are you apprehensive that the mere alteration of the weight and denomination of the coin would be calculated to impair the confidence of foreign countries in the future maintenance of the standard?—I am. As I stated before, I attach great value to the pound sterling as the representative of our commercial knowledge, of our commercial experience, and of our commercial integrity; and I think that the change would not be easily understood, and that any new coin, be it what it might, would not have the same hold upon public

opinion or upon public confidence which the pound sterling has.

2469. (*Chairman.*) How would the maintenance of the pound as the basis of the common currency be taken in the different countries in Europe?—The metric system of the French currency is in itself, rationally considered, an exceedingly beautiful one, but that is not the question when you have to legislate. The question is not what is desirable to be done, but what you can do. I think that there are prejudices which cannot be shaken, and that there is a language which cannot be altered. Look at the florin, for instance; that was coined on a motion of mine in the House of Commons, and I am quite persuaded that if the Prince Consort had lived the decimal question, as far as the pound sterling is concerned, would have been solved, and that the tenth of a florin would have been a coin in use; but few people call the new piece a florin, though they are obliged to use three words instead of one; almost everybody denominates it a "two-shilling piece" instead of a florin.

2470. Do you think that foreign countries would adopt the sovereign as an international coin?—I do not. I think that there would be a very strong case made out for the franc and the centime; it is not that I have any abstract objection to the franc and the centime, but the real difficulty is, that before such a novel system could be introduced you must reorganize the public mind, employ new books of account, and revolutionize your every-day language. Added to which, great inconvenience would arise from the fact that the franc is far too small an integer for our accounts. It is very well in France, where the transactions as compared to our own are so small, but the integer of a franc for English accounts appears to me to be altogether undesirable.

2471. If you are not in favour of the adoption of the 25-franc piece, and if you think that foreign countries would not approve of the sovereign, how do you think an international coin might be established?—I think that one coin cannot have two values. It is a point of course for very serious consideration, whether any division of the existing pound might be so stamped as to give it a continental currency. That point is very well worth a thorough investigation.

2472. (*Mr. Villiers.*) Is it not the conclusion from everything which you have said, that an international coin is an impracticable and impossible thing in the present state of the world?—I think so, unless what I cannot anticipate should come to pass. I have no belief at all that the French, with their strong feeling in favour of their system, would give way to the preponderant recommendations of the pound sterling. I do not speak of its abstract merits, but of the simple fact of the position of the pound sterling in the commercial world. That is the ground which I take. I have never denied for a moment the desirableness of an international coinage. I hold that the decimalization of the pound sterling would be a very forward step in that direction.

2473. There are countries in which the value of the standard has been altered, are there not?—No doubt. One great advantage would be the assimilation of the alloy in all cases. There is no reason for retaining our system of one in eleven. Far better that the alloy should be universally one in ten.

2474. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) But you would not recommend an alteration of the alloy in the pound sterling, except with the view of making an international coin, would you?—I see no objection to the alteration in the alloy, if the sovereign shall represent a value of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce troy.

2475. At present there is a definite proportion between the weight and size of the coin and the alloy, and if the alloy were altered, the weight of the coin must be different, and therefore it would in some degree conflict with the known confidence and familiarity which the world at large have in the pound sterling?—To some extent that might be the case, but I should imagine that the question of alloy could be settled without any important variation in size and weight, because alloys have been changed for different reasons at different times.

2476. Is not that more a matter of national interest, which does not interfere with the great question of the standard of value?—No doubt.

2477. With regard to the standard of value, I gather from the evidence which you have given that your reason for preferring the pound sterling as the standard of value is that it is in point of fact the general and, one may say, the cosmopolitan standard of value?—I think so.

2478. And you consider that anything which interfered with that would be a universal misfortune?—Misfortune is a very strong word, but it would introduce an element of confusion and embarrassment and perturbation on all sides, which I think those could hardly estimate who are not acquainted with the countries where the pound sterling has such a hold, and where it has had a hold for many ages.

2479. If it were a question between the alteration of the pound sterling and bringing the currencies of all other countries into affinity with the pound sterling, which would you say was the more feasible plan?—I think the feasibility is really the great question, because I have never doubted the desirableness of it, but I apprehend the supersession of the pound sterling could not be accomplished by the introduction of any other coin or any other element of account.

2480. (*Chairman.*) Is there anything else which you would desire to state to the Commission upon this subject?—Nothing, but to say that these discussions are of very great importance, and that the influence of English opinion in this matter will be very great. I should be very glad to see the difficulties removed, but I fear that they will be insuperable.

2481. (*Mr. Cave.*) Are you aware that several other countries have agreed to join this Convention?—Certainly; but there are no countries who bring with them the difficulties that we should meet with. You must not only remember the extent of the commerce of England, but you must look at our different colonies. I take the Oriental countries, for instance, including India, as representing probably 600,000,000 of human beings. Then I take the influence of England in Europe, and I say that her commercial position is really represented practically by the pound sterling. Whatever countries come into this Convention, it appears to me that the greater potency will still remain with the pound sterling.

2482. At the same time must not America have felt that there was a great inducement to her to join such a confederation seeing that her commerce was very much extended?—That extension is represented by about one-third of the commerce in the East, though it is certainly not one-third in Europe. I do not know whether there are any means of ascertaining what is the whole amount of the commercial transactions represented by the dollar; but I should conceive that it would cut a comparatively small figure against the amount represented by those in pounds sterling.

2483. At the same time it would be a great inconvenience to them, no doubt, to make the change?—To a certain extent that would be so, but the trading traditions in America are not strong, nor do they pervade the whole social system. America is a great nation composed of a variety of elements, not only English, but German, Dutch, French, Spanish, and others. In fact there is not that spirit of nationality gathered about the dollar that surrounds the pound sterling. As I mentioned before, a great deal of the old English phraseology has maintained that feeling even in the United States.

2484. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) It can hardly be said, can it, that in the United States there is any definite standard of value at the present moment?—Scarcely.

2485. And therefore there is no sacrifice to be made on their part, is there?—No; and moreover the value of the dollar itself in different parts of the world is very different. The Spanish Carolus dollar in

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China, as I mentioned, notwithstanding the propinquity of its real value to that of the Mexican dollar (there being probably a difference of a little more than a penny between them), in the exchanges is valued at rates differing as much as from 20 to 30 and even 40 per cent. above the Mexican dollar. They cannot say in America of the dollar as we can say in England of the pound sterling, that it is a long-existing standard of value, recognized by everybody. Everybody knows what a pound sterling is, but people do not know what a dollar is. There is the Peruvian dollar, and the United States dollar, and the Mexican dollar, and the Carolus dollar, that is to say, the ancient dollar and the modern dollar of Spain; and they all have different values.

2486. Are you quite sure that there is no exaggeration in the statement as to the different values which you have represented to exist in China between the Spanish and the Mexican dollar?—There is no exaggeration. I have verified the facts by examining official returns. They afford remarkable evidence of the power of prejudice, and show that, quite independently of the intrinsic value of a currency, other conditions are necessary for its acceptance and its popularity.

2487. Do not 100 Mexican dollars contain as much silver as 100 Spanish dollars?—Very nearly so; but I am sure that Baron Rothschild knows the greater value of the Spanish dollar even in this market, and the old Carolus dollar fetches a much higher price quite independently of its intrinsic value.

2488. (*Mr. J. B. Smith.*) You have mentioned our colonies. Are you aware that Canada is desirous of joining the Convention in the event of America doing so?—Yes. I have no doubt the traditions and associations of the descendants of the French settlers in that country would much facilitate the introduction of the franc as the integer of exchange.

2489. (*Mr. Cave.*) Do you know how long it is since the United States of America have adopted the dollar as their currency?—It was adopted at a very early period. The Spanish dollar was, I think, current down to the year 1772, when the national dollar was coined.

2490. But long after that time there were different currencies in the different states, were there not?—There were; and there are different currencies still.

2491. (*Chairman.*) Do you think that an alteration to so small an extent as the abstraction of one grain of gold from our pound sterling would be sufficient to prevent its currency at its present value?—I think that it would be impossible to have two values attached to the same coin. Of course the greater value would be driven out by the smaller value, particularly when you consider the stupendous amounts which the commercial transactions of this country involve, and the country whose coins represented the larger value would have to sacrifice the grain of gold on all its currency.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, the 7th July 1868.

PRESENT:

VISCOUNT HALIFAX in the chair.

The Right Honourable C. P. Villiers, M.P.
The Right Honourable Stephen Cave, M.P.
Colonel The Right Honourable J. Wilson Patten, M.P.
Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
Baron Lionel N. de. Rothschild, M.P.
J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.
Thomson Hankey, Esq, M.P.
J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
T. N. Hunt, Esq., (Governor of the Bank of England.)
G. B. Airy, Esq., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal.)
Thomas Graham, Esq., F.R.S. (Master of the Mint.)
C. Rivers Wilson, Esq. (Secretary.)

Louis Mallet, Esq., C.B., Examined.

Louis Mallet, Esq., C.B.

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2492. (*Chairman.*) I believe you have been employed a good deal in negociating foreign treaties, and have been in communication with persons connected with the trade and commerce of foreign countries?—Yes, in France and Italy, at Berlin, and also at Vienna, I have had some experience of that sort.

2493. Has your attention been called to the subject of introducing an international currrency?—My attention has never been specially called to it upon those occasions; but of course it is a question which has such a direct connexion with international trade, that it is one on which I have often been obliged to think, and upon which on general grounds I have always had a very strong opinion.

2494. Have the circumstances in which you have been placed induced you to form an opinion one way or the other upon that question?—I have always felt that, considering as I do that our foreign trade is now one of the most important elements, if not the most important element, in our future prosperity, an assimilation of coinage, at all events an approach at present towards an ultimate assimilation, is one of the things that is absolutely indispensable towards such a development of international trade as I look upon as vital.

2495. Will you state any of the circumstances which have led you to form that opinion?—In these days, when competition is very keen, and when the profit of a particular trade very often turns upon a very small margin, any difficulty, anything which in any way impedes the free flow of commerce, is always more or less of a disadvantage; and as there has been already an agreement between several foreign countries for an absolute assimilation of their coinage, I certainly cannot but believe that, as between all those countries, there is a considerable advantage which we do not share, and that we do suffer in our trade in competition with those countries in consequence of that circumstance.

2496. Do you think that that is an opinion which is entertained by the mercantile persons and others engaged in trade with whom you have come in contact?—My intercourse upon the occasions to which you have referred has of course been more with manufacturers than with merchants; but as regards manufacturers I should have no hesitation in saying that, as a general rule, the most intelligent men I have met have a very strong opinion upon that point.

2497. In what way do you think that the present dissimilarity in coins tells against them?—I think just in the same way as it would be an intolerable inconvenience and obstacle if, between different counties in England, there was a different system of coinage, so as, between foreign countries which are contiguous to each other, or near to each other, it must be a great inconvenience and disadvantage to have a different system of coinage. But besides that, as far as I have observed, the tendency of things in these days, in the course of my experience in

watching the course of these foreign trades, particularly with respect to the great trade which now exists between France and England, it has come to partake more and more of the character of a retail trade. Of course, where the distance is great, and intercourse small, and large transactions are the rule, most of the exchanges of this sort take place through merchants, and are done on a large scale; but in the case of a trade such as that which now exists between France and England, the tendency is more and more for people to deal directly with each other, and to have a large exchange very often arising out of small orders. A French manufacturer comes to an English manufacturing town, and sees an article he likes; he takes home some specimens of it with him; when he gets back he finds that it suits his customers, and he writes over to the manufacturer here, and says, "Send me so much of that article directly." These people in the manufacturing towns are very often people who have no very regular foreign trade, and have no habits of foreign trade, and I have been astonished myself constantly at the very small obstacles which deter the smaller kind of traders and manufacturers from embarking in a trade. If one of them has any trouble about a tariff or about his calculations, or anything that he does not understand, it very often deters him from going into a trade which he otherwise would go into. Under any circumstances, it must involve a certain loss, as it seems to me, both of time and money, so long as there is not some international coin which can be used on such occasions.

2498. You think that it is more important now than it was formerly, from the greater communication between the two countries, and from the fact of a greater proportion of small traders than heretofore being brought into communication with each other, and interchanging their orders?—Yes, I think so. I can quite understand (in fact it is obvious) that to large merchants, and people who are accustomed to these great international transactions, who are thoroughly well up in all the foreign exchanges and coinages, and so on, it is really a matter of little or no importance. I can quite understand that it would be a matter which they would hardly appreciate; but as the great object of all these developments of trade is to extend the area of competition, to get rid of all intermediate action, and to bring people into direct communication with each other, to facilitate exchanges, and in every way to facilitate and cheapen intercourse, I think that this, among other things, is of very great importance, with a view of facilitating the kind of exchanges which I have been speaking of, and extending the area of competition.

2499. That opinion you have formed from a pretty extensive intercourse with the manufacturers both of this country and of other countries?—Yes. It is the result of my observation upon all those occasions upon which I have been brought into contact with a great number of manufacturers of different countries, but especially of my own country, because it is principally with my own countrymen that I have had to consult and discuss these questions.

2500. Have you found any difficulty in the arrangement of tariffs and duties with foreign countries, arising from the difference of the coins and the weights and measures?—It has been a source of constant delay and difficulty. I remember the difficulty we experienced at Paris when we used to meet day by day to arrange the tariff. Of course every duty that was proposed, before we could agree upon it, had to be converted into English money and English weights and measures. If that could have been dispensed with it would have saved us an incalculable amount of time. Of course the having one international coin would only remove a portion of that difficulty. Still even to that extent I have not the least hesitation in saying that it would have been an advantage and a facility. Even if we had had one common coin as a sort of common measure it would have saved a certain amount of time, and would have afforded us considerable facility.

2501. Do you know whether there is the same feeling on the part of foreign manufacturers as you have described as existing amongst ours in favour of an assimilation of the coinage of different countries?—I think that the best proof that such a feeling exists is to be found in the fact that this movement has originated in several foreign countries, and that they have already entered into arrangements with a view to complete it. I do not think that the governments of those countries would have gone into the thing unless they had felt that it was an arrangement which was needed and desired by the commercial classes of the countries.

2502. (*Mr. Villiers.*) I suppose the sovereign is generally taken as being equal to 25 francs in France, and that there is a certain loss when it is exchanged?—Yes; I have no doubt that there is a very considerable loss in all the ordinary transactions. You never get more than the 25 francs, practically, for your sovereign; and if the calculation of the loss in that way could be made I have no doubt that it would be found to amount to a very appreciable sum in the course of the year. That is a loss to the country, which ought to be considered as an item to weigh against the disadvantages and the cost of a change.

2503. Did you always consider that the sovereign was 25 francs, and not 25 francs and 2 pence, in your arrangement of the tariff?—We always took it at 25 francs. We considered that it was not really worth while to cause a delay about it, and the consequence is, that the tariff, as it stands, is not perfectly accurate, there is a certain inaccuracy in our figures.

2504. (*Colonel Wilson Patten.*) And that is disadvantageous to us?—It is so far disadvantageous to us that a merchant who takes up the tariff, and looks at the English equivalents, and makes his calculations upon them, when he comes to France will have to pay rather more than he has counted for. It is not an exact conversion. You cannot put a fraction into a tariff; you must have it expressed in coins.

2505. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) Will you have the kindness to instance any case in which the fact of taking the pound sterling as equal to 25 francs has been an occasion of loss to this country?—I was referring particularly to transactions with which we are all conversant in travelling, in making exchanges in foreign countries; for instance, at every railway that one goes to one never gets more than 25 francs for one's sovereign. That was the kind of calculation that I was especially referring to.

2506. Your remark has reference exclusively to the inconvenience and difficulty which travellers going abroad find in exchanging the sovereigns they have in their pocket at their real value?—Not exclusively; but that was the particular point that I understood Mr. Villiers to refer to. I have been told that it is the practice very often in commercial transactions to take the sovereign at 25 francs, and that merchants or manufacturers in this country sometimes recoup themselves for that, as it were, by adding to their prices.

2507. But if they recoup themselves, surely there is no loss; it does not matter what the mode of calculation is if they get the price ultimately?—They charge more for their commodity, and therefore so far they are put to a disadvantage in competition.

2508. If they put on proportionally in the price, does not that recoup them for the disadvantage in the exchange?—Yes; no doubt it recoups them individually.

2509. In that case they lose nothing ultimately?—They lose nothing.

2510. Will you explain in what way this country would be a loser by the sovereign being taken as equal to 25 francs in the arrangement of the tariffs, supposing that to be the case. I am not sure whether you said so or not?—I did not state that the country was a loser by it; but what I said was, that owing to the impossibility of stating these fractions when you come to small duties the tariffs are not strictly accurate as between the two countries, and therefore the manufacturers, after making their calculations, find, when they come to pay the duty, that it is rather

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more than they bargained for ; I meant that that was the form in which the inconvenience arises.

2511. I think you stated, as regards the larger traders and merchants who carry on the great bulk of the trade of the country, that it is a matter of perfect indifference to them whether there is an international coin or not, because their familiarity with these matters is so great that the want of a common coin does not check or impede their operations ?—I did not go so far as that, but I have frequently had reason to think that among merchants and people engaged in large transactions there is a feeling that no great advantage would be derived from it. It was with reference to that feeling that I spoke. I am not competent to say myself how far they might or might not find an advantage in having an international coin, I should have imagined that there were some respects in which it might have been a convenience to them to have an international coin. I certainly was struck the other day, in reading a paper by Mr. Jevons, with the very considerable proportion of coin that is exported as compared with bullion ; that shows that coin does form a very large amount of the gold which is sent out of the country ; more than half the gold which is exported goes in coin. If that is so it seems to me that if that coin was international coin it would be an advantage.

2512. Can you tell what that coin was which was exported ; was it entirely English coin, or was a large part of it foreign coin ?—It was not all English coin, certainly; a considerable portion of it was foreign coin ; but the larger portion, I think, was British coin, if I remember rightly.

2513. The export of foreign coin answers all the purposes in the way of payment that would be answered by an international coin, does it not?—Yes, no doubt ; you must deduct all that foreign coin which is exported ; but there is a certain loss arising from the necessity of keeping the foreign coin in the Bank for that purpose.

2514. Are you aware that the Bank of England does buy foreign coin, and that it can always be had there for export ?—Yes, I am aware of that.

2515. I understand you to say that the great advantage as regards trade of this international coin would be, that it would facilitate the small traders and retailers, the shopkeepers, in fact, in their purchases of foreign commodities which they are now obliged to make through the large mercantile establishments; the shopkeepers in Oxford Street or Regent Street could then have direct transactions with the Paris manufacturers, instead of going to the large repositories in St. Paul's Churchyard for their French goods ?—I think that would be the tendency. I think it would facilitate those small transactions.

2516. Do you believe that the English consumer would get his French commodities any cheaper by that operation ?—I think so, certainly. I think, if he did not the transaction would not take place. I believe that the more you extend the area of competition the more you diminish the cost to the consumer.

2517. When you spoke of a common coin, did you refer only to the 25-franc piece, which is the special proposition now ?—I did not refer to any particular proposition, because, as I understand the question, it is not quite ripe, I believe, until another conference has taken place, for any specific proposal; but, certainly, from my own consideration of the question, I have been, so far, rather inclined to think that, at all events as the first step, the 25-franc piece would have been the most expedient.

2518. Assuming that the 25-franc piece were agreed upon as an international coin, do you think that that would accomplish any of the purposes of facilitating trade in the comparison of prices, leaving, as it would, the shilling and the penny without any precise equivalent in the continental coinage ?—I think it would. I fully admit that it would be far less efficient than a complete assimilation, but I do think that there would be a very decided practical advantage even in that partial change. I think it would facilitate calculations, and I think it would facilitate exchanges, to have one international coin of that sort.

2519. Admitting the theoretical advantages of having one common point of union in monetary valuation, have you at all considered the disadvantage which a change in the standard of value would occasion in this country ?—I have, of course, naturally been obliged to consider that, but it is a matter which it is excessively difficult to appreciate very closely. I cannot believe but that means might be found of effecting the change without any inconvenience which could be regarded as at all insuperable. I should have thought that it would have been possible to have provided for the existing obligations without injustice, by some Act of Parliament.

2520. Would an Act of Parliament answer the purpose of settling our commercial and monetary relations with foreign countries ?—That is a question to which my attention was directed the other day. I am not prepared to say how far that would be the case, and how far it would be possible to secure the full payment in the new currency of a foreign debt contracted in pounds sterling, if you depreciated the value of the pound sterling. Perhaps that might not be possible; but what, I confess, rather strikes me, in considering that question, is this : when you are discussing a very important change—a change which at all events in the future must form a very important element in the international relations of European countries, and in fact of all countries,—it seems out of place to dwell too much even upon a loss, which, if it arose at all, would involve no very great amount, and particularly at a time when we all know that it is exceedingly probable (at all events many people believe it) that a depreciation in the value of gold has already taken place, and that the value of gold, as regards other commodities, has been very much disturbed, which, after all, is a most important question in the matter. Under these circumstances, when it comes to a question of 1 per cent. with a view to an important international object, I am not disposed to dwell too much upon the loss, even if it is necessary to incur it.

2521. Can you form any estimate of what amount of loss would be experienced by the subjects of this country in the event of their claims upon the Governments or subjects of foreign countries being diminished to the extent of 1 per cent. ?—That is a question which I am not all prepared to answer. I am not aware of the amount of those transactions.

2522. (*Sir John Lubbock.*) Of course those countries which formed a convention with us with reference to the change would naturally be bound by all the stipulations of the convention in that respect ?—Yes ; that might of course be provided for.

2523. And as regards other countries, it would only apply to those debts which were payable in this country alone, because if they were payable elsewhere it would be provided for by sending them to those countries where there was no such change in the coinage ?—Yes.

2524. Therefore that would narrow the loss ?—Unquestionably.

2525. (*Mr. Villiers.*) You have spoken of a depreciation of gold which has already taken place ; do you think there is any satisfactory evidence of that ?—It is one of the great questions of the day among economists. I am aware, of course, that there are different opinions about it ; but at all events it is a contingency which is exceedingly probable.

2526. (*Mr. Cave.*) You said, I think, that you found it impossible to calculate the difference between a pound and 25 francs in settling the tariff ?—I did not say that we found it impossible. I said that it was not considered worth while to waste time in calculating it, and that when you came to fix your duties for a tariff you could not go below a farthing or some coin or other.

2527. Would not that rather illustrate the difficulty of arranging the transactions in this country in an

inverse ratio, when you lowered the value of the sovereign in this country?—Of course the difficulty would not be altogether removed.

2528. (*Mr. Baring.*) Did I rightly understand you to say that you considered the absence of an international coin a greater injury to this country than to others?—Only in the sense that we have a larger foreign trade; and therefore, whatever loss results from it, we probably bear a larger share than other countries.

2529. (*Mr. Cave.*) Have you considered the large number of countries in which English money is current, and in which English money is used for the transactions of commerce?—Yes, I have; and it seems to me that from that point of view it is a very strong argument in favour of keeping our pound, at all events nominally. As you very properly observe, the pound circulates over such an enormous area that it is very difficult to say whether, in the course of a few years, it might not be found desirable not only to retain it, but for those foreign countries to adopt it. But what I wish to impress upon the Commission rather is, that I think, looking at the question internationally, I have been obliged, from the results of my observation, to feel that it is a very important thing for this country that our relations with European countries should be extended more and more. As you are all aware, our trade with the United States has been excessively crippled by their course of legislation; and although one may hope that it will not last for ever, still, at all events, at present there are very slight symptoms of any rapid tendency to change it. And in most of our own colonies the spirit of protection is becoming very rampant, I am sorry to say. Every year there seems to be an increasing tendency towards that sort of legislation which this country has unfortunately tied its hands against preventing. Therefore I cannot help thinking that our trade with European countries is a very important object, and in that point of view I think the adhesion to a movement of this description on the part of England, even in its moral aspect, is a question of the greatest possible importance. We have set ourselves up as the champions and representatives of a free trade policy, and we preach and teach to those foreign nations the advantages of free trade. It is a vital thing to us to get them to adopt our system, for I have often thought that the loss to this country arising from the one-sided free trade which exists now with the European and other foreign countries has not been sufficiently appreciated in this country. And when it comes to a question of this sort to which foreign countries attach great importance, for England to stand aloof from such a movement would have the worst possible moral effect upon the progress of those principles which I consider so important.

2530. Would it not be rather the greater system being given up for the less?—I do not think it involves anything of that kind. I am not discussing any particular proposal at present; but I cannot think that the mere depreciation of our sovereign to the extent that has been spoken of could be considered as necessarily giving up our system.

2531. You would then look forward to maintaining all the aliquot parts of the pound as they are now?—I entertain very little doubt in my own mind that the day must come when there must be a complete assimilation of the currency throughout, and a complete assimilation of the money of account as well; but I think that this is a step which does not necessarily involve that. It is a step which would give a sort of moral adhesion to a great movement which is very important, and I think it would greatly diminish some of the obstacles to our foreign trade, and facilitate exchanges. From that point of view, unless the inconveniences are found to be too great, it is an object which I should consider very important.

2532. You do not think it would be productive of inconvenience in those countries with which we trade, and in which the continental system does not prevail?—As regards America, of course one of the great objects of the conference is to obtain the adhesion of America, and that must to a great extent depend upon ourselves.

2533. You have not heard that America has proposed lately to adopt our system rather than the continental system?—It was mentioned to me generally the other day, but I do not know in detail the exact nature of the representations which have been made by the United States Government.

2534. (*Baron Rothschild.*) Did I rightly understand you to say that our trade is suffering at present from this country having adopted a system of free trade?—Certainly not; that was the last thing that I meant to convey. What I meant to state was, that having removed the whole of our protective duties from our tariff, we never can derive the full advantage of that policy until foreign countries reciprocate. Of course I maintain that it is far better that we should even have that one-sided system than that we should have restrictions on both sides, but we never can have the full advantage of a free trade policy until the restrictions are removed on both sides. The whole is more than the part, and the present state of things is in fact only a part, of a perfect free-trade system. I think, having done what we could ourselves in this country, we did not sufficiently consider what very important work was left to do in getting rid of the restrictions on the other side.

2535. (*Mr. Baring.*) Am I right in understanding that your opinion is that the foreign trade of this country would be very greatly increased if we changed the pound sterling into 25 francs?—I am not prepared to say that; but I think it would be a facility to trade; it would certainly have a tendency to increase our trade, and there would be a saving resulting from it.

2536. The inconvenience of travellers, or the comparatively slight loss which they may sustain, is not a very important consideration, is it?—I do not think that one can dwell too much upon that. Of course it amounts to a considerable sum in the course of the year, but it is not a consideration which I should put very prominently forward.

2537. It does not cost an English traveller more if he travels with sovereigns in France than it would cost a French traveller if he travelled here with 25-franc pieces, does it?—No, I suppose not; probably the French traveller would suffer more.

2538. (*Mr. Hubbard.*) Can you name any article of export which we are now prevented from exporting, or which we export in less quantity than we otherwise should, in consequence of the pound sterling not being of the exact value of 25 francs; or can you name any article of import which we import in less quantity than we otherwise should on that account; or can you state, with reference either to exports or imports, that they cost us more or bring us less in consequence of the present system?—No; I cannot conceive that the existence of the present system would prevent the exportation of any particular article. My remarks merely went to the extent of stating my opinion on general grounds, that there must be a certain loss, and that there would be an increased facility arising from the existence of a common coin.

2539. Will you explain what that certain loss is which we incur under the present system, because that is the very thing I wish to know?—I cannot of course, as you say, name particular articles; that it is not in my power to do. I am arguing very much from general principles, and upon general considerations; but I think it must tend to impede and embarras and probably stop a certain number of transactions which would otherwise take place, and that another class of transactions are rendered more expensive than they otherwise would be.

2540. How do you consider that they are rendered more expensive?—From the necessity of sending abroad, for instance, the whole of this amount of British coin I suppose which is exported. That coin has to be in many cases remelted and recoined. There must be a saving in the coinage of the world, a considerable saving I should think, from the existence of a common international coin; and

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I cannot help thinking that there must be a very great loss in the coinage of the world now from the differences of system that exist in different countries.

2541. Is the loss to which you are adverting one not occurring in the sale or purchase of commodities, but a loss occurring in the coinage which is either imported or exported in the operations of commerce?—I think there must be a loss upon the coinage of the world, and I think that as regards the trade there must be a loss (I am not in the least prepared to estimate its amount, I am arguing, as I have said, very much from a general point of view), arising partly from the obstacles placed in the way of small transactions, and partly from the increased cost of acquitting debts in transactions which do take place.

2542. You consider that the export of British coin is an indication of some defect in the present system which might be remedied. Can you explain how the introduction of an international coin would prevent the exportation of coin?—I do not suppose it would prevent the exportation of coin; but my opinion was, that if there was an international coin, this coin would flow from one country to another, wherever it was wanted, and the effect of that would be that there would be a saving. For instance, the Bank of England at present is obliged to keep, or thinks it politic to keep, a certain amount of foreign coin to be ready for those transactions. It must be difficult to know the exact quantity which it is desirable to keep, and if there were a common coin I cannot help imagining that there would be a saving, and an economy in that respect.

2543. You think that the Bank of England is put now to a certain expense in the purchase of those foreign coins which it has to keep?—I should imagine that there would be a certain expense attending that system. I speak on this subject from a general point of view; I have no particular knowledge of the system, and I cannot speak from any personal experience with regard to it.

2544. You are not perhaps aware that the purchase and sale of foreign coin, instead of being an expense, is a source of profit to the Bank of England?—No, I was not aware of that, but it does not follow that it is a source of profit to the country.

2545. (*Mr. Hankey.*) Did I rightly understand you to say that for the attainment of an object which you think of such international importance there would be no serious objection to our depreciating the sovereign by one grain of gold, and leaving all transactions between debtors and creditors to settle themselves without legislation?—No, I did not state that. I said that I was quite aware that there was that difficulty, and that it was a difficulty which required very serious consideration; but I should not think it a difficulty that ought to be regarded as insuperable, in the face of the very important international object to be attained; and as regards the existing debts, I think means ought to be found of maintaining the existing relation between debtors and creditors.

2546. I think you said that the alteration in the value of gold, which has now been going on, and is likely to continue, rendered an alteration to a very small extent of the value of a gold coin really of very little importance?—Yes, that is perfectly true. What I said had reference to a remark of Mr. Cave's. He called my attention to the fact, that with reference to loans contracted by foreign governments no English Act of Parliament could remedy the loss. I said that as regards that branch of the question it was quite impossible by legislation to remedy the injustice, and although it was a subject of regret, and no doubt required consideration, it did not appear to me to be a sort of difficulty which ought to prevent the adoption of an important international object of this sort; and then I made the remark you allude to, with regard to the probable depreciation of gold, to show that really there are in operation great causes of change which make these questions appear much less important.

2547. The alteration which has already taken place during the last 10 years in the value of gold has probably been much greater than would be involved in this proposed change if it were adopted without any legislative enactment as regards accounts between debtor and creditor; is not that so?—I should have thought so.

2548. (*Mr. Villiers.*) However, it is not ascertained that there has been any depreciation of gold?—No; it is a speculative question.

2549. I think you have stated that you consider that there is some obstruction presented to trade from the want of uniformity of money in different countries?—I think so, decidedly.

2550. And it is part of the system which we have adopted, and which we hope to get other countries to adopt, to remove those obstructions in every way?—Yes, certainly.

2551. There is one answer which you have given that I think might be misunderstood. You seemed to think that we had been too hasty in adopting free trade, and that we ought to have postponed it in order to negociate treaties with foreign countries. Will you explain that answer?—That was not in the least my meaning. All I meant to say was, that I thought we had not sufficiently appreciated the importance of obtaining reciprocity from other countries. I would not have deferred our own legislation for a day in consequence of that; but I do not think that the question of obtaining reciprocity in free trade has attracted in past years sufficient attention in this country.

2552. You approve of a policy of free trade being the policy of this country itself?—Fully; in the most unqualified manner.

2553. And you approve of the removal of the obstructions which have been taken away from trade?—Most decidedly

2554. (*Mr. Smith.*) In the course of your experience, have you not found that there is a difficulty in establishing an exact equivalent between the weights and measures of our country and of foreign countries?—A very great difficulty, in many cases.

2555. Is not there a like difficulty in establishing an exact equivalent between the monies of our country and the monies of foreign countries?—No doubt.

2556. Is not that a disadvantage in the transactions of our merchants and manufacturers with foreign countries?—I believe it to be so.

2557. And in many cases is not it attended with loss?—My impression is that it must be attended with losses.

2558. Have not those traders who have an exact equivalent in their monies and measures and weights a great advantage in trading over those who have not?—Certainly, I think they must possess a great advantage.

2559. And that is one of the disadvantages under which our manufacturers labour in their transactions with foreign countries, is it not?—Yes; that is very much the sense of my original remarks.

2560. I think you said that there was a great competition springing up now in foreign countries with our manufacturers?—A very keen competition.

2561. Is that competition expected to be reduced or increased?—I have not the slightest doubt that it must increase. Processes are improving, machinery is becoming more and more the same in all the great European countries every day, and the competition must increase.

2562. You are no doubt aware that our manufacturers are very apprehensive of increased competition?—I am quite aware of it. I think they have very often exaggerated the form of it and the extent of it, but I am quite aware that they have a very keen appreciation of it.

2563. Is not that one reason why we should assimilate our coins and weights and measures to those of other countries, in order to meet this increased competition?—I think that it is a very strong reason for doing anything which it is possible to do in that direction.

2564. As I understand it, you have stated it as your opinion that it would be an advantage to adopt the

25-franc piece; do you mean as the unit of account?—What I meant to say was this, even if nothing more complete could be done, such a change as that would, in my opinion, have a very considerable practical effect.

2565. But should we be enabled, supposing we adopted the 25-franc piece only, to make our calculations in the same way that the French make them?—No; we should not derive the full advantage, of course, of a complete assimilation, but I think calculations would be simplified even by that.

2566. Would it not be better to adopt some system whereby we should be able perfectly to assimilate our monies of account with those of France and other countries?—I have no doubt you would attain all the objects I have in view more completely and effectually by a thorough assimilation.

2567. Supposing an international coin was adopted, do you think that that would be of much benefit without an international unit of account, so that people should have the same figures in every part of the world?—I think it would be far less useful than a complete assimilation, but I do think that even that change would be attended with practical advantages not inconsiderable in their extent.

2568. You are aware that there would be considerable disadvantage in making a change? Would it be desirable to make that change and incur all those inconveniences unless you got some equivalent for it?—I think that if this was regarded as a final measure, that is a consideration which no doubt would be very important; but the great difficulty in this world is to make a beginning. Taking everything into account, my own feeling is that the other change would be one which it would be very difficult to bring about, and which we cannot hope to see immediately adopted. This is the first step towards what we all hope to see ultimately adopted. I should prefer it very much to absolute inaction, and to holding aloof from a movement in which foreign countries take a great interest, and to which they attach very great importance.

2569. Have railways and telegraphs, and the abolition of passports, in your opinion very much facilitated our intercourse with the continent?—Incalculably.

2570. You have been asked about the difficulty of getting paid foreign debts which are due to us and which were incurred in pounds sterling; is it your opinion that it is impossible to find an equivalent for the payment of those debts?—I do not know whether I quite understand the question. The case which was put to me, as I understood it, was, that if a debt was contracted in which the pound sterling was specified no English Act of Parliament could provide for compensation in case of a depreciation of our pound.

2571. Supposing a debt is contracted in pounds sterling it must be paid either in pounds sterling or in something equivalent to it, must it not?—Yes, no doubt.

2572. Do you suppose that it is impossible to find an equivalent to the pound sterling?—I should have thought not, certainly.

2573. You have stated that the pound sterling circulates over an enormous area. What is that enormous area that you speak of?—I do not know that I made that statement in so many words, but no doubt it has a very extensive circulation.

2574. Do you know what countries it circulates in?—I do not mean as a legal tender, but commercially, and for practical purposes, it has a very extensive circulation, as I am informed.

2575. Do you mean that it circulates as coin?—Yes; it circulates as coin in Australia, and on the continent it has a considerable circulation, though of course not as a legal tender, and I believe in South America it has a considerable circulation also.

2576. Does it circulate on the continent as a coin?—It is taken; it circulates for practical purposes merely; it is not a legal tender, of course.

2577. It is taken for its intrinsic value as gold; it is sold, in fact; it is not a circulating coin on the continent?—Of course not.

2578. What is that enormous area over which you say it does circulate?—I was speaking with reference to a remark of Mr. Cave's. I think Mr. Cave said that the pound was a coin that was very extensively known, and had a great circulation in different parts of the world. As a general remark, I say that I think that that is perfectly correct; but I am not prepared to state with any great accuracy where it circulates.

2579. You are not prepared to say that if we adopted any other coin it would not circulate with a like facility?—I have no doubt it would very soon have pretty much the same *prestige*, and circulate with the same facility. Certainly if it bore the same name that circulation would be attained much more easily.

2580. If it had the Queen's head stamped on it, that would be a passport all over the world for it as containing a certain amount of gold?—Yes. I believe that if any disadvantage arose in the first instance from any change of that sort a very few years would restore the coin to its original position.

2581. (*Mr. Cave*). Would the continental measure of calculation, or the English measure of calculation, be best known in India, Australia, in the East generally, throughout the Spanish colonies, and in America?—That is exactly the question which I understood to be put to me before, and to which I answered that I had no doubt that the English system was more known in those countries.

2582. And in Egypt, and throughout the southern shores of the Mediterranean?—The English system is better known there.

2583. (*Mr. Hubbard*) It has been assumed that our manufacturers in their exports to the continent are at a disadvantage, and incur a loss under the present system; do you think that that loss is reciprocal; do not the manufacturers of the continent also lose under the present system when they export?—I should think that the effect was very much the same on both sides.

2584. Then what is lost on one side is gained on the other, so that the French gain by our loss, and we gain by their loss?—I should have been inclined to say that there was a loss on both sides.

2585. You mean that there may be a loss without a gain?—I think there is a loss on both sides, from the obstructions placed in the way of exchanges as far as they exist.

2586. (*Mr Smith.*) But there would not be that loss in those countries where the convention exists, would there?—No; not as between each other; at all events it would be very much diminished. There would be in fact no loss from that cause whatever there, and it is for the sake of removing that disadvantage, in our case, that I think it so very desirable that if possible we should form a part of that union.

2587. (*Mr. Cave.*) I suppose you mean that all unnecessary labour, and every unnecessary operation in the carrying on of commerce, would be a loss without a gain?—Yes, certainly.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned.

Paper handed in by Mr. Behrens. (*See Question* 168.)

Scheme of International Coinage by Mr. Behrens.

Monetary Convention.

The first step towards a universal currency was taken in 1865 by France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland signing a Monetary Convention. This year the Emperor of the French invited all nations to send delegates to Paris, with powers to discuss the means for extending the benefits of that Convention to the entire civilized world.

Nineteen states responded to the invitation, by sending men eminent in science and practical knowledge.

England was worthily represented by the learned Master of the Mint, Mr. Graham, and by Mr. Rivers Wilson of the Treasury.

The discussions, under the able presidency of Monsieur de Parieu, soon took so practical and auspicious a turn, that the Emperor appointed his cousin, Prince Napoleon, to preside over the Conference, thus giving the best proof of the importance he attaches to its purpose.

Every delegate approached the subjects under consideration with an evident desire to reconcile all interests, and to deal tenderly with national peculiarities, and thus eight sittings of the Conference were sufficient to come to an agreement upon leading principles.

Details and transitory measures will be considered at another meeting of specially authorized agents in February next.

But the difficulties to be overcome by this preliminary Conference were neither few nor unimportant, for countries were represented, having

A purely gold currency, like England, the United States, and Portugal;

A double standard, like France and Russia; and

A silver standard, like Austria, Prussia, Holland, and most others.

The resolutions arrived at were:—

That gold is the best metal for a universal coin.

That a standard of 9–10ths fineness be recommended for general adoption.

But that it is not absolutely necessary to change the name or the unit of value of any country, provided only that each coin be of the value of 5 francs or its multiple.

Thus the American $\frac{1}{2}$ eagle, the English sovereign, the Russian 5 rubel piece, the 10 florin of Austria, the Prussian 4 dollar, the South German and Dutch 7 florin, and the French napoleon, might all become a legal tender in every country joining the Convention.

It is true that all these coins differ more or less in their intrinsic values from the multiple of 5 francs, but real difficulties exist only with the two countries possessing already an important gold currency—namely, the United States and England.

The United States have from 1851 to 1865 coined the large amount of 658,000,000 dollars in gold, and yet have declared their readiness to join an extended Convention, even at the cost of re-coining their whole gold currency. The American dollar is now worth 5 francs 17 cents, and by reducing it to the value of just 5 francs that Government has shown in an unmistakable manner how highly it values a common measure of value for international commerce.

Austria, Spain, and Russia have more or less explicitly adopted the recommendations of the Conference; and Prussia, with the other German states, appear prepared to legalize the circulation of foreign gold, and to prepare a complete union by such transitory measures as will be required everywhere where a silver circulation has to be changed into one of gold.

Portugal will follow the lead of England. We thus find all continental Europe on the eve of becoming one community in monetary matters.

The United States eagerly join the union, which must eventually be adopted by the whole of America. Mr. Graham acknowledged that even Canada would be compelled to follow the example of its great neighbour.

I need not enlarge upon the danger to British interests, if we were to be excluded from the advantages and facilities which a common money must give to our competitors in the world's trade, particularly if they should also possess or adopt a common system of decimal weights and measures.

Steam, railroads, and telegraphs have made the competition between all commercial countries so equal, that a very little will suffice to drive trade from these shores and direct it to others, where there are no difficulties of calculation and no risks from adverse exchanges to add to the uncertainties of distant operations.

I therefore trust you will unanimously agree to the first resolution of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, thanking Her Majesty's Government for having sent delegates to the Conference in Paris, and expressing the hope that the proposed Congress may lead to practical results, from which England shall not be excluded.

The English Commissioners, when asked by Prince Napoleon, how soon a decision from their Government might be expected, replied:—

That the longer the time allowed, the greater would be the chance of a satisfactory answer, and that by attempting to precipitate the resolution of the British Government a less favourable answer was to be apprehended. They therefore proposed the 1st June 1868 as the time for the English decision, adding, that in case their Government should feel disposed to adopt any measures at all, it would probably, in the first instance, confine itself to an inquiry either by means of a Royal Commission or by a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Believing that the more this question is inquired into, the more its importance will be appreciated, the Bradford Chamber of Commerce begs to move:

That a request be addressed by this Association to Her Majesty's Government for an inquiry by either of the means suggested by Mr. Rivers Wilson.

I have already stated that the delegates to the Paris Conference treated every question which was brought before them, with the greatest impartiality and with the evident desire to arrive at a practical solution.

Such an assembly could not but recognize the peculiar position in which England is placed with reference to this question.

Other countries, that are either changing their silver to a gold standard, or whose currency is suffering from depreciation, may more easily introduce a new and a better system. Even the United States are, by the latter cause, unhappily in a favourable position to make the proposed change.

But England has, for centuries past, cherished the Pound Sterling as a peculiarly English institution, and has jealously guarded it against depreciation.

The national debt has been contracted upon the basis of an ounce of standard gold being coined into 3*l.* 17*s.* 10$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

Family settlements, leases, and contracts, amounting to countless millions, and extending over the lifetime of unborn generations, are all based upon the same calculation.

It would be therefore wrong to ascribe the reluctance of England to make even the slightest change in the value of her pound sterling to blind prejudice or mere obstinacy.

But if, on the one hand, it is clearly the interest of England not to become isolated, other nations must acknowledge that any arrangement which does not include England would be not only incomplete, but of very little real utility for the settlement of the great international transactions during the present generation.

If we thus claim for England that she cannot immediately concede a change of her coinage, we must also allow that the rest of the world cannot be expected to change a better for a decidedly worse system.

It is, therefore, obvious, a that generally satisfactory arrangement can only be arrived at by a compromise, and in the very nature of a compromise that immediately practical results are aimed at, rather than theoretical perfection.

Such a compromise the Bradford Chamber of Commerce begs to bring before you, not for your absolute adoption, but for your joining them in the recommending of a transition measure to the favourable consideration of Government.

I may add that the scheme now submitted has been well received in high and influential quarters, as being simple and practical, although it will be sure to be condemned by the mere theorists, who take too little account of the force of habit, and of the hold which time-honoured institutions, although not absolutely perfect, acquire over the minds of the people.

Before stating the extent of the compromise which I have the honour of submitting to you, it will be useful to recal to your recollection the difference between the two monetary systems that have to be reconciled.

The English standard is of 11-12ths, and that recommended by the Conference of 9-10ths fineness.

The sovereign is worth 25 francs 21 to 22 centimes in France, and the 20-franc piece 190⅓ pence in English money.

The compromise will thus have to embrace two matters—the standard of fineness, and the value of the respective gold coins.

The discussions, as reported in the Yellow Book, lead to the conclusion that the different standards would create no difficulty on the part of France and her allies, and on our part the concession might probably be made at no distant date. The mint of Hong Kong has, I believe, already adopted the 9-10ths standard. Canada, if she possesses a mint, will do the same. The sovereign, coined from the altered alloy, would have to be merely 1-54th heavier than it is now, to remain exactly of the present value.

The French Government, to show their earnest wish to conciliate all parties, have ordered a bronze imitation of the future 25-francs piece to be struck, bearing the inscription 5 Dollars or 25 Francs.

The trifling difference of not quite twopence between the value of the sovereign and 25 francs constitutes the whole real difficulty, which there appears very little chance of being removed within any fixed period.

It is proposed to evade rather than to remove the difficulty, by fixing the relative values of the English and the French Gold Coins by an international convention.

Silver being merely used for change, may be left out of consideration, and even the more important question of decimalization may, for a time, remain in abeyance.

The purpose of an international coin can be attained by making the English sovereign a legal tender abroad, and the multiple of five francs in gold, to be coined by any member of the convention, a legal tender in England.

Scheme of International Coinage by Mr. Behrens.

This, I presume, would require no Act of Parliament, and could be done by Royal Proclamation.

The nearest approach to real value, combined with round numbers and therefore practical utility, would be, to fix the value of the sovereign at 25 francs 25 cents abroad, and that of the 20-francs piece at 15*s.* 10*d.* in England.

Such an arrangement would be a great boon to the travelling public, but its greatest utility would consist in the facility it affords for the transmission of capital from one country to another, an operation which is now very much impeded by the different currency.

Financial crises would be, if not altogether avoided, yet frequently alleviated, if the demand for money could be supplied by the shipment of sovereigns to foreign countries, or of napoleons to England, both being immediately available for the legal discharge of liabilities.

Bullion does not answer the desired purpose, because it cannot immediately enter into circulation, and the small charge made by the Bank for exchanging it against coin is more considerable than the loss which could attend the transmission of gold coin from one country to another, if the proposed values should be mutually adopted.

The Bank charges 1½*d.* per ounce, or 3*s.* 2½*d.* for 100*l.*, whilst the gain or loss upon a 100*l.* transaction, as described, could not exceed 1*s.*

Exchange transactions would be greatly simplified and facilitated.

The rate of exchange between England and foreign countries would, in future, be expressed either by a small premium or discount, according to the demand for or supply of Bills, the par being expressed by 1 per cent. premium.

In asking the Association to recommend this plan to the favourable consideration of Government, it is not meant to claim for it any other merit than that of offering a means of avoiding the misfortune of our becoming isolated amongst the commercial nations of Europe and America; at the same time to express the sense which this meeting entertains of the necessity that England should do everything in its power to promote a measure by which the free intercourse between nations will be materially advanced.

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1 kilogr. of $\frac{9}{10}$ths gold = 3,100 francs.
1 „ $\frac{11}{12}$ths „ = 3,157 francs 40 cs.
1 sovereign weighs 7·987 grammes.
Thus, the value of a £ = 25 f. $\frac{218}{1000}$.

1 napoleon weighs ..... 6·45161
25 francs „ ..... 8·06451
1 sovereign, 7·987 gr. = 8·13490
} of $\frac{9}{10}$ of fineness.

Difference = 0·07039 = 0f. 217.

£100 sent to France to pay for 2,525 francs, paid by 2,525 francs, 9½*d.*, £99 19*s.*
Profit to England = 1*s.*
2,525 francs sent to England = £99 19*s.*
£99 19*s.* sent to France = 2,523f. 75c.
Or loss = 1*s.*
Charge by the French Mint, 6f. 70c. per kil. gold; or 2 per mille, equal to 4*s.* per £100.
Charge by Bank of England, 3*s.* 2½*d.*

La Loi de 17 Floreal, an VII.

La Loi de 17. Floreal, An VII.

(*Handed in by Mr. Hendriks. See answer to Question* 350.)

Art. 1er. A compter du 1er vendémiaire prochain, toutes stipulations et comptes de valeurs monétaires pour le service public de l'exercice de l'an VIII., ne pourront être énoncées qu'en francs et en fractions décimales de francs; en conséquence, les traitements des fonctionnaires publics et les impositions de toute nature, de l'exercice de l'an VIII, seront calculés et payés en ces valeurs, en substituant le franc à l'ancienne livre tournois.

Art. 3. A partir de la même époque, toutes transactions ou actes entre particuliers exprimeront également les sommes en francs, décimes et centimes, ou les sommes seront censées évaluées de cette manière, quand même elles seraient énoncées en livres, sous et deniers.

Art. 3. L'acquittement des obligations antérieures à l'époque ci-dessus désignée, soit entre particuliers, soit pour le service public, sera fait en valeur de l'ancienne livre tournois, quand même l'expression de franc se trouverait écrite dans les actes au lieu de celle de livre; sauf le cas où la valeur du nouveau franc aurait été formellement stipulée.

Art. 4. Les pièces d'or et d'argent, à l'ancien type et au poids légal, continueront d'avoir cours, même pour les paiements à faire en francs; mais à la charge par celui qui se libérera d'ajouter un centime et un quart (trois deniers) à chaque livre, afin de les porter à la valeur de francs.

Art. 5. Les contributions des exercices antérieurs à celui de l'an VIII continueront à être payées, jusqu'à leur entière solution, en livres tournois; il en sera compté en la même forme.

Art. 6. Les percepteurs et autres receveurs des contributions de l'an VII ne seront admis à compter tous les deniers perçus au 1er vendémaire an VIII, sur les contributions antérieures à cette même année, que jusqu'au 5 vendémiaire inclusivement; et ceux-ci chez le receveur général, que jusqu'au 10 du même mois aussi inclusivement; ces délais passés, ils seront responsables de la différence de la livre tournois au franc.

Art. 7. Le Directoire exécutif demure chargé de donner des ordres pour la vérification des caisses, d'après les époques ci-dessus indiquées; et les receveurs généraux en adresseront les résultats au ministre des finances et à la Trésorerie.

Art. 8. Les prix des fermages des domaines nationaux, stipulés antérieurement à la publication de la présente loi, seront payés, pour tous les termes échus à l'époque du 1er vendémiaire prochain, en livres tournois; ils seront ensuite acquittes de même jusqu'a l'expiration des baux; mais les quittances, ainsi que les registres, porteront, après l'énoncé de la somme en livres tournois, leur réduction en francs et en centimes de francs, afin qu'il en soit compté de même au Trésor public.

Art. 9. Les deux semestres des rentes et pensions de l'an VIII seront payés en francs, c'est-à-dire un franc pour chaque livre, sans modification ni réduction; il en sera de même des semestres à échoir à l'avenir.

Extract from "L'Economiste Francais," of the 25 February 1867, referring to the above articles.

La lecture de ces articles montre que les rentes sur l'Etat bénéficièrent seules de la nouvelle loi, et ne furent pas soumises à une déduction correspondante à l'exhaussement de la livre. Cette faveur trouve son explication probable dans le désir de donner une légère compensation aux porteurs de rentes qui avaient été frappés antérieurement par l'opération du tiers consolidé.

Pour faciliter les nombreuses conversions de francs en ivres et réciproquement, nécessitées par la loi du 17 floréal, le Directoire, par un arrêté du 26 vendémiaire an VIII, établit des tableaux de tarification :

Dans l'un, nous voyons que :
1 franc = 1 livre 3 deniers;
10 francs = 10 livres 2 sous 6 deniers;
100 francs = 101 livres 5 sous etc.

Dans l'autre :
1 sou = 0 fr. 05;
10 sous = 0 fr. 49
1 livre = 9 fr. 99;
10 livres = 9 fr. 88;
100 livres = 98 fr. 77;
1,000 livres = 987 fr. 65, etc.

The International Coinage Question from an English Point of View, with Answers to Technical Objections, and Notes on the Plan of Uniform Seignorage without Tariff, by Mr. Hendriks.

Paper on International Coinage and Seignorage by Mr. Hendriks.

(1.) The practicability of devising a plan for making the future pound sterling and the gold five-dollar or half-eagle piece exactly equal in weight and value to 25 francs of the gold coinage of France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Austria, Roumania, the Papal States, and Greece, will be found on enquiry much more feasible than is popularly imagined.

(2.) The disparity at present existing between the Mint charges of various countries, or, in other words, between the different rates of seignorage on bullion imported for coinage, is very considerable. The rectification of this disparity, and the establishment of a uniform charge by all the Mints, will be found the ready means of bridging over the difficulties apparently, although not really, attending the internationalization of the gold coin of Great Britain.

(3.) Neither our present standard, or Mint rate, of *3l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce of bullion eleven-twelfths fine, nor our present allowance to the Bank of England of 1½*d.* per oz. on its giving coin for bullion, need be disturbed. Nor need a single sovereign be recoined until reduced by wear to the *minimum* legal tender weight of an international standard pound of 25 francs value.

(4.) Existing and old debts, contracts, and salaries fixed in the present standard would not be interfered with, and no tariff of conversion from the current standard would be required, even if the sovereign, to make it international, were reduced to the extent of about twopennyworth of its weight, provided an exactly proportionate Mint charge or seignorage on bullion be at the same time imposed.

(5.) All levying of a seignorage for expense of coinage or profit to the state, where such a charge has not hitherto existed, is tantamount to an enhancement of the purchasing value of the coinage in the country of its currency. It immediately augments the value of the coinage as expressed in its exchange value for bullion, unless the weight of pure metal in the coinage be simultaneously reduced to the same extent as the amount of the seignorage. The following may serve as a test example, and avoid the necessiy for the use of fractions :—"What would be the effect of a seignorage of one per cent. in a country where it is imposed for the first time?"—It would be this : that whilst the pieces of current coin before the imposition of the seignorage were exactly worth their weight in uncoined bullion of the same intrinsic fineness, they would, after its imposition, be worth 1 per cent. more than their weight in bullion of the like standard. The reason is obvious. Whilst, before the existence of a seignorage, bullion imported into the Mint was paid for by coin containing an equal weight of pure metal to that in the bullion, it would be paid for, after the existence of a seignorage, by an amount of coin containing 1 per cent. less weight of pure metal, or, in other words, 99 per cent. only of manufactured coin would be returned to the importer of bullion, instead of 100 per cent. as heretofore.

(6.) Prices, in the country where such a seignorage levied, would be diminished by 1 per cent., and the purchasing power of money would be increased 1 per cent., and creditors paid in coin would get 1 per cent. more than their due. The same amount of coin paid to them after

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the seignorage is imposed would command, in exchange, 1 per cent. more of pure metal in bullion than it commanded before the change. The only remedy in such a case would be found in the reduction of the weight of pure metal in the coin to the extent of exactly 1 per cent. This alone would restore the equilibrium. Two difficulties only would have to be faced. The first, that the circulation of the old coin at its full weight of 1 per cent. more in bullion than the new coin, simultaneously with the latter, might under certain circumstances give a stimulus to the export of the heavier weighted coins. The second, that, as measured in the coin of countries to which the seignorage is not applicable, the intrinsic par of exchange would be reduced to the extent of 1 per cent. against the country newly imposing the seignorage.

(7.) Neither of these difficulties will be found to exist as obstacles in the way of the rendering of the gold coins of Great Britain international, reciprocally exchangeable, and easily commensurable with the gold coins of the countries included in the number of those who have adopted the principles of the Monetary Convention of December 1865. It fortunately happens that a Mint charge or seignorage of 1 per cent., either existing in a direct form, or in an indirect form tantamount to it, is already practically in operation amongst the chief countries taking the lead in this question of international coinage. For instance, in France. There we find, to begin with, as against the penny halfpenny per ounce of British Mint charge, a comparative charge of rather more than twopence per ounce troy of bullion. There we next discover a more important difference, when we compare the practice of our neighbours with our own as regards delivery of coin in exchange for bullion. Subject to the payment or deduction of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ounce, the Royal Mint in London, through the Bank of England, is bound to deliver coin immediately, in exchange for bullion. A very different state of things exists in Paris. It is certain that the interest of money lost to the importer of bullion into the Mint by delay in delivery of gold coin for bullion is as much a seignorage as the other Mint charges, so far as the importer is concerned. The delay in delivery at the French Mint from the year 1835 to 1850 used to be eight days. The interest at the commercial rate of 5 per cent. for this time represented a further Mint charge or seignorage of one penny per ounce troy. The total charge down to 1850 was, therefore, about threepence, or double the English charge. But this was all changed in 1850. In consequence of the new supplies of gold from California and Australia, and the practical demonetization of the silver currency of France, the Paris Mint, by a Ministerial Decree of 18th December 1850, ceased giving coin in exchange for bullion after eight days delay only, and engaged instead to give coin for bullion at the rate of one million francs (say 40,000*l.*) *per diem*, making its deliveries at this rate in the order in which the parcels of bullion may have been left for coinage at the Mint. The gold coin issued from the French Mint between 1851 and 1867 has amounted to about two hundred million pounds sterling in value, or to more than double the outturn of the English Mint during the like period. An average coinage of 12,000,000*l.* sterling per annum in France must, with such regulations, have entailed serious delays in the exchange of coin for bullion. The French Mint admit that the importer of bullion can no longer calculate beforehand on what loss of interest he will have to submit to, which he could easily do when the warrants for delivery of coin were invariably at eight days date. And it is further allowed that the period of maturity of these warrants or receipts may be very variable, and that it may either be one month or sometimes a more remote period. It is perfectly clear that, with heavy amounts on hand for coinage, long delays must sometimes arise. Each million sterling of bullion to be coined takes 25 days to be converted into napoleons, and other gold coins at the rate of a million francs a day. If Sundays be allowed for, this brings 25 days to 29 days. When the importer of bullion to the French Mint finds that there are two millions sterling worth of bullion preceding his demand for coin, he may have to wait two months. With 4,000,000*l.* worth to coin, the delay would be four months, and so on. Then he has to face the further difficulty of his bullion receipts or warrants not being discountable. And he can only get advances upon them by agreement with bankers or financial institutions willing to take the agency of the transactions at the Mint, and to obtain there the receipts or warrants in their own name instead of that of the importer of bullion.

(8.) Under the circumstances, we may not be overstating the fact if we reckon the loss of time at the Paris Mint, as compared with prompt delivery by the Bank of England, at about two months on the average. This amounts, at 5 per cent., to as nearly as possible $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ per ounce troy of bullion. We have already explained that the *retenue* or Mint charge at Paris is $2d.$ per ounce troy. Add this to the $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ for delay of delivery, and we have a total French seignorage, or what amounts to it, of $9\frac{3}{4}d.$ per ounce troy, or $1\frac{1}{2\,0}$ per cent. Or if, for convenience of even sums in our comparison, we reduce the delay from an estimated two months to 57 days, we may then reckon $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ per ounce, instead of $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ And the total French Mint charges would thus be equivalent to $9\frac{1}{4}d.$ per ounce troy, or exactly 1 per cent., against English Mint charges of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ or about $\frac{1}{6}$th of 1 per cent.

(9.) Thus, then, fortunately for the possibilities of an international plan of coinage, if England makes her sovereign equal to 25 francs, and levies a seignorage of 1 per cent. or $9\frac{1}{4}d.$ per ounce troy of bullion, France need do no more than alter the indeterminate character of her Mint regulations. She would have, in the first place, to engage, with the assistance of the Bank of France, as this country does with that of the Bank of England, to give immediate deliveries of coin in exchange for bullion. In the next place, the Bank of France should be empowered to charge $\frac{1}{6}$th per cent. as the agents between the public and the Mint, like the Bank of England now does, by statute, in its charge of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ounce (or about $\frac{1}{6}$th per cent.) The remaining $\frac{5}{6}$ths of 1 per cent., to make up a total Mint charge or seignorage of 1 per cent., would in France, as well as in England, if such an international common plan of operation were determined upon, be carried by the Bank to the credit of the Imperial Revenue, or against the cost of coinage.

(10.) Whatever may be the practice of the Mints of Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Rome, and Athens, in respect of seignorage, or of delay in giving coin for bullion, it should be ascertained with absolute precision at any future meeting of the Government Delegates of the International Monetary Conference.

(11.) Strict identity of practice amongst the various Mints is essentially necessary as the foundation of a common system of action mutually beneficial to all concerned. A contrary practice of diversity of system exposes one country to the expense and inconvenience of having to manufacture bullion into coin to an undue extent for the local use of other countries. When an equal seignorage upon bullion is levied in each of the countries in the Convention there will be a fair and even start for all. The present practice of importers of bullion getting their standard gold manufactured or remanufactured as often as they please, at the national expense, will be done away with, as the existence of a seignorage, as well as the internationalization of the coin, will act as a protection against needless meltings into bullion. The loss and expense consequent to the processes of coinage will thus be avoided, and the treasuries of the various countries be correspondingly benefited.

(12.) Our precedents in England for the levy of a seignorage date back to the earliest periods of our history. At the time when it ceased, viz., by the statute of 18 Charles II., c. 5., which granted some customs duties in its place, it appears to have amounted to a small fraction over 1 per cent., namely, to $8s.$ $7d.$ per pound weight of gold coin, worth $4l.$ No doubt it was abolished in deference to the views then held of mercantile principles suited to attract trade and bullion; but the re-establishment of a Mint charge or seignorage has since been frequently advocated by some of the best informed of our political economists and mint administrators.

(13.) Having in view the circumstance of the Australian gold coinage being now an integral part of our current circulation, it is obvious that, if Great Britain join the Monetary Convention, Australia must be included in its provisions. In Australia, as well as in India, our Imperial Administration has created fresh precedents for the imposition of a seignorage. The Royal Mint at Sydney first deducts a duty of $1s.$ $3d.$ per ounce troy (*i.e.*, $1l.$ $12s.$ $1d.$ per cent.), by way of equivalent for export duty, from all bullion brought to be coined. It also deducts, under the name of charges for melting, assaying, and coining, 1 per cent. or $9\frac{1}{4}d.$ per ounce upon quantities not exceeding 3,000 ounces, and $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. or $7d.$ per ounce upon quantities of larger amount. Thus, as compared with our English charge of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, we find a total charge of from $2s.$ $0\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $1s.$ $10d.$ per ounce. As Australia is a new country, with special fiscal requirements, and its mining industry fairly subject to taxation, the $1s.$ $3d.$ in place of export duty may perhaps be kept out of view in the comparison. In such a corrected estimate, the exclusively special Mint charges or seignorage would, with allowance for delay in delivery, amount to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. And as this charge is, in competent opinions, such as that of the late Mr. William Miller of the Bank of England, rather in

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excess of what is needful, the international uniform charge of 1 per cent. might be advantageously applied to Australia.

(14.) The United States are moving rapidly towards the complete adoption of the principles of the Monetary Convention. From the recent annual report of the Philadelphia Mint Director, October 25, 1867, it seems that the law now imposes on all bullion a tax of ½ per cent., and a coinage charge of ½ per cent. There is reason to believe that the delay in delivery is considerable, and that 1⅓ per cent. is about the average total seignorage allowing for interest on such delay. The adjustment of this to a total of 1 per cent. and immediate delivery would not present any great difficulty.

(15.) In India the question of International Coinage will soon become one of great urgency. Viscount Halifax, in his Despatch of 26 September 1864 (vide Sir Charles Wood's financial letter, No. 224, to the Governor General in Council) stated: "I wish you, therefore, to declare and "make it publicly known by proclamation that sovereigns "and half-sovereigns according to the British and Austra- "lian standard, coined at any properly authorized Royal "Mint in England or Australia, and of current weight, "will, until further notice, be received in all the treasuries "of India for the same sum as 10 and 5 silver rupees "respectively, and will be paid out again at the same rate, "unless objected to. This measure appears to be entirely "unobjectionable. It is in accordance with the cautious "and tentative course recommended by the Chamber of "Commerce of Calcutta; it will, as far as it goes, facilitate "the use of the sovereign and half-sovereign in all parts of "India; it will pave the way for the use of a gold coinage "in whatever shape it may ultimately be found advisable "to introduce it; at the same time it establishes a prefer- "ence in favour of the sovereign." (para. 30 and 31).

Sir Charles Trevelyan was always decidedly in favour of the internationalization of the sovereign and 10 rupees exactly. General Sir William Mansfield has subsequently presided over a mixed Commission on Indian Currency which sat at Calcutta, and reported, 27th October 1866, *inter alia*, on the introduction of gold. Amongst the conclusions arrived at we find: "That the demand for gold "currency is unanimous throughout the country;" "that "gold coins of 15, 10, and 5 rupees respectively would find "more favour in the eyes of the people than notes of like "value;" and "that the opinion is general, almost unani- "mous, that the currency should consist of gold, silver, and "paper."

(16.) Notwithstanding these strong recommendations in favour of an alternative double standard of gold and silver, which after a transition period would doubtless lead to an exclusive gold standard, the Commission, influenced by some investigations which appeared to show that the Calcutta price of the sovereign was about 2 or 3 annas, i.e. about 3*d.* to 4½*d.*, more than 10 rupees, were unwilling to recommend (vide paragraph 32 of their Report) the coinage of 10 rupees in gold equal to a sovereign, but would make the intrinsic value or pure gold weight in a 10-rupee gold piece exceed that of a sovereign by a fraction representing the 2 or 3 annas. This most inconvenient fraction would prevent the sovereign and 10-rupee piece, or its multiples or subdivisions, being made an interchangeable or international currency of circulation, and would perpetuate those difficulties in understanding financial statements from India, in comparison with prices and values in Great Britain and continental countries, which it is hoped an international plan of coinage would remove. Other calculations, for example those of Colonel Smith, F.R.S., formerly Mint Master at Madras, (vide his work, "A Gold Currency for India." London, 1868, Layton's, Fleet Street,) differ as to the cost of what is technically called "laying down" the sovereign or the 10-rupee piece at the Calcutta Mint, and support the inference that a seignorage of 1 per cent. on bullion (a rate nominally existing in the regulations of the Indian Mint as to the issue of the gold mohurs which are no longer issued) would amply meet the exigencies of the case, and enable the new sovereign and 10 rupees to be equalized. In support of this most desirable consummation there is evidence appended to the Resolution, No. 1,325, dated Simla, 12th July 1864, on the subject of a gold currency for India, by the Government of India, Financial Department, to the effect that the premium on sovereigns in the up country districts has arisen greatly from the appreciation of gold in its greater convenience for transit than the heavy silver rupees. The inconvenience much resembles, in an aggravated form, that experienced in France when five-franc pieces were the common circulation. Part of the premium on gold was then an agio of appreciation of the convenience of gold, as compared with that of silver, in transit.

(17.) No practical inconvenience would arise in England from the reduction of about twopence worth of pure gold in the sovereign; and if the estimates that the sovereign be worth a fraction over 10 rupees in India be accurate, it follows that the internationalization of the English sovereign, by reducing it by about twopence to make it equal with 25 francs or five dollars, would be an immediate means of rectifying the present difference between the English sovereign and the 10-rupee piece. And the rupee, the British florin, and the Austrian florin would, in the international scheme of coinage, ultimately become absolutely identical, so far at least as gold coinage is concerned.

(18.) The reduction of about twopence in the sovereign would not really disturb the existing Bank ratio of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce of bullion. On joining the Monetary Convention Great Britain would have to coin her future gold currency in $\frac{9}{10}$ths fine standard gold, instead of $\frac{11}{12}$ths fine, as at present. The ounce troy of new standard gold coin would contain 432 grains of pure gold instead of 440 grains, as at present, and would be issued at 3*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.* per ounce troy instead of 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* as at present when 1½*d.* per ounce is deducted from 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* the nominal rate. In comparing the new international standard with the present non-international and exceptional standard of Great Britain, we must, however, compare the out-turn of 440 grains of pure gold by each standard; and for that intrinsic weight of metal the Bank of England would have to give 3*l.* 18*s.* 6¾*d.*, subject to a seignorage of 1 per cent. —as against 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, now subject to a mint charge of 1½*d.*, i.e. to a deduction of about $\frac{1}{6}$th per cent. The international coin to be given in exchange for 440 grains of pure gold would then be 3*l.* 18*s.* 6¾*d.*, minus 9½*d.*; or 3*l.* 17*s.* 9¼*d.*—as against 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, minus 1½*d.*, or 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* The difference of a farthing merely arises from the statement being given in nearest farthings without decimal fractions. But in principle and in fact the two sums would be identical, and therefore the standard would practically remain undisturbed by the operation of this plan, which, in order to prevent the diminution in exchangeable value of our coin, proposes to put on as much in seignorage as is taken off by diminution of its weight in pure gold.

(19.) It follows from what has been said that no tariff if conversion of old currency into new, or *vice versâ* of new currency into old, would be required. Prices would not be affected by the change, and no disturbance would ensue in the contract terms of interest, salaries, or pensions. The enhanced value of the coined or manufactured gold in which they would be paid, as compared with bullion or unmanufactured gold, being adjusted by the compensating reduction in its weight.

(20.) A recoinage would not be at all called for, except at the convenience of the Mint and without any loss. In fact the recoinage would leave a profit. The present gold coinage of Great Britain (including the Australian sovereigns) is variously estimated at from 80 to 100 millions sterling in circulation in Great Britain, its Colonies, and Foreign Countries. It is depreciated by wear and usage to an average extent of at least one penny in the pound, or say 416,000*l.* upon the *maximum* of 100 millions. The 100 millions cease to be legal tender in Great Britain, and must be recoined, when they get depreciated or worn to the extent of 631,836*l.* Our coinage is, therefore, already depreciated two thirds of the extent which compulsorily entails the expense of recoinage upon the country. If the Monetary Convention of December 1865 be joined by Great Britain, the 100 millions at the point where they cease to be legal tender will have to be further reduced by wear and usage to $\frac{52}{100}$, or a little more than ½ per cent. below the pure gold value of 25 francs per pound sterling. The datum line where legal tender weight and loss of circulating power meet will therefore be thus enlarged from 631,836*l.* to 1,340,000*l.*, and the difference, or, say in round numbers, 708,000*l.*, is so much gain upon the operation. In other words, supposing the 100 millions sterling to be all brought to the Mint for ultimate recoinage, the 708,000*l.* will go in aid of the cost, whilst at present, the whole charge of recoinage falls upon the nation. The Mint could at once commence its operations of recoinage, as the sovereigns in circulation would be protected from being melted by the imposition of the seignorage upon bullion. The average sovereign weighs one penny less than full weight; therefore, at 19*s.* 11*d.* intrinsic value it would not be worth melting down to be converted into bar gold, subject, as the raw material would then be, to a seignorage of rather over 2*d.* on the full weight of standard metal contained in each pound sterling. And, judging by the appearance of the fine model or pattern piece which has been struck at the French Mint as a specimen of the future international one pound sterling, or 25 francs, or 5 dollars, or 10 rupees or florins, there would be no difficulty in distinguishing the new international coinage from the present pound sterling, as the diameter of the former is considerably larger. And,

in order to give a certain amount of protection to the pound sterling at present circulating, and of an average intrinsic weight equal in value to one penny more than the 25 francs or new international pound, it might very well be arranged that for a given period of time, say from three to five years, sufficient for the Royal Mint to carry out the recoinage, the existing or old pound sterling should not be included in the international scheme, but be of legal tender only within its present limits. The new international pound would of course be of use, both within the limits of the British and of the Foreign dominions included in the Monetary Convention. During the transition period, of from three to five years, there would be only a trifling degree more difficulty in the new and old coins circulating in Great Britain simultaneously, than there now exists in keeping together a circulation of coin including pieces of full weight and pieces only just above, and some indeed considerably below, legal tender weight. The limits of difference are now legally nearly three halfpence in the pound sterling, and a halfpenny per pound added thereto will represent the limits of divergence between the full weight of the present pound sterling and that of the new international pound.

(21.) It becomes the duty of the advocates for an internationalization of the pound sterling to answer two classes of objection, the one put into the apparently logical form of mathematical induction, and the other based on the same premises, although embodied in the shape of a few practical questions, leading to apparent contradictions, upon assumed variations in the value in exchange of the present pound sterling and the proposed international pound.

(22.) The mathematical objection may be epitomized as follows:—(*a.*) Admitting it to be true that, if we were starting afresh, we could add to the coin by a seignorage as much as we took off in intrinsic value, in the case before us we have an impossible problem to solve. Our sovereign, on which no seignorage is levied, is twopence better (in round numbers) than a 25-franc piece, on which a seignorage of, say one per cent., is levied. (*b.*) In order to make our sovereign of the same value as a 25-franc piece we propose to diminish its intrinsic value, which we may do, and then, in order to prevent its diminution in exchangeable value, we propose to put on as much in seignorage as we take off by diminishing the contents in gold; i.e., we have to diminish the gold of the new coin in order to make it equal to a 25-franc piece, and we have to impose a seignorage equal to the above diminution in intrinsic value in order to keep it equal to the existing sovereign, which is more valuable than the 25-franc piece. (*c.*) We have to make it equal to two things which are not equal to each other; Q.E.A., as mathematicians say. And, if we don't do the one, we don't get a coin corresponding with the 25-franc piece; if we do this, and don't do the other, we are compelled to have a re-adjustment.

(23.) Our answer to the above is, that so long as there are international coins and non-international coins; countries which impose seignorage or mint charges and countries which do not; mints delivering coin, immediately, in exchange for bullion, and countries interposing a fixed or uncertain period of delay in this process, the whole question of comparative metallic currency values of different countries is entirely incapable of mathematical demonstration, without very accurate regard be had to the complicated variables as well as to the constants of the problem. The comparative intrinsic weights of the coins admit, of course, of comparison. This is merely the mechanical part of the problem, a matter to be decided by scales and chemical tests of purity, although it may be finally expressed by the formulæ of precise equations, such as are used in denoting the weights and measures of any country in terms of, or in comparison with, those of other countries. But the analogy ceases at the point where we introduce the element of exchangeable value of coin for bullion, as affected by varying, arbitrary, and, in some instances, uncertain Mint regulations of various countries.

(24.) An existing sovereign and 25 francs 20 centimes, when of full weight as distinguished from legal tender weight, are about equal in intrinsic contents of pure gold. But it does not follow that even a full-weight sovereign is more valuable, either in a mathematical or in a commercial sense, than 25 francs of gold coin, when it is conveyed to a country within the operation of the Monetary Convention of December 1865. There the sovereign ceases to be coin, and is nothing more than bullion; and, as bullion, is subject to a seignorage or mint-charge when converted into coin. And as, in the countries in question, 25 francs 20 centimes of bullion are, on the average, equal to only 25 francs of coin, the sovereign is practically "valuable" only as 25 francs. If it have in ordinary times some slight agio of estimation beyond that in the hands of the foreign dealer in bullion, it probably arises from a knowledge of the circumstance that, when the sovereign is transported back to the Bank of England for the London Mint, the holder will be able to get full weight of bullion in bars, at the rate of twenty shillings worth of gold for legal tender sovereigns containing only nineteen shillings and tenpence halfpenny worth of gold.

(25.) England may be said to be the only country in the world which has a strictly legally defined monetary standard, combined with a fixed mint ratio of gold coin to bullion. And, as elsewhere explained, it is important, and in fact essential, if England is to join the Monetary Convention, that some alterations or concessions between nations should be made, and that identical mint regulations be adopted by all.

(26.) The conventional term "English mint *price* of gold" is not strictly accurate, except in a very modified and special sense. *Price*, in ordinary meaning, is variable appreciation of any commodity as measured by some other commodity; and as all commodities rise and fall with fluctuations in supply and demand, *fixed price* is a misnomer, and it would be preferable to apply such a term as "English mint *measure of exchange* for gold coin and bullion" to the principle of our standard, which establishes a given ratio between those two commodities, for the time being, in the same manner that 12 inches are declared to be one foot, or three feet one yard. The ratio is therefore arbitrary and empirical. We do not urge that it is the less expedient or politic on this account, or that it is susceptible of any great or frequent alteration, but that the small alterations now required to make an international standard are merely adjustments of ratio, which would not disturb the future self-working of the *principles* of our gold standard.

Under clause 4 of the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 32, all persons bringing gold bullion to the issue department of the Bank of England may claim notes (payable upon demand to the bearer) at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* for each *ounce* of bullion $\frac{11}{12}$ths fine. This fixed exchange or measure prevents the *home* market price of gold bullion from sinking below a certain level; for no person can buy nor will sell it at less than 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce, knowing that the Bank will give that sum. And no person will buy nor can sell sovereigns at a higher price than 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce, knowing that the Bank is liable to pay its notes at the standard exchange of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, being the rate at which the Mint delivers over to the Bank the standard gold coin of the realm in exchange for every ounce of bullion of standard fineness. This prevents any discount or premium on bullion as measured by coin, or on coin as measured by bullion, so far as the United Kingdom, in its home transactions, is concerned.*

(27.) France confides to private contractors the conduct of its Mint operations. The legislative precision of our English standard is not equalled in that of France. The weight of gold in her coinage, viz., 3,100 francs of gold coin to the kilogramme of bullion, $\frac{9}{10}$ fine,† has, it is true, been adhered to since the year 1803, in the same way as 46*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* sterling of gold coin to the pound troy of bullion, $\frac{11}{12}$ fine, have been manufactured at the London Mint since 1717. But, at this point, comparison ceases to be applicable without great reservations. No legislative enactment exists in France of a character approaching that determining the conditions of immediate delivery of coin for bullion by the Bank of England. The importer here gets the weight of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* really as well as nominally, because, although that amount of coin need not be handed to him in full weight of 123·274 grains troy per sovereign, but only in coin weighing just over 122·5 grains per sovereign, the legal tender minimum weight, the importer can, like any other member of the community, desiring to obtain bullion for export or other purposes, immediately obtain his full weight of 123·274 grains per sovereign by taking bullion instead of coin in exchange for the Bank of England notes, which he can always require in exchange for coin, even although its weight be only just above 122½ grains per sovereign, instead of 123·274 grains. As the Bank of England notes are thus convertible into the full weight of bullion which they represent, and as, excepting the trifling charge of 1½*d.* per ounce, the manufactured coin and unmanufactured gold bullion are a precise measure of each other, it is immaterial to the Bank of

* The above paragraph is from the writer's privately printed pamphlet on "Decimal Coinage, a plan for its immediate extension in England in connection with the international coinage of France and other countries." London, March 1866.

† Therefore $\frac{9}{1000} = 0{\cdot}3225806$ of a *gramme*, equals the weight of each franc worth of gold coin. This is the true basis of the gold coinage of the Monetary Convention of December 1865. It has in fact been adopted by the Papal government as the legal working unit of its coinage. Vide Cardinal Antonelli's Decree of 18 June 1866, in the "Giornale di Roma" of 19 June 1866.

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England whether it pay in bullion of full weight, or in coin either of full weight or of legal tender weight.*

(28.) Reference to the legislation regulating the Bank of France, namely, the laws of 14th April 1803, 22nd April and 2nd May 1806, 16th January 1808, 30th June 1840, and 9th June 1857, will not disclose any provisions virtually obliging that establishment to give coin in exchange for bullion, or bullion in exchange for notes. Its notes are, it is true, now readily accepted, and, owing to its monopoly partly, to an enormous amount, as convertible into gold coin at demand. But this function is not regulated by any standard of the rigorous nature or self-working principle of the Bank of England Act, combined with statutory mint ratio of gold coin and bullion. The regulated and controlled gold bullion market in England contrasts with the free market in France. The contractors for the French Mint are, like the Bank of France, perfectly untrammelled in their purchases of bullion in the open market. With this freedom, the importer also may yesterday have been, or may to-day be, able to get his bullion changed for Bank of France notes, and by that means obtain coin without waiting for the uncertain delivery of coin by the Paris Mint. He is subject only, at present, to a deduction of 6 francs 70 centimes from his 3,100 francs of coin per kilogramme of bullion. At the same time this freedom has its risks. There may arise drains of bullion, and a consequent high premium in the open market. The Bank of France notes, even if their convertibility be kept up, would not entitle the holder to receive full weight in bullion, but only coins of legal tender weight, *i.e.*, reduced to any extent not exceeding a little more than half per cent.†

(29.) No English Mint charge was made between 1666 and 1844. The charge of 1½*d.* per ounce has remained undisturbed since 1844; that of France has been altered three times since 1803. It was then 9 francs per kilogramme. It was reduced to 6 francs in 1835, and is now 6 francs 70 centimes.‡ The Commission des Monnaies et Médailles, besides its contract for coinage and for the manufacture of postage stamps, has, it appears, the power of altering the Mint tariff of exchange of bullion, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance. This is a power of regulating the national standard, and would require modification, to the extent even of entire repeal, if England joined the Convention on the principle of uniform seignorage or Mint charge and identical Mint regulations.

(30.) The French Mint publishes a tariff giving a schedule of the coinage of each country, the legal weight and fineness in the country of its mintage, and a comparative estimate of fineness according to the French Mint tariff of purchase, stating the value of each coin per kilogramme and per single piece. In the tariff for 1851 the legal fineness of the sovereign in England is given at ·917, its estimate at the French Mint ·916, the intrinsic par or value per single piece 25·21 francs, and the value of the kilogramme of sovereigns 3,149 francs. But in the present tariff‡ for 1868, the legal fineness of the sovereign in England, as well as according to the French Mint estimate, is quoted at ·916. And the intrinsic par or value per single piece is altered from 25·21 francs to 25·12 francs, *i.e.*, by 9 centimes per sovereign, although its weight and fineness remain unaltered. The value per kilogramme of sovereigns is reduced from 3149 francs to 3148·29 francs. So that the retail value of each sovereign has been reduced through an apparently arbitrary alteration in the French Mint tariff, by about $3\frac{57}{100}$ per mille, and the wholesale value per kilogramme by only $0\cdot\frac{226}{1000}$ per mille. The conclusion we are justified in forming is, that the French Mint authorities have, in the alteration in question, admitted the validity of the argument that seignorage or mint charge inevitably enhances the value of the coinage.

The alteration or amendment in the French tariff, which practically verifies the "inexorable logic of facts" in this regard, will be briefly described in the following paragraph.

(31.) In arriving at the value of the sovereign as it used to be quoted in recent editions of the "Annuaire," it is obvious that M. S. Bernard and M. Neuhause, both of them officials of the French Mint, took no account of the seignorage, but had regard solely to the intrinsic value of the pure gold contents of its full weight, when they estimated it as equal to 25·2079 at par. But now, in 1868, in estimating it at 25·12 at par, the French Mint Commission and M. Durand, its Commissioner General, practically admit that current gold coin in France is equal in exchange to its full legal weight of bullion, *plus* seignorage. In order to test this with mathematical exactness we must observe that a kilogramme, i.e., 1,000 grammes of absolutely pure gold without deduction for seignorage or mint charge, is worth 3444·44444 francs; or, *with* deduction at the rate of 6 francs 70 centimes, on 3,100 francs, $\frac{9}{10}$ fine, the 1,000 grammes of absolutely pure gold, $\frac{1}{10}$ fine, are worth 3,437 francs. Then, at ·916 fine, i.e., at the French Mint tariff of English gold coin treated as bullion, the proportionate value of the kilogramme of sovereigns, allowing for seignorage or mint charge, comes out as given in the tariff, 3148·29 francs. And thus, doubtless, the French Mint arrives at its present equation of 25·12 francs = 1 sovereign. For the proportion is, 1,000 *grammes*: 3148·29 francs :: 7·98085 *grammes*: x = 25·12602 francs.

Thus, not only do we find that the French Mint authorities disregard the intrinsic par of the English sovereign, and set it down in their official tariff as worth 25·12 francs only when at its full legal weight, a course of procedure which they are fully justified in taking so long as England and France have no international and identical mint regulations, and treat each other's coins as mere bullion reciprocally, but we also find that the effect of this valuation of the full legal weight sovereign at 25·12 francs for 7·981 grammes [weight, assumed as the equivalent of 123·274 grains troy,* is to make the par of exchange practically nearly 25 francs only. For if we reduce this in the proportion borne by a full-weight sovereign to a legal-tender-weight sovereign of 122·5 grains troy, we shall arrive, within a very minute fraction, at a practical equation of as nearly as possible 25 francs *minimum* legal value in France of an English legal-tender-weight sovereign.

Commercial, as well as general public, estimation naturally tends rather to *minimum* than to maximum values. Thus, then, we find an authoritative justification of our *à priori* argument, that whilst France imposes a seignorage and England does not, and whilst our sovereign is bullion only in France and not international coinage, it must be a loss in the long run to England and an argument for our joining the Monetary Convention. We contend that the existing French Mint regulations, in which it will probably be found that the regulations of the other countries, parties to the Convention of December 1865, agree, unmistakeably show, that notwithstanding the intrinsic par of exchange or weight of gold in the full weight sovereign is 25·2079 francs, the combined influence of existing French systems of mintage and tarification of non-international coin treated as bullion is to render our sovereign worth, in foreign commercial usage, 25 francs only.†

(32.) We venture to think that what precedes will be found a fair answer, and a practical one, to the postulates assumed in the problem described under paragraph (22). It will have been seen that we dissent from the conclusion in postulate or premiss (*b.*), which affirms that the existing sovereign is more valuable than the 25-franc piece. We admit that it may appear more valuable when tried by the merely partial test of intrinsic weight of pure gold. But we deny the premiss when tried by the complete test of the value of the existing sovereign under the Mint regulations we have been describing, and which treat the sovereign in valuation as an unmanufactured weight of bullion on which seignorage will be chargeable when coined, and at the same time treat the 25 francs of coined gold as worth their maximum or current legal tender weight of bullion *plus* the seignorage or Mint charge required to convert that weight of bullion into coin. If then we be well founded, as we assume we are, in our objection to premiss (*b.*), we are equally well founded in our objection to premiss (*c.*), which is, indeed, a corollary from the former premiss, and repeats that the problem requires us to make the sovereign equal to two things which are not equal to each other, whilst we, on the other hand, assert that in practice they are now equal to each other by the existence in certain foreign countries of, as regards England, non-international and non-identical Mint regulations, and that it follows that

* Out of the 1½*d.* per ounce statutory charged, the Bank of England of course derives a profit. How much per annum is mainly determined by the demand of the public for new gold currency, which is in its turn affected by the extent to which sovereigns are taken out of home circulation by export or by melting into bullion, and by ordinary wear below legal tender weight. The Governor of the Bank, in his evidence before the Select Committee of 1857 on the Bank Acts, stated that the profit of the Bank of England on bullion and foreign coin varied from 20,000*l.* to 40,000*l.* per annum. This is partly made up from the 1½*d.* per ounce allowed on giving notes for bullion.

† Id est. ¾ per cent., plus from 2 to 3 thousandth parts according to the denomination of the current coin.

‡ Vide "Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes" for 1868.

* At least such is the assumption of all the editions of the "Annuaire," viz., either 7·980855 or 7·981 grammes. The gramme used in the old editions of the "Annuaire" to be stated at 15·4325 grains troy. It is now quoted at 15·432349 grains troy, adopting the researches of Mr. Miller in the Philosophical Transactions for 1856.

† It is no valid argument against this to assert that in seaports from which many English travellers are constantly coming and going, such as Boulogne, Calais, Dieppe, Havre, there is generally a small premium on the sovereign. This is merely an agio of appreciation of the convenience of currency sought after by the great stream of travellers. At the distance of a league or two from these ports the agio in question disappears.

when we do give the sovereign or international pound sterling of the future, its true worth by identical Mint regulations in the countries where it will be current, and by simultaneously reducing its intrinsic weight to that of 25 francs exactly, and imposing a seignorage on bullion to counterbalance this reduction, we shall easily solve one of the most interesting and useful requirements of the day, and need have recourse to no other tarification or re-adjustment of any sort.

(33.) In the commencement of these remarks we alluded to another class of objections in the shape of a few practical questions leading to apparent contradictions upon assumed variations in the value in exchange of the present pound sterling and the proposed international pound. These questions have been expressed with great distinctness and force, as follows:—(I.) "How do you think that 1*l.* "which would only be worth 25 francs, can, by any juggle "be made equal in value to the 1*l.* which at present "represents 25 francs 20 centimes?" (II.) "Must not "the new coin be worth more than 25 francs, or else be "worth less than the old pound?"

Question (I.) here assumes that 1*l.* English would only be worth 25 francs. But, as we have explained, immediately that it becomes international coinage abroad, instead of bullion, like at present, it would not only be worth 25 francs, but it would be, in law and in fact, 25 francs, equal in worth, by the influence of the proposed seignorage, to 25 francs 20 centimes of unmanufactured gold bullion of the same fineness as the 25 francs of coined gold. There is no juggle at all either existing or intended in the operation. The effect already exists abroad, as we have shown in the preceding remarks, by the operation both of the natural laws of political economy and by the test of Mint regulations.* The premiss of the argument in this question, which states that 1*l.* at present represents 25 francs 20 centimes, is in point of fact a fallacy, for weight of pure metal in the coinage of a country which, like England, coins free of charge, and makes manufactured gold coin worth no more, or in more precise language measured for no more, than its weight in bar gold, is neither identical with nor commercially represents the same thing in countries where coin is not debased to the level of bullion. And thus it comes to pass that whilst, intrinsically, the sovereign contains the same pure gold as 25 francs 20 centimes,the Mint regulations of France treat it by tariff as bullion worth 25 francs 12 centimes only for English full weight, or about 25 francs only for English legal tender weight; and the French public naturally follow the example set by the Mint tariff.†

If what precedes be, as we assume it, an answer to Question (I.), then it also replies to Question (II.), as it shows that the new coin would be worth 25 francs, would in fact be twenty-five francs. So it could not be worth more nor less than that. Neither could it be alternatively worth less than the present or old pound, as the question calls it, for that is, in practice, according to the French Mint tariff and regulations as to seignorage, worth (as before explained) 25 francs of coined gold. The new coin would therefore become worth what the present or old coin is worth, namely, 25 francs in coin, and 25 francs 20 centimes in bullion value; and the dilemma assumed in the question would not really arise.

(34.) In concluding these remarks it may not be uninteresting to observe that the very same kind of difficulties which have been most fairly put forward as requiring to be answered on the present occasion, presented themselves to the first political economist who treated upon this subject at any length or with much pains or attempt at demonstration. We refer particularly to Sir James Steuart, who, in publishing his remarks on International Coinage just a century ago, expressed himself more than once to the effect that the general question was not susceptible of mathematical demonstration, owing to the very wide difference between what we may call intrinsic par or the weight of pure metal in coins of various countries, and the fluctuating commercial or practical par as affected by different Mint regulations, rates of seignorage and other complicated considerations belonging rather to the science of political economy than to that of mathematics.

Paper on International Coinag and Seignorage, by Mr. Hendriks.

The plan of international coinage is tolerably fully developed, in Sir J. Steuart's researches, preceding by quite a quarter of a century those of Professor Hegewisch of Kiel, whose controversy with Büsch, in 1787, as to the possibility of establishing a uniform coinage throughout the civilized world, was introduced to the notice of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in a paper by M. de Parieu in 1866.

(35.) The first edition of Sir James Steuart's "Inquiry "into the principles of Political Economy" appeared in 1767. The work had been chiefly composed during the eighteen years of the author's exile on the continent, and a corrected unpublished copy appears to have been presented by him to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu about 1761, in which year he wrote his "Dissertation upon the "doctrine and principles of money applied to the German "coin." In 1772 the East India Company printed the report he had prepared for their use on "The principles of "money applied to the present state of the coin of "Bengal." He also drew up an extremely interesting "Plan for introducing an uniformity of weights and "measures," published after his decease in 1780, in the edition of his works collected by his son, General Sir James Steuart, Bart.

The idea of uniformity of weights, measures, and coins, and of the possibility of one general system for use by all nations, may be traced in the observations and writings of many men of mark from the 16th to the 18th century. Scaruffi in Italy, Marshal Vauban in France, and a long list of other names in other countries might be cited. But to Sir James Steuart belongs preeminently the credit of having been the first writer who tested the theory of the subject by a reference to practical examples. We have on this occasion to point out that not only were his conclusions arrived at by an independent and original line of inquiry, but most of them have been substantially confirmed, if weight is to be given to the opinions of many of the eminent modern political economists, who, without apparently having so elaborately studied the question as Sir James Steuart, have, notwithstanding, expressed themselves in very decided terms respecting it.

(36.) Sir James Steuart's observations on the effect of the imposition of a seignorage or charge for coinage are particularly interesting.

The following is an extract from Book III. c. V., of his "Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy," published in 1767:—

"If the state shall oblige every one who carries the metals to the Mint to pay the coinage, the coin they receive must be valued, not only at the price the metals bear in the market, when they are sold as bullion (or mere metal, of no farther value than as a physical substance), but also as the additional value these metals receive in being rendered useful for purchasing commodities, and acquitting obligations. This additional value is the price of coinage.

"If, therefore, in a country where coinage is free, as in England, this coinage shall come to be imposed, the money unit, continuing to be affixed as before to the same quantity of the metals, ought to rise in its value; that is, ought to become equal to a greater quantity of every sort of merchandise than before; consequently, as the rough metals of which the coin is made are merchandise, like every other thing, the same number of money units realized, or represented in the coin, ought to purchase more of the rough metals than before; that is to say, *that in every country where coinage is imposed, bullion must be cheaper than coin.*

"This proposition would be liable to no exception, were it true that no debt could be exacted but in the nation's coin; because in this case the creditor would be constantly obliged to receive it at its full value.

"But when nations owe to one another, the party debtor must pay the party creditor in his coin; the debtor, therefore, is obliged to sell his own coin for what he can get for it, and with this he must buy of the coin of his creditor's country, in order to pay him with it.

"Let us, to avoid abstract reasoning, take an example, and we cannot choose a better than that of England and France. In England coinage is free, in France it costs $8\frac{2}{10}$ *per cent.* as shall be made out in its proper place.

"France owes England 1,000*l.* sterling. In paying in the market of London the bullion contained in this sum, either in gold or silver, the debt is paid; because the coining of it costs nothing. Here France acquits her debt cheaper than by sending her own coin as bullion; because the bullion she sends is not worth an equal weight of her coin.

"England owes France 20,000 livres. In paying the bullion contained in this sum England is not quit; she must also pay France $8\frac{2}{10}$ per cent., in order to put it into coin."

* We should further keep in mind that we may be nationally charged with extreme contradiction in imposing a heavy seignorage in one part of our dominions, Australia, where much of our new coinage is manufactured, and at the same time levying none at home.

† Thus foreign loans have not unfrequently been brought out simultaneously in the London and Paris money markets, and, notwithstanding that the London subscriptions have been in sterling, the bonds can only be negociated on the Paris Bourse at the fixed exchange of 25 francs per pound sterling. The Austrian government, very honourably, in the last loan contracted partly in England, disregarded this precedent, took the London subscriptions at 19 shillings and tenpence per 25 francs, making the bonds negotiable in Paris at 25 francs per pound sterling. This exception proves the existence of the rule adverse to the interests of England, and which can only be effectually prevented by an internationalization of our coinage.

Paper on International Coinage and Seignorage by Mr. Hendriks.

In Book III., c. VII., Sir James Steuart explains at full length the principles on which he estimated the rate of coinage or seignorage in France at $8\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. at the time when he wrote. Adam Smith, in "Wealth of Nations," Book I., c. v. probably took his information from Steuart, with whom he was personally acquainted, when he wrote that in France a seignorage of about 8 per cent. was imposed upon the coinage. MacCulloch states this to have been "an error into which Dr. Smith was betrayed by "trusting to the Dictionnaire des Monnoies of Bazinghen." The truth probably is that neither Adam Smith nor Steuart were mistaken, as the seignorage would appear to have been at that time almost wholly levied by a reduction of the weight of bullion actually put into the coin.* Sir J. Steuart gives his calculations at full length, showing (1) what remedy was deducted from the standard, reducing it from 22 carats to $21\frac{23}{32}$ carats. (2.) That the marc of gold coin weighing 4608 grains contained, after all deductions, 4138·48 grains of fine gold. (3.) That the marc was coined into 30 louis d'ors of the value of 720 livres in all. (4.) That 4608 grains of fine gold would proportionately be worth 801 livres 12 sols. (5.) That the Mint price of fine gold was about 740 livres 9 sols. (6.) That the difference, viz., 61 livres 3 sols, or $8\frac{2}{10}$ per cent., between the Mint price of fine gold and the worth of it in the coin, showed exactly the price of coinage. Sir J. Steuart then explains how by comparing the accounts which French writers give of the English troy grain with the grain of the Paris pound then in use, and the accounts which English writers give of the proportion of French grains with those of the troy pound, and after checking these accounts with the most accurate trials by weighing and taking an average, he found the proportion between a French grain *poids de marc* and an English grain troy, and discovered that the fine gold in a louis d'or weighed 113·27 grains troy. And thereupon he goes on to remark:—

"Now a guinea contains 118·651 troy grains of fine gold, "and yet, in almost every country in Europe, the louis'dor "in time of peace passes for as much as the guinea, when "both are of good weight.† This is a matter of fact well "known, and is a confirmation of another principle which "I have laid down, to wit, that the imposition of coinage "gives an advanced value to a nation's coin, even in foreign "countries."

(38.) Sir James Steuart held the most decided views on the good policy of an international system of Mint regulation, remarking ‡ that "The price of coinage principally "affects the interest of nations with regard to foreign trade; "consequently trading states should endeavour, as nearly as "possible, to observe the same regulations with their neighbours in everything which regards the coin."

"Buying and selling" (he observes elsewhere§) "are "purely conventional, and no man is obliged to give his "merchandise at what may be supposed to be the proportion of its worth. The use, therefore, of an universal "measure is to mark not only the relative value of the "things to which it is applied as a measure, but to discover "in an instant the proportions between the value of these, "and of every other commodity valued by a determinate "measure in all the countries of the world.

"Were pounds sterling, livres, florins, piastres, &c., "which are all money of account, invariable in their values, "what a facility would it produce in all conversions, what "an assistance to trade!"

(39.) Alive, therefore, to the desirability of that consummation of a standard measure for the world, doubtless destined for this or the following generation to see realized, we find Sir James Steuart rather contending for that first step in the process, which, as it appears to us, is a necessary step towards eventual complete assimilation. The parties to the Monetary Convention of December 1865 aim, in fact, at obtaining this first advance, and at the establishment, by reciprocity in slight concessions between nations, of perfectly accurate, well-defined, and easily-calculated proportions between the values of coins of their own, as compared with those of other countries.

London, 21 April 1868.

FRED. HENDRIKS.

* Adam Smith was also very clear upon the effects of seignorage in making coin more valuable than bullion and upon delay in delivering coin at the Mint in exchange for bullion being tantamount to seignorage. He observes, "3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* (the Mint price of gold) certainly does not "contain, even in our present excellent gold coin, more than an ounce "of standard gold, and it may be thought, therefore, should not purchase more standard bullion. But gold in coin is more convenient "than gold in bullion; and though in England the coinage is free, yet "the gold which is carried in bullion to the Mint can seldom be "returned in coin to the owner till after a delay of several weeks.

"In the present hurry of the Mint, it could not be returned till after "a delay of several months. This delay is equivalent to a small duty, "and renders gold in coin somewhat more valuable than an equal quantity of gold in bullion. . . . . A small seignorage or duty upon "the coinage of both gold and silver would probably increase still more "the superiority of those metals in coin above an equal quantity of "either of them in bullion. The coinage would in this case increase "the value of the metal coined in proportion to the extent of this small "duty; for the same reason that the fashion increases the value of "plate in proportion to the price of that fashion. The superiority of "coin above bullion would prevent the melting down of the coin, and "would discourage its exportation. If upon any public exigency it "should become necessary to export the coin, the greater part of it "would soon again return of its own accord. Abroad it could only sell "for its weight in bullion. At home it would buy more than that "weight. There would be a profit, therefore, in bringing it home again. "In France a seignorage of about 8 per cent. is imposed upon the coinage, and the French coin, when exported, is said to return home again "of its own accord." (Wealth of Nations, Book I., c. V.)

The only only ancient writer whom we can at this moment refer to as writing in favour of coining free without seignorage is Bernardo Devanzati; vide his Discourse on Coins, Florence, 1588, translated by Toland 1696.

† Almost the same language might now (1868) be held in comparing what five napoleons or 100 francs in gold will pass for in Europe, as compared with four sovereigns.

‡ See Book III., c. IV.

§ Book III., c. III.

MEMORANDUM HANDED IN BY COLONEL SMITH IN ELUCIDATION OF CERTAIN PARTS OF HIS EVIDENCE.

Memorandum by Col. Smith.

The following is the suggestion which is referred to in the examination:—

1. That all the States, parties to the Convention, should agree to make an uniform deduction at the rate of one per cent. from the value of gold bullion delivered for coinage; as a consolidated charge for the immediate delivery of coins, to cover Mint expenses, the interest of money during manufacture, and every other charge. In accordance with this, the Bank of England would be required to purchase gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce of $\frac{11}{12}$ths fine, or the equivalent in the new standard; and to pay its notes in new or old coins, or gold bullion,‖ at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce of the present standard $\frac{11}{12}$ths fine, or the equivalent in the new standard bullion.

2. There would be no necessity for any tariff of compensation, nor would any recoinage of the present sovereigns be called for. The new coins and the currency under the new system would be of precisely the same value in England as the old; because, as before, 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* of the currency would be of exactly the same value as anu once of gold bullion of the present standard, $\frac{11}{12}$ths fine, $\frac{1}{12}$ alloy.

3. Nor would there be any inducement to melt up the present sovereigns, because in the form of bar gold they would only sell at the present price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce.

4. It must be observed that the above suggestion is not brought forward as an abstract scheme for a perfect system of currency; but, starting from the assumption that Great Britain, having agreed to join the Convention, must alter the weight of fine gold in the sovereign, it offers for consideration a plan by which that object may be attained, without the expense of recoining our existing currency, or the unpopularity and innumerable difficulties of a tariff of adjustment; one of the unavoidable objections to which is that, while it would be comparatively easy to make compensation in regard to sums of moderate and large amount, it would be quite impossible to do so in very small ones, so that every retail dealer throughout the country must either be exempted from the action of the law, or be exclusively a loser by its operation.

5. By the plan suggested there would be no compensation to be made at all, because there would be literally no alteration in the value of the currency for home circulation; and there would be nothing in the appearance of the coins to suggest any idea but that of improvement. The new sovereigns would be somewhat larger and heavier than the present, and of the same general appearance. They would

‖ This rule for the sale of gold bullion at $\frac{1}{6}$th per cent. more than the purchasing price could only be established if it were universally adopted by the States joining the Convention. But as the effect of omitting it would be merely to lower the intrinsic par of exchange with the countries outside of the Convention, its enactment is obviously not of serious importance.

Memorandum by Col. Smith.

also *cost* precisely the same to the importer of gold, and be consequently parted with by him on the same terms; and, were it not that with the publicity usual on all such questions the fact of their being by the one hundredth part of less intrinsic value than our present sovereigns, would be made generally known, it is quite certain that to the immense majority of the public there could not possibly arise anything of the nature of impaired usefulness which could, in any length of continued employment, create the idea of any difference or depreciation.

6. It is to be understood that throughout all the remarks contained in this memorandum it will be taken for granted that the system of currency referred to is automatic; that is, that the supply of coins is in no sense or degree interfered with by the Government, but is left entirely free to the unfettered action of individuals in the interests of commerce. And in most cases no notice is taken of the argument against representative coins, as encouraging counterfeits; because, though important, and deserving serious consideration, it is in general quite foreign to the chief reasons under consideration.

7. In noticing the various objections which have been raised against the above suggestion, it may be as well to observe that none of them apply to it exclusively. They equally apply to every other plan, except one (to which other more serious objections apply), as follows:—

1st. The objections consequent upon altering the weight of our sovereigns must apply with equal force to every method of joining the Convention, as that is assumed to be the main and indispensable condition required in doing so.

2ndly. All objections and difficulties supposed to arise out of the future convention coins being in a slight degree representative, that is, having a "*current*" somewhat above their "*intrinsic*" value, already exist in a slight degree, (inasmuch as our sovereigns are at present subject to a charge of $\frac{1}{6}$th per cent., and are reduced by wear $\frac{2}{3}$ths per cent. more,) and must continue, more or less under any system, except one which is noticed in the next paragraph, so that the question is only one of degree, and that to a very limited extent, for the supposed difficulties would exist just the same in varied proportion, whether a seignorage of $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. be charged.

8. The only case in which the supposed difficulties under the second head would not exist would be that in which it should be decided on the part of every State joining the Convention to abandon *all* charge for coinage, and make arrangements for the immediate return of coins free of charge. This plan would in strict justice involve the adjustment of every currency by means of a tariff, and require every State to bear all the expenses of future coinage on the principle of immediate delivery. While for Great Britain it would involve the necessity of compensation for all contracts and payments by means of a tariff, and the recoinage of our existing gold currency at the expense of the State. It would, however, have the advantage of being a *theoretically* perfect arrangement.

9. These remarks are intended to show that the proposed extension of our present mint charge from $\frac{1}{6}$th to 1 per cent. is only an alteration in degree, not in principle, of what now exists and is in actual operation. Some alteration *must* be made, if the Convention be joined, and all the contracting States agree to uniformity of "current" as well as "intrinsic" value. And if the charge be fixed at what now appears to be a fair average of the probable expenses (including delay) at the different Mints, (viz., 1 per cent.,) Great Britain would be able to join the Convention without the slightest change in the value of her currency, and consequently without any necessity for the adjustment of contracts and payments by means of a tariff, or the recoinage of her present gold currency.

10. It may be useful to specify the objections here referred to more particularly as follows:—

Firstly. It has been doubted whether a mint charge would add to the current value of the coins.

Secondly. It is objected that standard coins ought not to be charged with seignorage, and that a mint charge does not add to the value of the coins, but depresses that of bullion.

Thirdly. Admitting that a mint charge would add to the current value of the coins on their first manufacture, it has been supposed that, in the event of the whole currency becoming depreciated, the coins may *lose* part or all of the difference between their current and intrinsic values.

Fourthly. Doubts have been raised as to the possibility of reconciling the French exchanges with existing facts and the proposed new system.

11. *First objection.—That a mint charge or seignorage will not add to the current value of the coins.*

In reply to this objection the opinion is maintained that for home circulation only in any State the "current" value of the coins is necessarily equal to the minimum cost at which they can be brought into circulation, and hence, that if a charge is made for manufacture that expense becomes part of their current value. It is thought that in all cases where the gold coins are introduced exclusively by the free will of the public, the supply could not possibly be kept up unless the coins delivered in return for bullion taken to the Mint would, in exchange for commodities in the open market, at least fetch as much as the gold sacrificed to obtain them would do; that is, as much as the price of gold, and the charges of manufacture. If these could not be realised, no one would take gold to the Mint for coinage, until the currency becoming contracted, the value of the coins would rise, so as to make it the interest of parties to do so.

12. Again, it is an obvious remark, that in every other article the cost of manufacture, as a matter of course, adds to its exchangeable value. But those who oppose the statement in regard to coins do so on the principle that gold bullion is the measure of value; that gold coins are only small pieces of gold bullion, and that they cannot have any value beyond their intrinsic weight of gold. To such it may be replied that it is quite true that gold bullion is the standard and measure of value in Great Britain, and the quantity of it necessarily sacrificed to produce any article for sale determines the minimum price at which the supply of that article can be continuously maintained. But this law applies to coins as well as all other things, and their minimum value in exchange for home use is the number of grains of gold necessarily surrendered to procure them. Our sovereigns represent 123·47267 grains of golds $\frac{11}{12}$ths fine, which are actually paid for them; but they do not profess to contain more than 123·274 grains, and do not actually contain, on the average, more than 122·76 grains, that is one half per cent. less than their current value. Thus it is evident that they do not as mere bullion occupy the place assigned to them by those who insist upon attending to nothing but their intrinsic value. For export to foreign lands it certainly is the quantity of fine gold contained in the coins, and that alone, which constitutes their value. But they are seldom, if ever, used for that purpose, owing to the deficiency above mentioned; and that deficiency is no inconvenience now, nor could it be hereafter, however great it might be, so long as the coins are convertible into bullion at the Mint rate, without deduction.*

13. It may be further observed, that when a merchant wishes to place funds in a foreign city, by means of gold bullion, he either directs it to be sold there at the market price, or taken to the Mint to receive coins for it, less such deductions as the law may allow. Whichever plan will give him the better return he will certainly adopt, so that he will *never* take it to the Mint except at such times as the market price is less than the produce of the gold after deducting the Mint charge. As the whole currency of the Convention would in future be struck on these terms, it seems to follow conclusively that it will be worth its contents in bullion *plus* the Mint charge.

14. Gold bullion, then, would in ordinary times, and throughout the Convention, exchange for one per cent. less in commodities than the coins into which it was manufactured; and, as our present standard ounce would be converted into *3l.* 18*s.* 6$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* in the new coins, a trifle over one per cent. less than *that* would be *3l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*,

* The intrinsic contents of a coin have in one way the utmost influence in determining its value, by fixing the cost without which it cannot be procured, but they have no influence whatever in respect of any inherent quality or excellence after once the choice of material has been made. Thus the obligation to deliver 123·472 grains of standard gold to procure a sovereign necessarily fixes its value at the price of that amount of gold; but if the sovereigns were made of palladium, or even tin, and these metals were of exactly the same worth as gold, that is exchangeable weight for weight pure, their value would be the same; or, if gold were used in less quantity, subject to an unavoidable enhancement of value, as, for instance, by a tax on importation; or, even if mere paper were used, subject to the impossibilty of procuring a note without the surrender of 123·472 grains of standard gold for every pound, the value of the pound would be just the same as at present. Thus we cannot escape the conclusion that *for home circulation only* the intrinsic composition of the coins has really no inevitable and essential connection with their current value, which is strictly regulated by their actual unavoidable *cost*.

It is true that an admirable advantage, and one which cannot be too highly prized, may be secured by the standard coins being of gold and of full intrinsic value, namely, the immediate self-adjustment of the currency and foreign exchanges; and this, as well as the necessity of obviating a too great temptation to counterfeits, would be a sufficient argument for having at all times a large proportion of our currency based on that principle. But the conditions necessary for success are not perfectly attainable in practice, and, if they were, would be subject to the drawback of the coins being continually melted and exported for the slightest object, to be over and over again recoined at the expense of the State; while the same end would be perfectly attained by the enactment of a law, with the requisite provisions, that the standard coins should be always convertible into bullion at their full Mint rates.

Memorandum by Col. Smith.

which, accordingly, would be the market price of gold in ordinary times in England and in all the other States.

15. Thus the price at which gold would be bought for coinage in London would continue to be precisely the same as it always has been; and if the State continued to sell it also at the same price as heretofore, viz., including a profit of 1½*d.* per ounce, at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, it could be easily stated, in answer to all opposition, that there was not the slighest difference or alteration in the value of our currency, and that the future sovereign would be, for all the purposes of internal trade, and even for all trade within the Convention, of precisely the same current value as heretofore; while, for any use outside of the Convention, it would be exchangeable for gold bullion upon exactly the same terms as before.

16. It would be no answer to deny this by pointing out that the price paid for gold was in pieces of lighter weight, for it would be equally true if the coins were even of less intrinsic value; the point of importance being, not that the ounce of gold was worth 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* or 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, but that the former sum, *in currency*, was of equal value, and commanded in the open market an ounce of $\frac{11}{12}$ths standard gold, a fact which would conclusively demonstrate the unaltered worth of the currency.

17. It is perhaps superfluous to add that the value of a currency is *tested* by the price of bullion; and that a currency of which 46*l.* 13*s.* will purchase a pound weight of $\frac{11}{12}$ths standard gold must be admitted to possess a purchasing power as effective as our own, now in circulation, which can do no more.

18. To state the case more generally, it may be said, that in the traffic of commodities and bullion between any nation whose currency is based on gold and the rest of the world, if there be perfect freedom, there is constant tendency to an equilibrium founded on the principle that its gold coins exchange for that amount of commodities which can be procured for the same quantity of gold that is required to procure *them*, and that commodities and coins mutually exchange for what they cost in gold. Thus, if it requires at all times the sacrifice of (12,347) twelve thousand three hundred and forty-seven grains of standard gold to procure 100 sovereigns, or one ton of refined copper, or 50 quarters of wheat, or 10 tons of the best bar iron, or 30 lbs. of standard silver, these will all be of equal exchangeable value, that is, worth the 100*l.*

19. It is here argued that there is a continual tendency towards equilibrium between the value of commodities and gold all over the world; and its operation is such, that if, in the particular State referred to, the gold coins are in excess, they will cease to be supplied, and commodities will continue to be supplied till they in their turn begin to be in excess. The constantly impending equilibrium, as above stated, being based on the principle that all the several articles of commerce and currency stand related to one another in exchangeable value according to the quantity of gold necessary to be sacrificed to obtain them.

20. If this be true, it follows as a corollary, that coins made out of gold bullion, from which a portion has been retained by way of Mint charge as an indispensable condition of their admission into currency in any State, will always, while within that State, be worth and fetch the equivalent in exchange of the whole amount of gold sacrificed to obtain them; that is, their intrinsic bullion contents plus any deduction made on account of the cost of manufacture.

21. *Second objection.—That standard coins ought not to be charged with seignorage, and that a Mint charge* does not add to the value of the coins, but diminishes that of bullion.*

To this it may be replied, that it certainly is theoretically desirable that the transfer of gold should take place from one country to another with the utmost freedom; but this would not be in the least degree interfered with by a Mint charge on the coins, so long as they were exchangeable for or could purchase bullion at the Mint price. Moreover, as the number of States joining the Convention increases, the use of bullion for remittance will become of less and less importance, because, within the limits of the Convention, coins will be available for remittance with all the advantages of bullion and without loss or delay.

22. As to the general question of charging for the cost of manufacture, it must be remembered that the practice exists in almost all the other countries of the world. In our own colony of Australia the Mint charge on the standard of value is from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 per cent., in addition, most probably, to delay. In India the standard of value is subject to a Mint charge of 2 per cent. It would be a more reasonable objection to say that our present sovereigns are not truly standard in the same sense in which they are so in other parts of the world, because, as manufactured articles, they now circulate at less than their actual cost, than it would be to object to their being considered standard hereafter, when they would conform to the universal practice in nearly every other civilized country.

23. In regard to the opinion that a Mint charge only lowers the price of bullion, but does not add to the value of the coins, it must be remarked that the value of gold bullion, like the level of the ocean, is uniform throughout the whole world. There is no article whose value is so precisely uniform, or which, by its immediate distribution, acts so quickly in the preservation of its level as gold bullion. Coins are manufactured bullion, that is, a more expensive form of it, and, as such, could not be supplied continuously unless the cost of manufacture were paid for by some one, in addition to that of the raw material. To argue that manufacturing gold bullion either diminishes the value of the part manufactured, or that of all the rest in the world, certainly appears to be the reverse of a true induction.

24. *Third objection. That, admitting the coins are raised in value by a Mint charge on first manufacture, it is supposed that, in event of the whole currency becoming depressed, the coins will lose part or all of the difference between their current and intrinsic value.*

25. The depression here mentioned is understood as a depression compared with commodities; and the argument implies a rise in the price of gold bullion; because, as long as it continues at the Mint price, the coins issued above that price maintain their difference. Now, a general depression of the whole currency means a superabundance of gold and its representatives; and this could not, of itself, give rise to an increase in the price of gold bullion, unless we suppose a difference between prices in gold and paper; which is not the hypothesis.* It might and probably would lead to it eventually, but not necessarily; and it might possibly exist even for years without leading to increase in the price of gold. What would lead to it is a fall of the exchanges, and a deficiency of gold for export. The price of gold bars would then rise, because they would be wanted for export, and could not be taken out of currency without loss. That loss would be measured by the amount whereby previous to the rise the current value of the coins exceeded their worth as bullion; and it would be compensated by the fall of the exchanges. No rise would take place if the intrinsic and current values of the coin were equal; and the fact of a rise being necessary to draw coins out of a currency proves that the value of the coins in currency is superior to their value out of it; in other words, that their current is superior to their intrinsic value.

26. It may be argued that, when the price of bar *has* risen, the current and intrinsic values of the coinsare equal. This is true; but the question is, have the coins *lost* any part of their current value? or, on the other hand, has bar gold gained in price? If we reflect that the price of all commodities throughout the land might continue the same for years, with stationary exchanges, and a sudden alteration of the latter, from political causes, or the announcement of a foreign subsidy, might create an immediate demand for bullion and raise its price, *all other prices remaining the same*, it will probably be thought evident that it is the latter event which takes place, not the former. In other words, that the coins do *not* lose any part of their current value.

27. But it may possibly be still contended that a superabundance and depreciation of the currency might occur, owing to a rapid increase of the circulating medium or diminution of the stock of commodities, after the time when the last gold was added to the currency, and before the balance was restored; it may therefore be proper to explain, that such might possibly be the case if Great Britain were completely isolated from the world; and having adopted a high seignorage, had no other means of redressing the balance than by parting with her coins as bullion. But it must not be forgotten that, in all ordinary times, gold bullion itself at the rate of about 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce would be available for shipment; and also that under the proposed new arrangements it would be quite the exception that bullion would be required at all; for in the majority of cases, namely, with regard to all the

* Some persons draw a distinction between the effects of a Mint charge and a seignorage, and think that the former affects the price of bullion, but does not alter the value of the coin, while seignorage does both. This distinction is based upon the practice of returning weight for weight of coins for bullion, but there is no difference in reality to the importer. The only point of interest and importance to him is the exact sum in currency returned for a given weight of pure metal. The difference, whether called seignorage or Mint charge, he considers his loss.

* It must be remembered that there could be no depression on account of the Mint charge, because the coins would have the same value in exchange as if they were of full weight, the full weight having been deposited for them.

countries of the Convention, the export and import of the gold coins would be as free and unrestricted as if there were no Mint charge, and would be as advantageous as bullion.

28. *Fourth Objection. Regarding doubts as to the possibility of reconciling the French exchanges with existing facts and the proposed new system.*

29. The apparent dilemma into which the exchanges between England and France are brought, on the supposition of a seignorage of 1 per cent. raising the value of a new coin containing 1 per cent. less gold to an equality with our present currency, arises from the difficulty of keeping distinctly separate in the mind "current" and "intrinsic" values.

30. Our new sovereign, it is admitted, will be equal in *current* value with our present sovereign, which latter is equal in "*intrinsic*" value with 25·22 francs. Consequently it has been supposed that, as our new coin will be equal to the present one (which is equal to 25·22 francs) and also precisely equal to the new 25-franc piece, it must be at the same time equal to the greater and the less, which is manifestly impossible.

31. The explanation arises from the fact that intrinsic and current values are not identical. The pound sterling, which is equal to 123·274 grains of gold $\frac{11}{12}$ths fine, ought to be identical in intrinsic value with our present sovereign. This is on a par with 25·22 francs; and a bullion remittance of one "pound sterling" would hereafter continue to be *intrinsically* on a par with 25·22 francs as before.

32. But our sovereign, from being subject to a very slight Mint charge, has a current value somewhat above its intrinsic value, making it (in England) equal to 25·26 francs in bullion. The new coin, too, containing the same quantity of fine gold as a 25-franc piece, but with a seignorage of a little more than 1 per cent., will be in "current" value equal to 25·26 in bullion. The same will be the case with the 25-franc piece with the same seignorage.

33. Hence, our new sovereign will not be equal to 25·26 francs in *bullion*, or intrinsic value; but it will, in current value, be equal to our present sovereign in England, and to the current value of the 25-franc piece in France; which current value will be equal to 25 francs plus rather more than 1 per cent. (that is 25·26 francs) in bullion.

34. These relations are shown more clearly in the subjoined table.

Names of the Coins.	Intrinsic Value in Gold Francs.	Current Value.	Remarks.
Present Sovereign -	25·22	25·26	Adding $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. or $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ounce.
New Do. -	25·00	25·26	Adding 1·0484 per cent.
25-Franc piece -	25·00	25·26	Adding 1·0484 per cent.

35. Here it is evident that our present sovereign is superior in "intrinsic" value to the other two; but that all three would be equal in "current" value, which value is equivalent in purchasing power to the "intrinsic" contents of 25·26 francs in gold bullion.

36. As the two last coins in the table contain only as much gold as 25 francs, and will be equivalent in current value to 25·26 in bullion, it follows that gold bullion will be less valuable than coins, by rather more than 1 per cent., after the seignorage to that amount has been levied on coinage. If there be not this difference already in France, it will be brought about when the new regulation is established, by a slight alteration in the course of exchange.

37. A question was asked as to the power of new sovereigns to make purchases in France, and it was stated that 20 sovereigns could now buy a cask of wine worth 504 francs; the inquiry being whether the 20 new sovereigns would have the same power. In answer to this, it will be noticed above that the current value and purchasing power of all the three coins would be the same; but as the present sovereign is only current in England, it would possess its bullion value abroad, and the new coins would have a slightly superior current value, viz., as 25·26 to 25·22. When it is asked, therefore, whether the new sovereign would be rated at 25·22 or 25 francs, it may be replied that in intrinsic value it will be equal to 25 francs, but that in purchasing power both it and the 25-franc piece will be somewhat superior to 25·22 francs, which is the intrinsic equivalent of our present pound sterling.

38. Should we continue to retain our present "pound sterling" it is probable that in all bullion transactions the quotations would remain the same as at present. If not, they would be referred to the new coins, and merely indicate a premium or discount; but this is a matter quite immaterial, as the facts represented would be the same, in whatever way they might be set forth.

Memorandum by Col Smith.

39. It may be as well to add, in conclusion, that the foregoing comparisons are made between the "intrinsic par" and the "current" value of the coins, as being easier and more intelligible than similar calculations would be in reference to the "commercial par" of the two currencies.

With respect to the state selling as well as buying gold at a fixed price.

40. The point here inquired into is the propriety of the State selling gold, as well as buying it, at a fixed price. It ought to be stated that that suggestion is merely an improvement upon the method of equalising our currencies by a Mint charge, but is not an indispensable element or condition of its success. In the explanations which follow, it will be assumed that all the States joining the Convention will buy gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce, because they would make precisely the same charges as Great Britain; and although the coins returned in payment for bullion might in various States have different names and intrinsic values, and be quoted in reference to different weights of gold from our own, yet they would all bear the same value in proportion to the weight purchased as 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* bears to our present standard ounce; and it will be far more convenient and intelligible to discuss their several relations with the universal currency in the terms with which all are familiar.

41. The object, then, of the proposal that the State should hereafter sell gold at the present Mint price, is partly to put beyond the pale of possibility a contingency which might be looked upon as a slight disadvantage hereafter (vide para 43), and partly, and chiefly, to facilitate the acceptance of the measure on the part of the public, by the removal of every possible ground of fancied objection.

42. It has been before shown, that the exchangeable value of the currency within any kingdom depends upon the actual unavoidable *cost* of the coins in which it is expressed; and hence, as the cost of the new coins would be at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* for an ounce of $\frac{11}{12}$ths standard gold, *as at present*, no alteration in the value of our currency would take place, even although there were at any time a rise in the purchase price of gold bullion. But the public would be liable to a loss if they should be compelled to export the currency, unless it were certain that the Bank of England would continue to sell gold, as at present, for 3*l.* 17*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per standard ounce. To supply the demand for gold bars in exceptional times might involve the necessity of melting up the coins at a loss of 1 per cent., and it is not likely that the Bank would undertake that loss without compensation; but as the manufacture of the coins would yield a profit of 1 per cent. upon their value, which might eventually amount to nearly a million sterling,* there would appear to be an ample fund with which to meet any such temporary claim; while on the other hand, if no such arrangement were made, and the price of gold were left to the market, the worst that would happen would be that in times of emergency, when a sudden and large demand for export occurred, the price of gold would be liable to rise, more or less, according to the urgency of the pressure, to an extent not exceeding 1 or $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

43. The prevention of this loss to the exporter is one reason for proposing the sale as well as purchase of bullion; another is that in addition to the argument as to the obvious inviolability of the exchangeable value of the currency, it might be truly stated that the trifling deduction from the intrinsic worth of the sovereign was of the nature of a *deposit*, returnable on the withdrawal of the coin from circulation; just as the deposit of gold covers the issue of a bank note. A new sovereign might be truly described as containing in pure gold the value of 19*s.* 10*d.*, and a claim to receive 2*d.* in gold bullion, through the medium of a bank note, when required for remittance abroad. But however true this may be, it is only useful as a means of more readily explaining what is equally true without it; for it need not be repeated that the sovereigns *while in currency* would be of their full previous value, without reference to any claim for compensation on export.

44. If it should be thought that this latter argument is of but little value, and that the avoidance of the temporary rise of price to which gold bullion might be subject in times of pressure for export, is not of sufficient importance to justify the measure, the sale of bullion by the State need not be insisted on, were it not for the loss of the definite "pound sterling," which is implied in the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ounce for bullion; a loss which would be of importance, as it would disconnect future from past values, and make it more difficult hereafter to realise their identity; more especially when, as a further step, in

* NOTE. This is on the supposition that the public continue to pay the expenses of coinage as at present.

Memorandum by Col. Smith.

addition to altering the fineness of the coins, it should be resolved to buy and sell gold by the new standard.

45. Hence, if the sale of bullion at a fixed rate be universally decreed, it would be desirable that the law should in future recognise the liability of the Bank to pay its notes in "pounds sterling," that is, in gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce; and that any temporary compensation which might be required to meet losses on this account should be taken out of the seignorage fund.

On the representative character of our present currency.

46. The following remarks are intended to explain in a more detailed manner the observation contained in para. 9, to the effect that "the proposed extension of our present "Mint charge from $\frac{1}{6}$th to 1 per cent. is only an alteration "in degree, not in principle, of what now exists, and is "in actual operation." The principle here referred to is this, that practically our sovereigns are now to a certain extent representative coins, probably more so than the public in general are aware of; and the proposed extension of it is much less in proportion than would be at first supposed.

47. At present, the ounce of standard gold is exchanged into currency for 3·8875 (3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*) pounds; and, consequently, one pound represents $\frac{480}{3{\cdot}8875}$ grains, or 123·472668 grains of standard gold; of which it actually contains only 123·274 grains, when fresh from the Mint; that is about $\frac{1}{6}$th per cent. less than its current value.

48. But the coins generally in circulation do not contain as much gold as when fresh from the Mint; and on the average will be found to contain not more than the value of 122·76036 grains. They are legal tender if they contain 122·50 grains. The former is 0·577, and the latter 0·787 per cent. below the value at which the pieces circulate in commerce.*

49. In other words, while our sovereigns circulate and represent the value of an ounce of standard gold by 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, they contain, when fresh from the Mint, only an ounce in 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* Those in actual circulation, on a general average, only an ounce in 3*l.* 18*s.* 2½*d.*; and the lightest, while still legal tender, only an ounce in 3*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.*

50. The proposed new coins would represent precisely the same values; but when new from the Mint would only contain an ounce in 3*l.* 18*s.* 6¾*d.*, when in circulation, on the average, an ounce in 3*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, and when of minimum weight an ounce in 3*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.* But, owing to the alteration in the proportion of alloy, the new coins would be heavier than the present, as follows. New from the Mint 124·454 grains, instead of 123·274 grains. Average weight of coins in circulation 123·874 grains, instead of 122·76 grains. Minimum weight 123·584 grains, instead of 122·50 grains.

51. The following facts may be deduced from this comparison. 1st., that our *present coins*, on the average, are so far representative that 3*l.* 18*s.* 2½*d.* delivered as a legal tender for that amount only contain in reality gold to the value of 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; that is, a difference in defect of 5½*d.*, more than ½ per cent. The minimum legal tender coins are deficient 7½*d.* in the same amount, *i.e.*, more than ¾ per cent.; but these defects are altogether unfelt in the home circulation, and are remedied when value has to be transmitted abroad, by the exchange of the coins for bullion at the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.* per ounce; the only loss then being the Bank's charge of 1½*d.* per ounce.

52. 2ndly. It will also be observed that the new coins would contain 1 grain less pure gold, and about 2 grains more copper than our sovereigns now do. The average coins in circulation would be deficient in value by 14*d.* in an ounce, instead of 5½*d.*, as at present; and the lightest legal tender coins 16½*d.* instead of 7½*d.*, as at present; but, as above stated, this would be effected by an increase in the proportion of alloy, and would be quite imperceptible without an assay, as the new coins would be heavier than the present ones; while all possible loss in their use for manufacture or commerce outside of the Convention would be obviated by exchanging them, as at present, for gold bullion at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce.

53. The following tables show the above-mentioned particulars in respect to both classes of coins—in a distinct manner.

Table I. showing the weights and values of our present sovereigns and proposed new coins.

—	What the Coins represent.	New from Mint.	Average in Circulation.	Minimum Weight—Legal Tender.
Present Coins.				
Value required to make 1 oz. of standard gold - - -	£3 17. 9.	£3 17. 10½.	£3 18. 2¾.	£3 18. 4¾.
Weight - grains	—	123·274	122·76	122·5
Weight of pure gold	—	113·002	112·53	112·30
New Coins.				
Value to make 1 oz. of standard gold -	£3 17. 9.	£3 18. 6¾.	£3 18. 11.	£3 19. 1¾.
Weight - grains	—	124·454	123·874	123·584
Weight of pure gold	—	112·001	111·487	111·226

Table II. showing the difference between the current and real values of the new and old coins in one ounce weight.

—	Fresh from Mint.	Average in Circulation.	Lightest Legal Tender.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*
Present coins - -	1¾	5½	7½
New coins - -	9¾	14	16½

54. It will be evident, on an inspection of these tables, that the proposed new coins would be established by a mere extension of the system which now prevails and is in actual operation. For whereas coins are now on an average 5½*d.* per ounce, or nearly 1½*d.* each, deficient in real value, and so far representative, they would hereafter become so to the extent of 14*d.* per ounce, or 3½*d.* each; and the lightest legal tender sovereigns, which are now representative to the extent of 7½*d.* per ounce or nearly 2*d.* each, would hereafter be so to rather more than double that amount. None of these defects are apparent, or of the least consequence for the ordinary purposes of home circulation; and for any purpose of the arts, or for foreign export, the defects of the present sovereigns are now, and those of the new would be hereafter, perfectly remedied by their exchange for bullion, at any rate not exceeding 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce.

On the effect of seignorage in preventing the melting and export of coins.

55. Enquiries have been made as to the effect of a seignorage or Mint charge in preventing the melting down or export of coins; but this will be easily understood if the remarks on the additional value given to coins during currency have been attended to. Coins which have been charged with the cost of manufacture pass current at a higher than their intrinsic value by the amount charged upon them. Thus, if a Mint charge of one per cent. were established, 100*l.* would purchase the same value of commodities as 101 would have done previously. But inasmuch as this additional value only attaches to the coins during currency, and within the limits of the kingdom, they would be reduced to the worth of mere bullion, i.e., would lose about one per cent. in value, if they were either melted into bars or exported to a foreign State. Every person, therefore, who under the new system should melt down one 100*l.* worth of coins, or who should export them to a state out of the Convention, would forfeit about one per cent. by the operation; and it is perfectly certain that a loss to that extent would prevent its being done, except under circumstances which would justify the operation and compensate for the loss.

56. The practical consequences may be stated in another way. One pound of gold of our present standard, $\frac{11}{12}$ths fine, would hereafter, on delivery to the Bank of England, be exchanged for 46*l.* 13*s.* of the new sovereigns; that is, at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce, the same as at present. But, instead of the coins which constitute the 46*l.* 13*s.* containing the pound of gold, and being therefore able to give back again very nearly the whole of it, on being melted, which would now be the case, it would require 9*s.* 9*d.* more, or 47*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, to bring about the same result, showing that there would be a loss of 9*s.* 9*d.* per pound, or at the rate of 9¾*d.* per ounce, by the operation. In other words, for the purposes of manufacture or the arts, the coins would yield 9¾*d.* per ounce less than they cost; and, which is of more importance, less than would be yielded by bar gold at the Bank of England price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce; at about which price it would be always procurable in ordinary times.

57. The same loss would occur by the transmission of the new coins to any foreign country out of the Convention, where they would be treated as bullion only. So that the fact of the seignorage would lead to an inevitable preference

* This is on the supposition that they are of their full standard value in fineness.

for bar gold, whenever it could be had at the Bank of England rate.

58. The above statement seems sufficient to meet the enquiry as to the effect of seignorage; but it may be useful to consider the consequences of a fall of the foreign exchanges, and the resulting demand for gold bullion for export. It has been before explained that at all ordinary times, when the exchanges are at par or favorable, gold bullion will be procurable at the Bank of England price or a fraction above it, that is for about 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce, just as at present. But if an urgent demand for gold bullion were to arise or be anticipated, the holders of it, having a monopoly, might take advantage of the circumstance, and raise the price to the point at which they would meet with competition; that is, to the price at which gold could be obtained by melting the coins. Hence, the selling price of gold bars might, during a pressure, be increased to 1 per cent. above thecurrent value of the coins, that is, $\frac{5}{6}$ per cent. above the present Mint price.

59. This additional cost of bullion would be recovered by the exporter in the higher price obtained for bills drawn against his export; and, in the end, the incidence of the charge would be on the purchaser of the bills. Perhaps the effect may be more concisely stated by saying that the intrinsic par of exchange would be lowered $\frac{5}{6}$ths per cent. with countries outside of the Convention.

60. If the coins were exchangeable for the full weight of bullion represented by them, the above results would not take place, and all the same objects would be attained as if they were constantly circulating of full intrinsic value. We know that this latter condition is not practicable, owing to the unavoidable abrasion of the coins, and the tendency of parties wishing to melt or export coins to select the heaviest. Whence it appears, that if the conversion of the coins into bullion without even the smallest loss (by the sale of bullion at the Mint rate) were combined with a protecting seignorage of ample sufficiency to prevent their being exported or melted down, all the desired objects of a currency would be *perfectly* obtained.

The Cost of Coinage.

61. In calculating what would be a fair rate to cover the expenses of coinage, it is important to observe that the quantity of bullion annually brought to the Mint would be very different in future from what it now is, if the Convention were generally established.

62. For the 11 years previous to1847 the gold bullion coined at the royal Mint was somewhat more than three millions per annum.* Lately, this has been increased to about five millions; but if the American and Australian Governments join the Convention, it is very probable that the bullion now brought to Tower Hill will be coined within the countries where it is produced. At present the coinage charges in Australia, including delay, amount to fully 1 per cent., the consequence of which is that all gold intended for the London market comes only in bars; whereas, if the Mint charges in London and Sydney were identical, and if there were an universal coin, much of it would be sent in the shape of new Convention coins, and the same would occur with the American gold; at the same time that, from all countries united by the Convention, coins alone would be sent. Hence our present annual coinage of bar gold would be very greatly reduced; and it would probably not amount to more than from one to two millions per annum, at the outside.

Memorandum by Col. Smith.

63. Previous to 1847, when the annual coinage of gold was at the rate of three millions per annum, the Mint expenses were stated to be about 44,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of law charges, or at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the value of all the coins struck. Admitting that the expenses would be much less in future, yet if we make allowance for the fact that, in addition to the one or two millions of gold bullion on which a seignorage would be charged, there must be an annual *re*-coinage of at least three or four millions more, upon which no profit could be made, it will appear probable that a rate of one per cent. for the first coinage and all future re-coinages of bullion, and including also the losses of weight to be made good, and the interest of money during delay, will be by no means more than necessary to cover the actual expenses. On the above supposition, there would be 1 per cent. upon two millions, at the outside, to pay for the expenses of coinage of 5 millions, including also waste and the Bank of England profit of $\frac{1}{6}$th per cent.

64. These remarks apply with still more force to the other European States, many of which will lose by the substitution of a Mint charge of 1 per cent. under the Convention, for the present system. In regard to France, if the whole expenses of coinage, including prompt delivery of coins, were ascertained to be considerably less than 1 per cent. there would still be a very strong reason for adopting atleast that rate, arising from the fact that, in the transition from a silver to a gold standard, the present arrangement of her gold coins over-rates the latter metal to the extent of about 1 per cent.;† so that justice would require some addition to be made to the cost and value of the gold coins, when they are substituted in payment of contracts made in silver; and no more than justice would be done if one per cent. seignorage were added to them, leaving out all demand on account of the expenses of coinage.

June 10th, 1868. J. T. Smith.

* Vide Mint Report of 1848. Statement C., page 86.

† This calculation is made according to the average price of silver in the London market.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX No. I.

Correspondence between the Treasury and the Foreign Office, preliminary to the International Monetary Conference.

No. 1.

The Rght Hon. E. Hammond, to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir, Foreign Office, December 19th, 1866.

I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copy of a note from the French Ambassador at this court, communicating copy of a Monetary Convention lately concluded between the Governments of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, and making various proposals for the co-operation of Her Majesty's Government.

I am to request that you will move the Lords of the Treasury to take this paper into their consideration, and to favour Lord Stanley with their views as to the reply which should be returned to the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne.

I am, &c.,
E. Hammond.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Monsieur le Ministre, Londres, 15 Décembre 1866.

J'ai l'honneur de transmettre, ci-joint, à Votre Excellence un exemplaire de la Convention monétaire qui a été conclue le 23 Décembre 1865, entre la France, la Belgique, l'Italie, et la Suisse. Cet acte est entré en vigueur le 1er Août dernier, et a reconstitué, sous la garantie d'un contrat international, une union monétaire qui avait existé de fait entre ces quatre états, mais que diverses mesures adoptées, sans entente préalable, avaient rompue dans ces dernières années. Ces mesures prises successivement en Suisse, en Italie, et en France, avaient un même but, celui de faire cesser la disparition anomale de la monnaie divisionnaire d'argent, ou *monnaie d'appoint*, indispensable pour les paiements de peu d'importance. Au même mal elles apportaient le même remède, l'abaissement du titre, mais suivant des règles et des proportions différentes.

Les pièces Suisses notamment frappées au même titre de 800 millièmes de fin, tandis que celles de France et d'Italie l'étaient au titre de 835, durent être refusées dans les caisses publiques de l'empire comme dans celles du royaume d'Italie. Les inconvénients de cet état de choses ne tardèrent pas à se manifester et à faire apprécier plus vivement peut-être que par le passé, aux populations des quatre états limitrophes, les avantages de la communauté monétaire dont elles avaient antérieurement profité.

C'est en vu de satisfaire à de justes réclamations, et aux intérêts personnels pressants du commerce, que l'année dernière le Gouvernement de l'Empereur a proposé à la Belgique, à l'Italie, et à la Suisse de confier à une commission mixte internationale le soin de rétablir l'ancienne uniformité, en tenant compte des faits accomplis et des conditions nouvelles de la circulation monétaire de l'Europe.

Des commissaries délégués par ces différents états se sont réunis à Paris, sous la présidence de M. de Parieu, Vice-Président du Conseil d'Etat, et en arrêtant les clauses de la Convention du 23 Décembre dernier, ils ont pleinement atteint le but immédiat qui était assigné à leurs travaux. En effet, cet acte comporte, dans son ensemble, sauf l'unité d'étalon, un système complet pour les monnaies proprement dites, à l'exclusion du billon.

Aujourd'hui, les espèces d'or et d'argent des quatre Etats sont fabriquées dans des conditions identiques.

En ce qui concerne particulièrement les monnaies d'argent, fractionnaires de la pièce de cinq francs, véritables monnaies d'appoint qui peuvent seules pourvoir aux besoins des petites transactions, le titre de 835 millièmes a été définitivement adopté. C'est ce chiffre qui, déjà consacré en France et en Italie, a paru satisfaire le mieux aux conditions du problème qu'il s'agirait de résoudre ; c'est-à-dire, donner aux pièces divisionnaires de l'union, la valeur intrinsèque la plus élevée, et les qualités d'un bon alliage, tout en supprimant la prime qu'elles obtenaient depuis la dépréciation relative de l'or, et qui permettait à la spéculation de les réfondre, et de les exporter avec bénéfice.

Des dispositions expresses limitent d'ailleurs l'émission, comme le cours légal de ces monnais d'appoint, et servent ainsi de correctif, à l'abaissement du titre.

Des règles précises reduissent à des chiffres aussi faibles que possible les tolérances de fabrication et de frai, de manière à maintenir les pièces de l'union dans des conditions constamment normales.

Par l'article 12 les puissances signataires ont réservé la faculté d'accession à tous les autres états, dans l'espérance de voir l'union, restreinte à quatre pays comprenant déjà une population de 70 millions d'âmes dotée du même système monétaire, devenir le germe d'une union plus vaste, et favoriser l'etablissement d'une circulation monétaire uniforme entre tous les états civilisés.

C'est en vue de ce grand intérêt que je suis chargé de communiquer au Gouvernement de la Reine la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865, en le priant d'examiner s'il croirait pouvoir y donner accession.

Dans le cas ou des objections trop graves ne lui permettraient pas de la donner, le Gouvernement de l'Empereur attacherait un prix particulier à connaître les observations qu'aurait provoquées l'examen de cet acte international.

Il y aurait, en effet, à ses yeux un profit incontestable à pouvoir apprécier exactement la nature et l'étendue des difficultés qu'il s'agirait d'écarter pour aboutir à l'uniformité monétaire.

Si, sans accéder à l'union actuellement constitutée, le Gouvernement de la Reine était disposé, soit à souscrire à des arrangements destinés à établir des équations entre certains des ses types monétaires d'or et d'argent, et ceux que détermine la Convention de 1865, soit à prendre part à une conférence internationale dans laquelle seraient discutés les moyens d'arriver à une entente monétaire plus étendue, le Gouvernement de l'Empereur accueillerait également avec empressement les ouvertures qui lui seraient adressées dans ce sens.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) Prince de La Tour-d'Auvergne.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 1.

Décret Impérial portant promulgation de la Convention Monétaire conclue le 23 Décembre 1865, entre la France, la Belgique, l'Italie, et la Suisse.

Napoléon,

Par la grâce de Dieu et la volonté nationale, Empereur des Français,

A tous présents et à venir, salut :

Sur le rapport de notre ministre secrétaire d'Etat au département des affaires étrangères,

Avons décrété et décrétons ce qui suit :

APPENDIX, No. 1.

Correspondence relating to the Paris Conference.

ART. 1er.

Une Convention monétaire ayant été conclue, le 23 Decembre 1865, entre la France, la Belgique, l'Italie, et la Suisse, et les ratifications de cet Act ayant été échangées à Paris, le 19 Juillet 1866, la dite Convention, dont la teneur suit, recevra sa pleine et entière exécution, à partir du 1er Août 1866.

CONVENTION.

Sa Majeste l'Empereur des Français, Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie et la Confédération Suisse, également animés du désir d'établir une plus complète harmonie entre leurs législations monétaires, de remédier aux inconvénients qui résultent, pours les communications et les transactions entre les habitants de leurs Etats respectifs, de la diversité du titre de leurs monnaies d'appoint en argent, et de contribuer, en formant entre eux une Union monétaire, aux progrès, de l'uniformité des poids, mesures, et monnaies, ont résolu de conclure une Convention à cet effet, et ont nommé pours leurs commissaires plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français, M. Marie-Louis-Pierre-Félix Esquirou de Parieu, vice-président du Conseil d'Etat, grand officier de son ordre impérial de la Légion d'honneur, etc., etc., etc.;

Et M. Théophile-Jules Pelouze, président de la commission des monnaies, commandeur de son ordre impérial de la Légion d'honneur, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, M. Frédéric Fortamps, membre de Sénat, directeur de la Banque de Belgique, chevalier de son ordre de Léopold, chevalier de l'ordre impérial de la Légion de honneur, etc., etc., etc.;

Et M. A. Kreglinger, commissaire du Gouvernement près la Banque nationale, chevalier de son ordre de Leopold, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, M. Isaac Artom, conseiller de sa légation à Paris, commandeur de son ordre des Saints Maurice et Lazare et de l'ordre de Léopold de Belgique, officier de l'ordre impérial de la Légion d'honneur, etc., etc., etc.;

Et M. Valentin Pratolongo, directeur, chef de division au ministère de l'agriculture, de l'industrie et du commerce, officier de son ordre des Saints Maurice et Lazare, etc., etc., etc.;

La Confédération Suisse, M. Kern, envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire de la dite Confédération près Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français;

Et M. Feer-Herzog, membre du Conseil National Suisse;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants:

Art. 1. La France, la Belgique, l'Italie, et la Suisse sont constituées à l'état d'Union pour ce qui regarde le poids, le titre, le module et le cours de leurs espèces monnayées d'or et d'argent.

Il n'est rien innové, quant à présent, dans la législation relative à la monnaie de billon, pour chacun des quatre Etats.

Art. 2. Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à ne fabriquer, ou laisser fabriquer à leur empreinte, aucune monnaie d'or dans d'autres types que ceux des pièces de cent francs, de cinquante francs, de vingt francs, de dix francs et de cinq francs, déterminés, quant au poids, au titre, à la tolérance et au diamètre, ainsi qu'il suit:

Nature des pièces.	Poids.		Titre.		Diamètre.
	Poids droit.	Tolérance de poids tant en dehors qu'en dedans.	Titre droit.	Tolérance du titre tant en dehors qu'en dedans.	
	francs.	grammes.	millièmes.	millièmes.	millièmes.	millimètres.
Or.	100	32,258 06	1	900	2	35
	50	16,129 03				28
	20	6,451 61	2			21
	10	3,225 80				19
	5	1,612 90	3			17

Elles admettront sans distinction dans leurs caisses publiques les pièces d'or fabriquées sous les conditions qui précèdent, dans l'un où l'autre des quatre Etats, sous réserve, toutefois, d'exclure les pièces dont le poids aurait été réduit par le frai d'un demi pour cent au-dessous des tolérances indiquées ci-dessus, ou dont les empreintes auraient disparu.

Art. 3. Les gouvernements contractants s'obligent à ne fabriquer ou laisser fabriquer de pièces d'argent de cinq francs que dans les poids, titre, tolérance et diamètre déterminés ci-après.

Poids.		Titre.		Diamètre.
Poids droit.	Tolérance de poids tant en dehors qu'en dedans.	Titre droit.	Tolérance du titre tant en dehors qu'en dedans.	
grammes.	millièmes.	millièmes.	millièmes.	millimètres.
25	3	900	2	37

Ils recevront réciproquement lesdites pièces dans leurs caisses publiques, sous la réserve d'exclure celles dont le poids aurait été réduit par le frai de un pour cent au-dessous de la tolérance indiquée plus haut, ou dont les empreintes auraient disparu.

Art. 4. Les Hautes Parties contractantes ne fabriqueront désormais de pièces d'argent de deux francs, de un franc, de cinquante centimes et de vingt centimes, que dans les conditions de poids, de titre, de tolérance et de diamètre déterminés ci-après.

Nature des pièces.	Poids.		Titre.		Diamètre.
	Poids droit.	Tolérance de poids tant en dehors qu'en dedans.	Titre droit.	Tolérance du titre tant en dehors qu'en dedans.	
	fr. c.	grammes.	millièmes.	millièmes.	millièmes.	millimètres.
Argent.	2 00	10 00	5	835	3	27
	1 00	5 00				23
	0 50	2 50	7			18
	0 20	1 00	10			16

Ces pièces devront être refondues par les Gouvernements qui les auront émises, lorsqu'elles seront réduites par le frai de 5 0/0 au-dessous des tolérances indiquées ci-dessus, ou lorsque leurs empreintes auront disparu.

Art. 5. Les pièces d'argent de deux francs, de un franc, de cinquante centimes et de vingt centimes, fabriquées dans des conditions différentes de celles qui sont indiquées en l'article précédent, devront être retirées de la circulation avant le 1 Janvier 1869.

Ce délai est prorogé jusqu'au 1 Janvier 1878 pour les pièces de deux francs et de un franc émises en Suisse, en vertu de la loi du 31 Janvier 1860.

Art. 6. Les pièces d'argent fabriquées dans les conditions de l'article 4 auront cours légal, entre les particuliers de l'Etat qui les a fabriquées, jusqu'à concurrence de cinquante francs pour chaque payement.

L'Etat qui les a mises en circulation les recevra de ses nationaux sans limitation de quantité.

Art. 7. Les caisses publiques de chacun des quatre Pays accepteront les monnaies d'argent fabriquées par un ou plusieurs des autres Etats contractants, conformément à l'article 4, jusqu'à concurrence de cent francs pour chaque payement fait auxdites caisses.

Les Gouvernements de Belgique, de France et d'Italie recevront dans les mêmes termes, jusqu'au 1 Janvier 1878, les pièces suisses de deux francs et de un franc émises en vertu de la loi du 31 Janvier 1860, et qui sont assimilées sous tous les rapports, pendant la même période, aux pièces fabriquées dans les conditions de l'article 4.

Le tout sous les réserves indiquées en l'article 4, relativement au frai.

Art. 8. Chacun des Gouvernements contractants s'engage à reprendre des particuliers ou des caisses publiques des autres Etats, les monnaies d'appoint en argent qu'il a émises, et à les échanger contre une égale valeur de monnaie courante (pièces d'or ou pièces de cinq francs d'argent), à condition que la somme présentée à l'échange ne sera pas inférieure à cent francs. Cette obligation sera prolongée pendant deux années à partir de l'expiration du présent Traité.

Art. 9. Les Hautes Parties contractantes ne pourront émettre des pièces d'argent de deux francs, de un franc, de cinquante centimes et de vingt centimes, frappées dans les conditions indiquées par l'article 4, que pour une valeur correspondante à six francs par habitant.

Ce chiffre, en tenant compte des derniers recensements effectués dans chaque Etat et de l'accroissement

présumé de la population jusqu'à l'expiration du présent Traité, est fixé :

Pour la France, à - - -	239,000,000
Pour la Belgique, à - - -	32,000,000
Pour l'Italie, à - - -	141,000,000
Pour la Suisse, à - - -	17,000,000

Sont imputées sur les sommes ci-dessus que les Gouvernements ont le droit de frapper, les valeurs déjà émises :

Par la France, en vertu de la loi du 25 Mai 1864, en pièces de cinquante centimes et de vingt centimes, pour environ seize millions.

Par l'Italie, en vertu de la loi du 24 Août 1862, en pièces de deux francs, un franc, cinquante centimes et vingt centimes, pour environ cent millions.

Par la Suisse, en vertu de la loi du 31 Janvier 1860, en pièces de deux francs et de un franc, pour dix millions cinq cent mille francs.

Art. 10. Le millésime de fabrication sera inscrit désormais sur les pièces d'or et d'argent frappées dans les quatre Etats.

Art. 11. Les Gouvernements contractants se communiqueront annuellement la quotité de leurs émissions de monnaies d'or et d'argent, l'état du retrait et de la refonte de leurs monnaies d'or et d'argent, l'état du retrait et de la refonte de leurs anciennes monnaies, toutes les dispositions et tous les documents administratifs relatifs aux monnaies.

Ils se donneront également avis de tous les faits qui intéressent la circulation réciproque de leurs espèces d'or et d'argent.

Art. 12. Le droit d'accession à la présente Convention est réservé à tout autre Etat qui en accepterait les obligations et qui adopterait le système monétaire de l'Union, en ce qui concerne les espèces d'or et d'argent.

Art. 13. L'exécution des engagements réciproques contenus dans la présente Convention est subordonnée, en tant que de besoin, à l'accomplissement des formalités et règles établies par les lois constitutionnelles de celles des Hautes Parties contractantes qui sont tenues d'en provoquer l'application, ce qu'elles s'obligent à faire dans le plus bref délai possible.

Art. 14. La présente Convention restera en vigueur jusqu'au 1 Janvier 1860. Si un an avant ce terme elle n'a pas été dénoncée, elle demeurera obligatoire de plein droit pendant une nouvelle période de quinze années, et ainsi de suite, de quinze ans en quinze ans, à défaut de dénonciation.

Art. 15. La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris dans le délai de six mois, ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les commissaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait en quatre expéditions à Paris, le 23 Décembre 1865.

(L.S.) *Signé :* E. DE PARIEU.
(L.S.) *Signé :* PELOUZE.
(L.S.) *Signé :* FORTAMPS.
(L.S.) *Signé :* A. KREGLINGER.
(L.S.) *Signé :* ARTOM.
(L.S.) *Signé :* PRATOLONGO.
(L.S.) *Signé :* KERN.
(L.S.) *Signé :* FEER-HERZOG.

ART. 2.

Notre ministre et secrétaire d'Etat au département des affaires étrangères est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret.

Fait à Paris, le 23 Juillet 1866.

NAPOLEON.

Vu et scellé du sceau de l'Etat :

Le garde des sceaux, ministre de la justice et des cultes,

J. BAROCHE.

Par l'Empereur :

Le ministre des affaires étrangères,

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

No. 2.

Treasury Minute, 10th April 1867.

Write to Mr. Hammond with reference to his letter of 19th December and subsequent communications.

Request he will observe to Lord Stanley that the monetary system of the United K.ngdom being established by Acts of Parliament, and differing in many essential particulars from the system which prevails in France and the other countries parties to the Convention, it appears to my Lords that it will be impossible for Her Majesty to join in the Convention, unless Parliament should have decided to alter very materially the existing monetary system of this country.

My Lords, however, are by no means insensible to the advantages which may result from the discussion and interchange of opinions which may take place at the proposed International Currency Conference. And their Lordships will be prepared to instruct the Master of the Mint to attend the International Conference at Paris for the purpose of giving and receiving information, and of entering, so far as may be proper, into the discussion of the matters under consideration; but with the understanding that he has no power to bind Her Majesty's Government, even impliedly, in any acquiesence in the opinions or decisions which the Conference may arrive at.

No. 3.

E. C. EGERTON, Esq., to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir, Foreign Office, May 10th, 1867.

With reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you herewith a copy of a note from the French Ambassador at this Court relative to the Monetary Conference which it is proposed to hold at Paris, and I am to request that in laying this paper before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury you will move them to inform Lord Stanley at their early convenience what reply should be returned to Prince de Latour d'Auvergne on the subject.

I am, &c.
E. C. EGERTON.

Enclosure to No. 3.

THE PRINCE DE LA TOUR-D'AUVERGNE to LORD STANLEY.

Monsieur le Ministre, Londres, 9 Mai 1867.

Je me suis empressé, aussitôt après avoir reçu la lettre de Votre Excellence en date du 11 Avril dernier, d'annoncer à M. le marquis de Moustier que le Gouvernement de la Reine, tout en réservant son entière liberté d'action, était disposé à se faire représenter au sein de la Conférence qui se réunirait à Paris, dans le but d'étudier la question de l'unification monétaire.

En réponse à cette communication, M. le Ministre des affaires étrangères m'a prié d'exprimer à Votre Excellence la satisfaction avec laquelle il a reçu l'assurance que le Gouvernement britannique apporterait son concours à l'échange d'idées et à la discussion des principes qu'il s'agit avant tout de provoquer. En présence des assurances analogues par lesquelles la plupart des autres Gouvernements ont répondu aux ouvertures du Gouvernement de l'Empereur, le moment paraît venu de donner suite au projet de réunion dont nous avons pris l'initiative. M. le Marquis de Moustier me charge en conséquence d'adresser officiellement à Votre Excellence une proposition semblable à celle qu'il adresse en même temps aux autres Gouvernements par l'entremise des Agents diplomatiques de l'Empereur, afin que le Gouvernement de la Reine se fasse représenter dans une commission qui se réunirait à Paris, le Lundi 17 Juin prochain, à l'hôtel du ministère des affaires étrangères. Son Excellence M. Rouher doit présider cette conférence conjointement avec Son Excellence M. le marquis de Moustier. M. de Parieu, vice-président du Conseil d'Etat, se trouve naturellement désigné par sa haute situation et sa grande expérience pour remplir les fonctions de vice-président. Les autres membres francais de la commission seraient MM. Herbet, ministre plénipotentiaire, directeur des consulats et affaires commerciales au département des affaires étrangères, Pelouze, membre de l'Institut, président de la commission des Monnaies, et de Lavenay, président de la section des finances au ministère d'Etat.

Je serais reconnaissant à Votre Excellence de vouloir bien me faire savoir quels seront les délégués qui devront y représenter le Gouvernement de la Reine; M. le marquis de Moustier attacherait un prix particu-

lier à être fixé sur ce point aussitôt que possible. Les commissaires se réuniront d'ailleurs sans programme arrêté d'avance. Ils pourront ainsi rechercher plus librement la solution des difficultés qui s'opposeraient à un rapprochement entre les systèmes actuellement en vigueur. Ce mode de procéder a déjà reçu la plus heureuse application lors des conférences de 1865, et paraît aujourd'hui d'une utilité d'autant plus grande que les différents pays, tout en appréciant l'importance du but à atteindre, peuvent avoir sur les moyens à employer des opinions divergentes,

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) PRINCE DE LA TOUR-D'AUVERGNE.

No. 4.

Treasury Minute, 11th May 1867.

My Lords refer to their minute of 10th April 1867, stating that they would be prepared to instruct the Master of the Mint to attend the International Currency Conference at Paris for the purpose of giving and receiving information, but without power to bind Her Majesty's Government, even impliedly, in any acquiescence in the opinions or decisions which the Conference may arrive at.

My Lords have also under consideration the desirability of attaching an officer of this department to the Master of the Mint, in order that he may attend the Conference in conjunction with the Master of the Mint, and have the advantage of being present at the discussions; and they are of opinion that the opportunity of Mr. C. R. Wilson's presence in Paris on employment in connexion with the Exhibition should be taken for this purpose.

My Lords, therefore, desire that a letter be addressed to the Master of the Mint, stating their Lordships' intention of desiring Mr. Wilson to place himself in communication with the Master of the Mint, in order that he may assist that officer at the approaching Conference.

Write accordingly to Mr. Wilson.

Write to the Master of the Mint stating that the Conference will meet on 17th June next.

No. 5.

Treasury Minute, 8th June 1867.

My Lords have under consideration the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the approaching Monetary Conference at Paris, and they are pleased to direct that the following memorandum shall be given to the Master of the Mint for his guidance on that occasion:—

1. The Monetary Conference now about to be held at Paris had its origin in the Convention entered into between the Governments of Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland, for the assimilation of the rates and value of the gold and silver coinage of the respective countries.

This Convention, which bears date the 23rd December 1865, was transmitted to this Board in Mr. Hammond's letter of 5th April 1866 (6101). It contains specific engagements on the part of the contracting Governments which would be inconsistent with the laws regulating the standard, value, and denominations of money in Great Britain and Ireland, and to which, therefore, it would be impossible for Her Majesty's Government to be a party without the sanction of Parliament, and without alterations in the fundamental laws by which the monetary system of the United Kingdom is governed.

2. On the 19th December 1866 Mr. Hammond transmitted another copy of the Convention, with a note from the French Ambassador, dated 15th December, making various proposals for the co-operation of Her Majesty's Government $\frac{19974}{1866}$, and on the 31st December a similar communication was received by the Board from the Foreign Office, with a Despatch from the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the accession of Her Majesty's Government was requested to the Convention $\frac{20}{1867}$.

An amended copy of the Convention was subsequently transmitted on the 3rd January $\frac{237}{1867}$.*

Copies of these documents will be furnished to the Master of the Mint.

3. In the letter of the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne of the 15th December it is stated that if, without acceding to the Convention, Her Majesty's Government felt disposed to agree to arrangements designed to establish a relation between the gold or silver coins of this country and those established by the Convention of 1865, it might take part in an international conference for the discussion of the means of arriving at a more extended monetary undertaking.

4. In reply to these communications my Lords remarked, as already referred to, that the monetary system of the United Kingdom being established by Acts of Parliament, and differing in many essential particulars from the system which prevails in France and the other countries parties to the Convention, it would be impossible for Her Majesty to become a party to the Convention, unless Parliament should have decided to alter very materially the monetary system of this country. It was added, however, that my Lords, being by no means insensible to the advantages which may result from the discussion and interchange of opinions which may take place at the proposed International Conference, would instruct the Master of the Mint to attend the Conference at Paris for the purpose of affording and receiving information, and of entering, so far as might be proper, into the discussion of the matters under consideration; but with the understanding that he should have no power to bind Her Majesty's Government, even impliedly, in any acquiescence in the opinions or decisions which the Conference might arrive at.

5. By the subsequent minute of 11th May, my Lords were pleased to attach Mr. Rivers Wilson, one of the officers of Her Majesty's Treasury, to the Conference, in order that he might attend the Conference in co-operation with the Master of the Mint.

6. The Master of the Mint will find in the foregoing the instructions for his guidance at the Conference. He will explain to the members that while Her Majesty's Government appreciate duly the importance of the objects for which the Convention of 23rd December 1865 was entered into by the Governments of Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland, and also of the discussion at the approaching Conference of the means of arriving at a more extended monetary understanding with reference to the transactions of different countries with each other, and while it will be the duty of Her Majesty's Government to give consideration to the information which may be developed, and the suggestions which may be offered at the Conference, they have not felt themselves warranted in delegating to the Master of the Mint any authority to express an opinion on the part of Her Majesty's Government on the subjects under discussion; still less to bind, even by implication, Her Majesty's Government to any course of action as resulting from the Conference.

7. The Master of the Mint will explain to the Conference that, in conveying to him this caution, Her Majesty's Government are influenced by the consideration that the monetary system of the United Kingdom is established and regulated by a number of Acts of Parliament, passed from time to time, some of ancient and some of very recent date, and that under such legislation the present monetary system of the United Kingdom has grown, and in its practical character is received and understood by the people of this country; that various attempts have from time to time been made to alter it (my Lords may instance the proceedings both of Select Committee and Royal Commission in reference to the Decimal Coinage), but that as yet none of those proposed alterations have been adopted. And it may further be remarked that there is a peculiar difficulty in effecting changes in the monetary system of this country, arising from the habits and susceptibilities of a people so long and so actively engaged in the most extensive commercial and manufacturing pursuits; and that their Lordships therefore feel that any authoritative delegation on the part of Her Majesty's Government which might be open to the construction that Her Majesty's Government or the Parliament was not indisposed to adopt a new system, might prove inconvenient, and create a feeling of uneasiness in the public mind.

My Lords do not doubt that the information which the Master of the Mint may be able to give, arising out of his experience in the important position he occupies in this country, will prove entertaining and acceptable to the foreign members of the Conference, while that which he will derive from his intercourse with them will be of equal interest to this country; but, for the reasons which my Lords have assigned, they desire it to be understood that the Master of the Mint, while it will be his duty to observe and report, possesses no delegated authority to take part on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, or to commit Her Majesty's

* The copy of the Convention on page 158 is correct.

Government, directly or indirectly, to any conclusion at which the foreign members of the Conference may arrive.

Transmit copy of the foregoing minute to the Master of the Mint, for his information and guidance with reference to the letter from this Board of 15th ultimo.

Send a copy of the minute to Mr. Hammond for the information of Lord Stanley.

State that my Lords are desirous that, before the Conference meet, his Lordship should again make known to the French Government the conditions upon which Her Majesty's Government are prepared to take part in it.

They request that the Prince de Latour d'Auvergne may be informed that hitherto Parliament and the public of this country have shown themselves unwilling to sanction any change in a monetary system to which all classes are accustomed, and which has grown up under a long course of legislation; that it is therefore impossible for Her Majesty's Government, while they fully appreciate the reasons and motives which have led the Emperor to propose that the Conference should be held, to do more than depute officers named by them to attend the Conference, in order to hear what may be proposed, and to report thereon to Her Majesty's Government, and to give any information they may possess, bearing on the points to be discussed.

They therefore propose to send two representatives to the Conference, viz., the Master of the Mint, with whom will be appointed an officer of this department, Mr. Rivers Wilson.

It will be the duty of these gentlemen to afford all the information in their power respecting the laws and customs of this country in relation to its monetary system; they will be able to place before the Conference the proceedings which from time to time have taken place respecting the alterations which have been proposed in it, and they will report fully to Her Majesty's Government upon the proceedings of the Conference.

My Lords trust that a communication to this effect may make plain to the French Government the reasons which render it impossible for Her Majesty's Government to give any larger powers to this mission.

8th June.

No. 6.

The Right Hon. E. HAMMOND, to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir, Foreign Office, June 11th, 1867.

I am directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing a minute of the instructions which the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury propose to address to the gentlemen who are about to proceed to Paris to take part in the approaching Monetary Conference; and I am to state to you in reply, for their Lordships' information, that Lord Stanley approves those instructions, and that, in conformity with the suggestions of the Board of Treasury, he has addressed to the French Ambassador a letter, of which I enclose a copy for the information of their Lordships.

I am, &c.,
E. HAMMOND.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Lord STANLEY to his Excellency Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE.

Foreign Office,
M. l'Ambassadeur, June 12th, 1867.

I lost no time in communicating with the Lords of the Treasury regarding the renewed invitation to Her Majesty's Government to take part in the Monetary Conference which is about to be held in Paris, contained in the note which your Excellence did me the honour to address to me on the 9th ultimo.

Her Majesty's Government are very sensible of the friendly feelings on the part of the Imperial Government which have dictated this invitation, although the extent to which they can take part in the Conference must necessarily be limited. For, as your Excellence is aware, Parliament and the public of this country have hitherto shown themselves unwilling to sanction any change in a monetary system to which all classes are accustomed, and which has grown up under a long course of legislation; and without the sanction of Parliament no such change can be made. It is impossible therefore for Her Majesty's Government to do more than authorize the officers who may attend the Conference on their behalf to listen with attention to the discussions which may take place, with the object of furnishing Her Majesty's Government with accurate information in regard to the matters that may come under review, the opinions expressed upon them by the other members of the Conference, and the conclusions which may be arrived at. The British members of the Conference will, however, be authorized and enjoined to afford all the information in their power respecting the laws and customs of this country in relation to the monetary system, and make known to the Conference the proceedings which from time to time have taken place with reference to the suggestions that may have been made for alterations in that system.

It only remains for me to state to your Excellency that the gentlemen who will proceed to Paris for this purpose are the master of the Mint, and Mr. R. Wilson of the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
STANLEY.

APPENDIX No. II.

JAMES MURRAY, Esq., to the Secretary to the Treasury, forwarding Note from BARON BAUDE, reporting the Conclusions of the International Monetary Conference, and requesting the co-operation of Great Britain.

Sir, Foreign Office, August 19th, 1867.

With reference to my letter of the 2nd instant, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you a copy of a note from the French Chargé d'Affaires at this Court, reporting the conclusions arrived at by the International Monetary Conference lately held at Paris, and the signature of a preliminary Convention on the subject by France and Austria, and requesting the co-operation of Her Majesty's Government, with the view of carrying those conclusions into effect.

I am to request that you will lay Baron Baude's note before the Lords of the Treasury, and move them to favour Lord Stanley with their views as to the course which Her Majesty's Government should take in this important question.

I am, &c.,
JAMES MURRAY.

Baron BAUDE to Lord STANLEY.

Monsieur le Ministre, Londres, 30 Août 1867.

La Conférence Monétaire Internationale qui s'est réunie à Paris le 17 Juin dernier, et à laquelle le Gouvernement de la Reine a bien voulu prendre part, a récemment terminé ses travaux. Sans avoir à conclure un arrangement diplomatique elle devait simplement se rendre compte des difficultés que rencontrerait l'unification des systèmes monétaires, puis rechercher les moyens de les aplanir, et poser autant que possible les bases de négociations ultérieures. Les délégués des vingt Etats représentés dans la Conférence, jugeant impraticable l'adoption d'un système entièrement nouveau, ont indiqué la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865, entre la France, la Belgique, l'Italie, et la Suisse, comme devant, sauf quelques modifications, servir de point de rapprochement. Ils se sont prononcés, sous réserve de mesures transitoires, en faveur de l'étalon d'or exclusif; ils ont recommandé le titre de $\frac{9}{10}$ de fin, et la pièce de 5 francs, comme dénominateur commun de la monnaie universelle; ils ont enfin signalé la nécessité d'assurer l'identité de fabrication par des mesures de contrôle, ainsi que la convenance de procéder par voie de conventions diplomatiques à l'unification projetée.

Les vœux, ainsi que Votre Excellence le remarquera, empruntent une importance particulière à la composition même de la Conférence, et à l'unanimité avec laquelle ils ont été émis. Les Gouvernements ont maintenant à les apprécier, et ils voudront bien, le Gouvernement de l'Empereur l'espère, faire connaître leur décision au sujet des résolutions suggérées par leurs délégués. Il a été entendu, à cet égard, dans la septième réunion, que le Gouvernement de l'Empereur, représentant le groupe des Etats signataires de la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865, notifierait officiellement les vœux de la Commission Internationale aux Cabinets représentés dans la Conférence, recueillerait leurs réponses,

APPENDIX, No. 2.

Correspondence relating to the Paris Conference.

et convoquerait de nouveau, s'il y avait lieu, ceux d'entre eux qui paraîtraient disposés à appliquer les principes qu'ils auraient approuvés.

Conformément à cette disposition, M. le Marquis de Moustier s'est déjà empressé de faire parvenir au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique par l'intermédiaire de M. le Ministre d'Angleterre à Paris, le recueil des procès-verbaux de la Conférence, et il me charge aujourd'hui d'appeler l'attention du Gouvernement de la Reine sur les vœux qui sont consignés dans ces protocoles, et de lui exprimer le désir de connaître aussi tôt que possible, les résolutions que pourrait suggérer, au Cabinet de Londres, l'examen des travaux de la Conference.

Le principe de l'étalon d'or exclusif est celui qui se trouve en vigueur dans le Royaume Uni, et le dénominateur commun de 5 francs permettrait aux Etats signataires de la Convention de 1865 de frapper des pièces de 25 francs, qui représenteraient à 20 centimes près, la valeur de la livre sterling. Le Gouvernement de l'Empereur reconnaît, sans doute, toute la gravité d'une pareille modification: il sait combien, en semblable matière, on doit tenir compte des habitudes nationales, des usages suivis dans la rédaction des contrats, etc., etc., mais les avantages du but à atteindre sont trop considérables pour qu'il n'ait pas la confiance que le Gouvernement Anglais ne refusera pas, dans une juste mesure, son concours à l'œuvre de l'unification monétaire sur le succès de laquelle il doit nécessairement exercer une grande et légitime influence.

Le Gouvernement de l'Empereur, en ce qui le concerne, se trouve également en présence de difficultés sérieuses. Bien que disposé à se rallier au système de l'étalon d'or exclusif adopté par la Conférence générale, il ne pourrait pas se prononcer au point de vue pratique sur l'application de ce système, avant d'avoir soumis au Corps Législatif un projet de loi qui devrait modifier le régime actuel, notamment en n'admettant plus, au cours légal, que la monnaie d'or, sauf pour les petits paiements.

Je crois devoir ajouter, M. le Ministre, que des négociations sur ces différents points ont été entamées entre la France et l'Autriche, et qu'à la suite des pourparlers engagés à Paris entre les délégués des deux Gouvernements, M. de Parieu, au nom de la France, et le Baron de Hock, au nom de l'Autriche, ont signé, le 31 Juillet dernier, une "Convention préliminaire," pour constater l'accord qui existe dès à prèsent entre les deux pays, sur la plupart des points. Cet acte provisoire doit d'ailleurs être transformé ultérieurement en une "Convention définitive" à la négociation de laquelle les trois autres Etats signataires de la Convention de 1865 seront appelés à concourir, et qui fournira l'occasion de régler les diverses questions laissées en suspens, notamment celle de l'étalon, déjà résolue en Autriche, mais dont nous avions dû complètement réserver la solution au Corps Législatif.

L'autorité de la part de l'Angleterre, dans les questions de cette nature, me dispensent d'insister sur l'importance que le Gouvernement de l'Empereur attache aux décisions qu'elle pourra prendre.

Il a été heureux de constater que les motifs de la réserve gardée par les délégués de la Grande Bretagne, et qui se trouvent reproduits au cinquième protocole de la Conférence, n'impliquent aucune dissidence sur le fond même de la question.

J'ose donc espérer que le Gouvernement de la Reine voudra bien s'associer aux efforts tentés pour arriver à l'uniformité des monnaies, et que Votre Excellence voudra bien me mettre en mesure de faire connaître à mon Gouvernement l'appréciation que le Cabinet de Londres porte des travaux de la Conférence, et des résolutions auxquelles leur étude pourrait le conduire.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

(Signé) BARON BAUDE.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

Minutes of the Paris Conference.

APPENDIX No. III.

CONFÉRENCE MONÉTAIRE INTERNATIONALE.

PROCÈS-VERBAUX.

1re Séance.—Lundi, 17 Juin 1867.

Présidence de S. Ex. M. le Marquis de Moustier.

Etaient présents :

Pour l'Autriche :

Son Exc. M. le baron DE HOCK, conseiller intime, membre de la Chambre des Seigneurs.

Pour le Grand-Duché de Bade :

MM. le baron DE SCHWEIZER, envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire de S. A. R. le Grand-Duc de Bade à Paris ;
DIETZ, conseiller intime, commissaire général du Grand-Duché à l'Exposition universelle.

Pour la Bavière :

MM. DE HERMANN, conseiller d'Etat ;
DE HAINDL, directeur de la Monnaie.

Pour la Belgique :

MM. FORTAMPS, sénateur, directeur de la Banque de Belgique ;
STAS, membre de l'Académie royale, commissaire des monnaies.

Pour le Danemark :

M. le comte DE MOLTKE-HVITFELDT, envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiare de S. M. le Roi de Danemark à Paris.

Pour les Etats-Unis :

M. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, délégué à l'Exposition universelle.

Pour la France :

Son Exc. M. le marquis DE MOUSTIER, ministre des affaires étrangères, *président de la Conférence ;*
MM. DE PARIEU, vice-président du Conseil d'Etat, membre de l'Institut, *vice-president de la Conférence ;*
DE LAVENAY, président de la section des finances au Conseil d'Etat ;
HERBET, ministre plénipotentiare, directeur au ministère des affaires étrangères ;
DUTILLEUL, directeur au ministère des finances.

Pour la Grande-Bretagne :

MM. THOMAS GRAHAM, directeur de la Monnaie royale ;
RIVERS WILSON, attaché à la Trésorerie.

Pour la Grèce :

M. DELYANNIS, envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire de S. M. le Roi des Hellènes à Paris.

Pour l'Italie :

MM. le chevalier ARTOM, conseiller de la légation d'Italie à Paris ;
F. GIORDANO, inspecteur au corps royal des mines, commissaire à l'Exposition universelle.

Pour les Pays-Bas :

MM. VROLIK, ancien ministre des finances ;
Mces, président de la Banque néerlandaise.

Pour le Portugal :

MM. le comte D'AVILLA, pair du royaume, envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle à la Cour de Madrid, commissaire général à l'Exposition universelle;
le vicomte DE VILLA-MAÏOR, pair du royaume, membre du jury à l'Exposition universelle.

Pour la Prusse :

MM. MEINECKE, conseiller intime supérieur des finances.
HERZOG, conseiller intime au ministère du commerce, commissaire à l'Exposition universelle.

Pour la Russie :

M. DE JACOBI, conseiller privé, membre de l'académie impériale des sciences à Saint-Pétersbourg.

Pour la Suède et la Norwége :

MM. WALLENBERG, membre de la 1re chambre de la Diète suédoise, directeur de la Banque de Stockholm ;
BROCH, membre du Storthing norwégien, président de la commission centrale de Norwège pour l'Exposition universelle.

Pour la Suisse :

MM. KERN, envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire de la Confédération helvétique à Paris;
ESCHER, directeur de la Monnaie fédérale.

Pour la Turquie :

Son Exc. DJEMIL-PACHA, ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiare de la Sublime-Porte.

Pour le Wurtemberg :

M. le baron DE SODEN, conseiller intime de légation.

M. CLAVERY, rédacteur au ministère des affaires étrangères, est chargé de remplir les fonctions de secrétaire.

Il est assisté de M. Roux, attaché à la vice-présidence du conseil d'État, secrétaire adjoint.

La Conférence monétaire internationale s'est réunie pour la première fois le Lundi, 17 Juin 1867, à neuf heures et demie, dans l'hôtel du ministère des affaires étrangères, sous la présidence de Son Ex. M. le ministre des affaires étrangères.

Son Ex. M. le marquis DE MOUSTIER exprime à MM. les délégués les regrets de Son Ex. M. Rouher qui, se trouvant obligé de présider au même moment la commission impériale de l'Exposition universelle, ne pourra pas assister à la séance. Il ouvre ensuite les travaux de la Conférence, en prononcant l'allocution suivante :

"Le rapprochement que les dernières réformes commerciales ont opéré entre les intérêts économiques des peuples devait avoir pour conséquence de faire apprécier, plus vivement encore que par le passé, les avantages qu'offrirait l'unification des monnaies. Substituer à la variété des types monétaires actuellement en usage des espèces métalliques frappées suivant des règles uniformes et soustraites aux variations du change, ce serait, en effet, écarter l'un des obstacles les plus sérieux au développement des relations internationales.

"Aussi lorsqu'en 1865 les délégués de la France, de la Belgique, de l'Italie et de la Suisse eurent réussi à former entre ces quatre Etats une véritable union monétaire, la pensée d'une association plus vaste s'est-elle naturellement présentée à leur esprit : de là le droit d'accession ouvert aux autres pays par une clause spéciale de la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865 ; de là le vœu émis par les commissaires que des études fussent entreprises, de concert entre tous les Etats civilisés, sur la question de l'uniformité des monnaies.

"Aucun moment ne pouvait être plus favorable à la réalisation de ce vœu que celui de l'Exposition universelle ; le Gouvernement de l'Empereur s'est empressé d'en profiter, et l'accueil que les divers Gouvernements ont bien voulu faire à ses ouvertures lui a prouvé que l'importance du problème à résoudre était universellement reconnue.

"Les dispositions ainsi manifestées dès l'abord sont d'autant plus précieuses que l'on ne saurait se dissimuler les difficultés de la tâche que les membres de la Conférence ont à remplir. Ces difficultés sont de diverses natures, et, pour les aplanir, il importe, avant tout, que chaque Etat, en présence du grand intérêt auquel il s'agit de donner satisfaction, vienne, sans idées exclusives, prêter son concours à la recherche de la meilleure solution.

"Le Gouvernement français se plait, d'ailleurs, à reconnaitre, Messieurs, dans le choix même dont vous avez été l'objet de la part de vos Gouvernements, un nouveau gage de la sollicitude qui, à l'étranger comme en France, se porte sur la question soumise à la Conférence. Une étude aussi délicate et aussi complexe ne pouvait pas être confiée à une assemblée qui présentât un ensemble plus complet de connaissances acquises, soit dans la pratique des grandes affaires, soit dans la direction d'importantes institutions financières, soit dans des travaux techniques.

"Les séances de la Commission internationale commencent donc sous les plus heureux auspices, et l'on peut en envisager le résultat avec confiance.

"J'aurais désiré, ajoute en terminant M. le ministre des affaires étrangères, pouvoir prendre part avec assiduité à vos délibérations ; mais j'ai lieu de craindre, de même que M. le ministre d'Etat, que nos nombreuses occupations ne nous le permettent pas."

"En notre absence, M. de Parieu, vice-président du Conseil d'Etat, voudra bien diriger les travaux de la Conférence ; je n'ai pas besoin, Messieurs, de rendre auprès de vous témoignage de la haute compétence de M. de Parieu : vous savez qu'il a fait de la question monétaire l'objet des études les plus approfondies, et vous connaissez les écrits remarquables dans lequel il a publié les résultats de ses recherches. L'habile direction qu'il a déjà imprimée aux discussions préliminaires de la convention de 1865 est la garantie de celle qu'il saura donner à la nouvelle Conférence.

M. DE PARIEU exprime ses remercîments à M. le ministre des affaires étrangères, et réclame la bienveillante coopération des membres de la commission pour le seconder dans la tâche qui peut lui être dévolue.

Il propose ensuite de confier à une sous-commission le soin de préparer un questionnaire qui servirait de base aux délibérations. Cette sous-commission pourrait être composée de sept membres, et devrait représenter les trois groupes entre lesquels se divisent les différents Etats, au point de vue monétaire, suivant qu'ils ont adopté l'étalon d'or, l'étalon d'argent, ou les deux étalons.

Son Exc. DJEMIL-PACHA rappelle qu'à l'occasion de la dernière conférence télégraphique qui s'est tenue à Paris, une sous-commission avait été chargée de préparer non pas un questionnaire, mais un projet complet d'arrangement ; ne serait-il pas possible de procéder de même aujourd'hui ?

M. HERBET fait observer que lors de la conférence télégraphique, tous les Etats étaient représentés par leurs agents diplomates assistés de délégués spéciaux, placés pour la plupart à la tête des administrations télégraphiques de leur pays respectifs, et ayant, en quelque sorte, reçu d'avance la mission d'élucider les nombreuses questions de détail et les difficultés techniques qui se rattachaient à la réforme qu'il s'agissait d'accomplir. La commission actuelle n'est pas composée des mêmes éléments, et tous les membres qui en font partie s'y trouvent en vertu des délégations qui n'établissent pas de semblables distinctions. M. Herbet appuie, d'ailleurs, la combinaison proposée par M. de Parieu, en ajoutant seulement que la Conférence pourrait, si elle le jugeait convenable, augmenter le nombre des membres de la sous-commission et le porter à neuf, par exemple.

M. FORTAMPS donne également son adhésion à la proposition dont il s'agit ; elle lui parait être le meilleur moyen d'arrêter, sans perte de temps, le programme des questions à résoudre.

M. le baron DE HOCK et M. KERN expriment l'opinion qu'il conviendrait de remettre à M. de Parieu et à M. Herbet le soin de désigner les membres de la sous-commission, dont le nombre pourrait, au besoin, être porté à neuf.

Sur l'invitation de M. le marquis DE MOUSTIER, il est procédé à la formation de cette sous-commission.

Après être restée suspendue pendant quelques minutes, la séance est reprise, et M. DE PARIEU soumet à la Conférence les noms qui suivent :

1° Pour représenter les pays qui ont adopté l'étalon d'or, M. GRAHAM, délégué de l'Angleterre, et M. le comte D'AVILA, déléguè du Portugal ;

2° Pour représenter les pays qui ont l'étalon d'argent, M. le baron DE HOCK, délégué de l'Autriche, et M. MEINECKE, délégué de la Prusse ;

3° Pour représenter les pays à double étalon, M. DE JACOBI, délégué de la Russie, et M. DE PARIEU, délégué de la France ;

Enfin, comme septième membre, M. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, délégué des Etats-Unis et seul représentant des pays transatlantiques.

La sous-commission, ainsi composée, présenterai toutes les garanties d'impartialité dèsirables.

M. DE JACOBI fait observer que la Russie n'a qu'un seul étalon, celui d'argent.

M. DE PARIEU répond que cet empire se trouve, à ce point de vue, dans la même situation que la France. Dans les deux pays il y a une sorte de pré-éminence pour l'étalon d'argent, mais l'or a cours légal comme l'argent, et les deux métaux sont reçus indistinctement dans les payements.

La Conférence décide que la sous-commission se réunira le lendemain, à dix heures, au Conseil d'Etat, et lui présentera le plus tôt possible un projet de questionnaire.

La séance est levée à onze heures.

Le Président de la Conférenee,
MOUSTIER.
Le Secrétaire de la Conférence,
CLAVERY.
Le Secrétaire adjoint,
ROUX.

2e Séance.—Mercredi, 19 Juin 1867.

Présidence de M. DE PARIEU.

La séance est ouverte à dix heures.

Etaient présents MM. les Commissaires qui assistaient à la première réunion, à l'exception de Son Exc. Djemil-Pacha et de M. Vrolik, ce dernier étant indisposé.

M. Feer-Herzog, membre du Conseil National suisse, prend place parmi les délégués.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT fait part à la Conférence d'une communication de M. l'ambassadeur de la Sublime Porte, qui, ne pouvant se rendre à la séance, a désigné M. le colonel Essad Bey, attaché militaire de l'ambassade, pour suivre provisoirement les discussions de la Conférence, jusqu'à l'arrivée de Mihran Bey Duz, membre du

grand conseil de justice et directeur de la Monnaie à Constantinople, délégué spécial du Gouvernement ottoman.

M. le colonel Essad Bey est admis à prendre part aux travaux de la commission.

Le procès-verbal de la première séance étant lu et adopté, M. le Président s'adresse en ces termes à MM. les délégués :

MESSIEURS,

" Vous avez entendu, à votre dernière séance, les paroles par lesquelles M. le marquis de Moustier, ministre des affaires étrangères, président de cette Conférence, vous a exprimé, avec toute l'autorité de sa haute situation, ses remercîments et les vœux du Gouvernement français pour le succès des travaux que vous voulez bien commencer avec nous, dans la recherche des moyens propres à développer une pensée d'unification monétaire, heureusement entreprise en 1865 avec le concours sympathique de l'honorable M. Drouyn de Lhuys. Vous avez bien voulu me charger de préparer le programme détaillé de vos travaux, avec la collaboration de six membres de votre Conférence, représentant les Etats les plus considérables dans les divers groupes entre lesquels se répartissent les systèmes monétaires fondamentaux de l'univers. Nous avons dû nous mettre à l'œuvre en regrettant d'être privés du concours de tant d'hommes éminents qui n'avaient pu prendre place dans cette commission, mais dont la précieuse coopération ne nous fera pas défaut ici.

" Le Questionnaire que nous avons préparé hier vous a été distribué, Messieurs, et je demande la permission de vous présenter quelques courtes réflexions sur l'esprit dans lequel il a été rédigé, et sur la nature des questions qui peuvent se placer en quelque sorte à côté de celles qu'il renferme.

" Les systèmes monétaires usités chez les divers peuples portent certainement les traces de variétés accidentelles dues au hasard et à l'isolement ancien des nations ; mais il est incontestable que certaines de ces variétés ne sont pas tout à fait fortuites, et tiennent à la situation économique des pays dans lesquels ils ont été mis en vigueur.

" Sous ce rapport, l'unification monétaire, désirée depuis longtemps, ne devient, de nos jours, réalisable que dans la proportion suivant laquelle les situations économiques se rapprochent, et suivant laquelle les systèmes monétaires sont moins éloignés de ce que j'appellerais volontiers leur point de maturité.

" Discerner, d'une part, ce qui est relatif à ces circonstances qui touchent à l'histoire économique des nations, et, d'un autre côté, ce qu'il y a de fondamental dans la science monétaire, c'est notre principale tâche ; car si les individus et les nations se séparent dans ce qui dépend de l'arbitraire ou du caprice, ils se réunissent aisément dans la vérité et l'intelligence calme des situations.

" Malgré cette conviction, nous n'avons pas voulu que toutes les questions doctrinales et académiques que comporte une science peut-être encore imparfaite, la science monétaire, fussent textuellement posées dans le programme de vos travaux ; elles pourront s'y présenter incidemment ; elles y sont, jusqu'à un certain point, implicitement renfermées. Mais les questions que nous avons l'honneur de vous soumettre ont toutes un caractère pratique, auquel vous donnerez, nous l'espérons, votre approbation, et qui est propre à circonscrire les difficultés et à éviter peut-être quelques problèmes oiseux.

" Permettez-moi, vu le nombre et la délicatesse des questions que, malgré notre réserve, nous avons dû vous poser, d'ajouter quelques mots pour faire appel d'avance à votre patiente collaboration.

" La tâche qui nous est assignée est difficile, ainsi que M. le ministre des affaires étrangères l'a fait remarquer si judicieusement ; mais une considération puissante la recommande, suivant moi, à tous nos efforts.

" La domination romaine avait imposé au monde ancien l'unification monétaire. On assure qu'au XIII^e^ siècle l'ascendant religieux et commercial de l'Italie avait donné cours au florin dans toute la chrétienté.* Depuis lors, les accidents de la guerre ont parfois étendu aussi le cercle de certains systèmes monétaires.

" Un siècle qui, comme le nôtre, a tant fait déjà pour le rapprochement des nations par la communauté des moyens matériels de communication et de certaines institutions législatives garantissant les intérêts mutuels, depuis la suppression du droit d'aubaine jusqu'aux conventions internationales pour l'exécution des jugements et pour l'extradition des accusés, depuis les conventions postales, télégraphiques et douanières jusqu'à celles qui protégent la propriété littéraire ; un siècle dont le signe, suivant l'expression d'un des membres de cette Conférence, dans une réunion qui a devancé celle-ci, est la reconnaissance croissante de la solidarité des intérêts de tous les peuples ;* un siècle qui, d'autre part, honore et encourage le génie de la paix, ne doit-il pas demander à la discussion pacifique le moyen d'acquitter, en établissant l'unification monétaire, une sorte de dette envers la civilisation ?

" Permettez-moi donc, Messieurs, de compter sur votre indulgent concours, comme vous êtes assurés de mon dévouement et de mon impartialité dans la poursuite de cette grande tâche ; s'il ne nous était pas donné de la réaliser immédiatement, je ne doute pas que nous ne soyons appelés à la préparer utilement pour l'avenir."

Après ce discours, qui est accueilli par des marques unanimes d'assentiment, il est donné lecture du Questionnaire préparé par la sous-commission, et qui est rédigé dans les termes suivants :

QUESTIONNAIRE.

1° Par quelle voie est-il plus facile de réaliser l'unification monétaire :

Ou par la création d'un système tout nouveau, indépendant des systèmes existants, et, en ce cas, quelles seraient les bases de ce système ?

Ou par la coordination mutuelle des systèmes existants, en tenant compte des avantages scientifiques de certains types, et du nombre des populations qui les ont déjà adoptés. En ce cas, quel système monétaire pourrait être pris principalement en considération, sous réserve des perfectionnements dont il serait susceptible ?

2° Y a-t-il possibilité de constituer dès à présent des identités ou coïncidences partielles de types monétaires, dans une sphère étendue, sur la base et sous la condition de l'adoption de l'étalon d'argent exclusif ?

3° Y a-t-il, au contraire, possibilité d'atteindre ce résultat sur la base et sous la condition de l'adoption de l'étalon d'or exclusif ?

4° *Quid* du même résultat à poursuivre sur la base et sous la condition de l'adoption du double étalon avec la fixation d'un rapport identique, dans tous les pays, entre la valeur de l'or et la valeur de l'argent ?

5° En cas de négative sur les trois questions précédentes, y a-t-il possibilité et utilité d'établir des identités ou coïncidences partielles des types monétaires dans une sphère étendue, sur la base des monnaies d'argent, laissant à chaque Etat la liberté de garder simultanément l'étalon d'or ?

6° Y aurait-il possibilité et utilité d'établir plutôt des identités ou coïncidences partielles des types monétaires sur la base des monnaies d'or, laissant à chaque État la liberté de garder simultanément l'étalon d'argent.

7° Dans l'hypothèse de solution affirmative sur l'une des deux questions précédentes, et suivant les distinctions que comporte cette alternative, l'avantage d'internationalité qu'acquerraient les monnaies du métal pris pour étalon commun serait-il une garantie suffisante de leur maintien dans la circulation de chaque Etat, ou serait-il nécessaire de stipuler en outre :

Soit certaine limite dans le rapport entre la valeur de l'or et celle de l'argent ;

Soit certains engagements pour le cas où les pièces du métal international risqueraient d'être complétement expulsées de la circulation de quelqu'un des Etats contractants ?

8° Est-il nécessaire, pour le succès de l'unification monétaire, de constituer dès à présent une unité partout identique pour la composition métallique, le poids et la dénomination, et, en ce cas, quelles bases lui assigner ?

Ou suffit-il de constituer des types communs ayant un dénominateur commun assez élevé, par exemple des multiples de cinq francs pour la monnaie d'or ?

9° Y aurait-il utilité, dans le cas où l'or serait adopté comme métal international, à ce que les types de cette monnaie déterminés par la Convention monétaire du 23 Décembre 1865 fussent, dans un intérêt d'unification, et, par suite, de réciprocité, complétés par des types nouveaux, par exemple, des pièces de 15 francs et de 25 francs ?

Dans ce cas, quelles devraient être leurs dimensions ?

10° Y aurait-il utilité, dans certaines hypothèses, et, par exemple, en cas d'affirmative sur les questions 3 ou

* Léon Faucher, " Recherches sur l'or."

* Discours de M. de Hock à l'ouverture de la Conférence monétaire de Vienne, le 6 avril 1867.

6, à régler par des obligations communes certains points relatifs aux monnaies d'or et de billon :

Soit quant à leur composition et à leur titre ;

Soit quant à la limite de leur admission dans les payements ;

Soit quant à la quotité de leur émission.

11° Y a-t-il lieu de préciser quelques moyens de contrôle qui pourraient être établis pour assurer la fabrication exacte des types communs de la monnaie internationale ?

12° En dehors des possibilités pratiques immédiates, objet des questions précécentes, y aurait-il quelques solutions ultérieures à préparer par des décisions doctrinales et des vœux de principe, en vue d'étendre, dans l'avenir, les rapprochements déjà réalisés depuis dix ans en Europe, ou immédiatement réalisables en matière monétaire ?

M. LE PRESIDENT appelle la discussion sur l'ensemble du Questionnaire.

Personne ne demandant la parole, la rédaction du Questionnaire est adoptée, et il est passé à l'examen de la première question.

M. MEES déclare que, s'il pouvait admettre la réalisation immédiate de l'unification des monnaies, il donnerait la préférence à la première des deux alternatives ; dans ce cas, en effet, la création d'un système nouveau, écartant toutes les susceptibilités nationales, lui semblerait la meilleure voie pour atteindre le but. Mais il ne lui paraît pas possible qu'une complète uniformité soit prochainement obtenue, et dès lors il considère la seconde alternative comme étant seule de nature à produire actuellement des résultats pratiques.

M. le comte d'AVILA n'hésite pas non plus à se rallier à la seconde alternative. Si les divers Etats se voyaient obligés, par l'établissement d'un système tout nouveau, de changer simultanément leur régime monétaire, les difficultés d'une entente se trouveraient multipliées de telle sorte qu'elles deviendraient insurmontables.

Quant à celui des systèmes actuels qui pourrait être pris surtout en considération, M. d'Avila indique la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865. Voici, d'ailleurs, quels sont les points essentiels d'une solution pour l'adoption desquels M. le délégué du Portugal est dès à présent décidé à voter : 1° étalon unique ; 2° étalon d'or ; 3° réduction de la livre sterling à 25 francs ; 4° réduction du dollar américain à 5 francs ; 5° adoption de la pièce d'or de 5 francs comme unité monétaire.

Sur ces bases, un accord serait facile entre la France, l'Angleterre et les Etats-Unis, et rallierait tôt ou tard les autres pays. Il serait seulement nécessaire, pour qu'il y eût identité de poids et de titre entre les pièces, que le *fin* des monnaies anglaises fut ramené de 11/12 à 9/10. Ce dernier titre tend de plus en plus à prévaloir pour l'or ; il a été adopté par l'Espagne pour les pièces de ce métal et pour l'écu d'argent, qui est la base du système espagnol, mais dont la frappe a cessé depuis que le titre des autres monnaies d'argent a été abaissé jusqu'à 800/1000. En Portugal, où la monnaie a été, comme en Angleterre, fabriquée à 11/12 de fin, et où le monnayage, à ce titre, a été très-restreint, M. le comte d'Avila pense que le Gouvernement se prêterait sans doute à une refonte dont les frais seraient couverts par l'abaissement du titre.

Ce qui est le plus essentiel, aux yeux de M. le délégué du Portugal, c'est qu'un accord s'établisse entre l'Angleterre, la France et les Etats-Unis. Cet exemple aurait un effet décisif. Dans tous les cas, si MM. les commissaires des différents pays voulaient bien indiquer dès à présent, d'une manière sommaire, comme il l'a fait lui-même, leurs vues sur un projet d'entente, M. d'Avila croit que rien ne serait plus propre à hâter comme à éclairer la marche de la discussion.

M. FORTAMPS aurait désiré que la question de l'étalon fût posée la première. C'est un point de principe qu'il convient de régler tout d'abord, pour asseoir les délibérations sur des bases aussi précises que possible.

M. HERBET fait remarquer qu'en raison même de l'importance de cette dernière question, il y aurait des inconvénients à ce qu'elle fût mise immédiatement en discussion. Il serait utile que les délégués du même Etat pussent s'entendre préalablement entre eux, et demander, au besoin, des instructions à leurs Gouvernements. L'absence du délégué espagnol, attendu prochainement, est d'autant plus regrettable que M. José Polo apporterait dans ces matières une grande expérience. On pourrait donc se borner, quant à présent, à un échange de vues générales sur ce point.

M. DE PARIEU explique que la 1re question a été rédigée de manière à embrasser un ordre d'idées beaucoup plus étendu que la question de l'étalon. Les alternatives qui s'y trouvent posées ne sont pas de pures hypothèses : l'établissement d'un nouveau système ayant pour unité le gramme d'or, la généralisation du régime qui, d'après le comité de Bruxelles dont les vues ont été communiquées à la Conférence, devrait avoir pour base la pièce de 5 francs d'argent, l'unification par voie de rapprochement entre les systèmes en vigueur, toutes ces doctrines ont été soutenues par la presse ou dans des publications spéciales.

M. le baron de HOCK partage l'opinion de M. le comte d'Avila sur l'impossibilité de faire admettre un système tout nouveau et de rompre complétement avec des habitudes invétérées. En Allemagne on rencontre, à cet égard, un exemple frappant : on a voulu introduire dans les États d'Allemagne une monnaie qui ne correspondait à aucun autre type existant. Bien qu'elle fût la plus rationnelle, qu'elle concordât parfaitement avec le système métrique, elle n'a pu trouver cours dans la circulation ; la couronne d'or n'est allée des hôtels de monnaies qu'aux creusets des orfèvres.

C'est, comme l'exprime le deuxième alinéa de la 1re question, par la co-ordination mutuelle des législations existantes, en tenant compte des avantages scientifiques de certains types et du nombre des populations qui les ont adoptées, qu'une solution pourra être trouvée.

Parmi les régemes actuellement en vigueur, quel serait celui qui pourrait servir le plus utilement de base à ce rapprochement ?

Ce serait, dit M. le commissaire d'Autriche, la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865, pourvu qu'elle subît quelques modifications et que la nouvelle entente reposât sur le principe de l'étalon d'or exclusif. Ce métal, qui s'est répandu en quantités si considérables sur le marché européen pendant les vingt dernières années, serait l'agent le plus commode d'une circulation monétaire universelle.

M. FEER-HERZOG est d'accord avec M. le baron de Hock sur la convenance d'adopter la seconde alternative posée dans le Questionnaire.

Il y a en France une école importante par l'autorité scientifique de ses adeptes, qui n'admet pas d'autre unité monétaire qu'une unité métrique arrondie ; elle propose de prendre pour unité un poids de 5 grammes d'or à 9/10 de fin.

Cette solution théorique manquerait d'une qualité essentielle, celle d'être pratique. On ne peut pas, à l'époque où nous sommes, inventer une unité monétaire qui ne soit en rapport avec aucun type actuellement existant.

Le franc lui-même a dû ne pas trop s'écarter de la livre tournois pour se faire accepter, et, comme l'a rappelé M. le baron de Hock, la couronne d'or, contenant 10 grammes d'or fin et pesant un peu plus de 11 grammes, n'a pu s'introduire dans la circulation de l'Allemagne parce qu'elle ne s'adaptait ni au florin d'Autriche, ni au florin de Bavière, ni au thaler de Prusse ; par la force même des choses, c'est une monnaie étrangère, le napoléon, qui représente surtout la circulation monétaire de l'or en Allemagne.

En un mot, ajoute M. Feer-Herzog, quand il s'agit d'unification des systèmes monétaires, il faut examiner, avant tout, si les législations existantes ne présentent pas des éléments d'équation et de rapprochement ; il faut tenir compte des habitudes depuis longtemps formées, des grands réservoirs monétaires déjà créés.

Sans doute le système métrique, dans son application aux poids et mesures, satisfait, par son admirable co-ordination, aux nécessités de la pratique comme aux exigences de la théorie ; mais vouloir l'imposer également dans toute sa rigueur, en matière de monnaies, ce serait aller se heurter contre des obstacles que les seules convenances de l'utilité pratique n'auraient pas soulevés.

Dans l'opinion de M. Feer-Herzog, le système de la Convention monétaire du 23 Décembre 1865 se prêterait le mieux à des équations avec le souverain anglais et le dollar américain, et il suffirait d'y apporter quelques perfectionnements, notamment en ce qui concerne l'étalon.

Il y a dix-sept ans, la question a été longtemps discutée en Suisse, et ce pays, qui se trouvait alors avoir à choisir entre les divers systèmes appliqués dans les États voisins, n'a eu qu'à se féliciter d'avoir donné la préférence à celui qui est actuellement en vigueur dans la Confédération.

M. DE JACOBI adopte complétement l'ordre d'idées qui vient d'être développé par M. Feer-Herzog. Il aurait bien voulu qu'un rapport existât entre les monnaies et le système des poid set mesures ; mais, au double point de vue de la science et de la pratique, il ne voit aucune nécessité d'établir un tel rapport au préjudice d'autres intérêts plus importants. Il ne peut donc pas considérer comme sérieux le reproche fait à la monnaie

d'or de France d'avoir ouvert une brèche dans le système métrique français, dont il reconnaît l'intégrité et en faveur duquel il s'est prononcé catégoriquement dans une autre occasion. La création d'une monnaie toute nouvelle lui paraît d'autant plus opportune qu'il ne veut pas laisser passer cette occasion sans signaler l'accord, peut-être accidentel, mais, de fait, presque complet qui existe entre la valeur intrinsèque des principales monnaies françaises et celles de la Russie qu'il représente dans cette assemblée. Ainsi, le rouble d'argent coïncide de très-près avec 4 francs; la différence n'est pas plus grande que les limites de la tolérance. De même la demi-impériale n'a une valeur supérieure que de 15 kopecks à la pièce de 20 francs.

M. DE HERMANN, répondant à une observation de M. de Hock, fait remarquer que si la couronne d'or n'est pas restée dans la circulation, c'est qu'elle n'était pas monnaie légale et qu'elle n'était pas reçue dans les caisses publiques,

M. STAS préférerait qu'on établît un système monétaire entièrement nouveau et que la Conférence se donnât pour mission d'établir des principes et non des expédients pratiques. Suivre cette dernière voie serait tracer des pas sur la neige et non graver des empreintes dans le roc. On ne créerait rien de durable; on préparerait, au contraire, des difficultés pour l'avenir. L'unification monétaire ne pourra être obtenue qu'en posant une base première immuable, et, en cela, M. Stas, contrairement à l'avis exprimé par M. Feer-Herzog, déclare être partisan de l'opinion des économistes au point de vue de la science comme à celui de l'application. La création d'un système basé sur une unité d'or de 5 ou 10 grammes offrirait l'immense avantage de pouvoir être d'autant plus facilement accepté par tous les peuples qu'il écarterait toute susceptibilité nationale. Sans doute l'adoption de la nouvelle unité entraînerait la refonte générale des monnaies, mais cette refonte amènerait un système définitif sanctionné par la science. Et d'ailleurs le système des équations entre les monnaies des divers pays, d'accord avec celles de la Convention de 1865, entraînerait également la nécessité d'une refonte pour les pays étrangers à cette convention. Or, cette monnaie refondue aurait-elle l'immutabilité nécessaire? M. Stas ne le croit pas. Il ajoute qu'à cet égard il parle d'une manière désintéressée, attendu sa qualité de représentant d'un des Gouvernements cosignataires de l'acte de 1865. Mais il envisage la question au point de vue des intérêts de l'Angleterre et des États-Unis. Pour l'Angleterre, on demande l'équation de la livre sterling à 25 francs. Cette pièce de 25 francs par elle-même offrira certainement des avantages, mais quels inconvénients ne présentera-t-elle pas dans ses coupures? La moitié en serait 12 fr. 50 cent., nombre déjà fractionnaire et par conséquent incommode, et cette incommodité ne fera que croître avec les subdivisions suivantes. Quand aux États-Unis, la différence du dollar à la pièce de 5 francs rend l'équation particulièrement difficile.

M. Stas ajoute qu'à ses yeux il n'existe pas réellement de pièces de 20 francs, de 10 francs, de 5 francs, attendu qu'aucune pièce de 20 francs, par exemple, n'est exactement la cent cinquante-cinquième partie d'un kilogramme. Mathématiquement parlant, le kilogramme ne peut être divisé en cent cinquante-cinq portions égales; à plus forte raison ne peut-il l'être dans l'ordre des faits matériels. Cela n'aurait point lieu avec une unité métrique d'or, et ce n'est qu'en fabriquant de toutes pièces un nouveau système monétaire que l'on peut espérer raisonnablement arriver à l'établissement d'une commune mesure entre les valeurs des divers pays.

M. LE PRESIDENT demande à M. Stas s'il a parlé au nom du Gouvernement belge, ou bien si c'est une opinion qui lui est personnelle.

M. FORTAMAS déclare que l'opinion exprimée par M. Stas est partagée par M. le ministre des finances de Belgique, mais que le Gouvernement belge ne se refuserait pas à se rallier à d'autres propositions qui seraient adoptée par la Conférence.

M. MEINECKE croit qu'il est de toute nécessité d'adopter pour base du système nouveau un système déjà connu et tombé dans la pratique. Il ne prétend pas invoquer les sympathies de la Conférence en faveur du système monétaire prussien, car il pense qu'on ne peut pas remplacer l'étalon d'or dans les pays qui l'ont adopté par l'étalon d'argent, seul en vigueur en Prusse. Ce serait donc à la Prusse à renoncer à son étalon, si elle voulait se rallier à une union monétaire générale. Or, en Prusse, on est satisfait de l'étalon d'argent; la circulation monétaire dont il est la base est excellente, et on n'a aucune raison urgente d'y apporter un changement aussi considérable que celui qui résulterait de la suppression de cet étalon. D'autre part, la difficulté d'adopter l'étalon d'or est beaucoup plus grande pour la Prusse que pour tout autre pays. Cependant, sans avoir la pensée de modifier dès maintenant son système monétaire, le Gouvernement prussien ne manquerait pas de prendre la question en considération, si les travaux de la Conférence aboutissaient à une base d'entente monétaire générale. Il étudierait avec soin quels seraient pour lui les meilleurs moyens de s'y rattacher, et lorsqu'il aurait pris quelques résolutions à cet égard, il les communiquerait à ses confédérés du Nord, dont le concours lui est indispensable, en même temps qu'aux États du sud de l'Allemagne, ses cosignataires dans le traité de 1857. M. Meinecke ajoute que c'est avec ces réserves qu'il prendra part à la discussion et qu'il donnera ses votes.

M. FEER-HERZOG, répondant aux observations présentées par M. Stas, dit que le système métrique ne saurait peut-être pas prétendre à un respect scrupuleux de ses moindres parties. Le mètre, qui en est la base, n'est pas précisément dans la pratique cette certaine quotité scientifique de longueur qui forme sa définition. Le sphéroïde terrestre, d'après une des dimensions duquel le mètre est calculé, offre des irrégularités, et l'on ne saurait, par conséquent, trouver dans le mètre lui-même la perfection mathématique que recherche M. Stas. Néanmoins, le système métrique offre d'immenses mérites, surtout par la coordination des différentes grandeurs qu'il comprend, et qui facilitent les calculs.

Il est certain que ni la pièce de 20 francs ni celle de 5 francs ne représentent un certain nombre rond de grammes, et qu'à ce point de vue il ne serait pas possible d'en donner, en grammes, une définition mathématique. Mais rien n'empêche qu'on ne puisse définir le napoléon en indiquant le nombre rond (155) qu'en renferme un kilogramme, ou bien qu'on ne le définisse par le nombre fractionnaire de grammes qui représente son poids, en négligeant les décimales au delà des millièmes, décimales qui n'ont aucune importance dans la pratique et n'offrent qu'un intérêt purement scientifique. Il n'est pas indispensable, pour qu'une monnaie soit bonne, qu'elle soit métriquement arrondie.

On a dit qu'il y aurait nécessité de refondre le souverain anglais. C'est ce qui peut être discuté. Il n'y a entre le souverain et une pièce de 25 francs qu'une différence minime de 20 centimes. Or, cette différence est très-peu supérieure aux limites de la tolérance. La refonte des souverains ne serait donc pas d'une obligation absolue, et il serait possible de conserver les pièces actuellement en circulation, sauf à n'en fabriquer de nouvelles qu'avec la réduction minime indiquée.

M. Feer-Herzog ajoute que, quant à l'objection soulevée par M. Stas au sujet des États-Unis, il peut répondre que d'après une lettre de M. le sénateur Sherman, qui lui a été communiquée par M. Ruggles, membre de la Conférence, l'opinion se prononce en Amérique pour l'abaissement du dollar; ce pays est donc prêt, et l'objection de M. Stas tombe d'elle-même.

En ce qui concerne la division du souverain, dans le cas où la valeur de cette pièce serait ramenée à 25 francs, il ne serait pas nécessaire d'avoir des pièces de 12 fr. 50 cent. La livre sterling deviendrait théoriquement pour la France un multiple d'une unité monétaire nouvelle qui serait 2 fr. 50 cent., unité dont elle serait le décuple, et par conséquent il n'y aurait pas à craindre les nombreuses décimales qu'entraînerait la subdivision successive du souverain de 25 francs, comme cela aurait lieu dans l'hypothèse de la création de pièces de 12 fr. 50 et de 6 fr. 25 cent.

M. le baron DE HOCK fait observer à M. Feer-Herzog que le mètre est une unité non-seulement scientifique, mais encore réelle, témoin le mètre conservé au ministère de la justice; l'unité monétaire pourrait être conservée de même. Il est, au surplus, du même avis que M. Feer-Herzog relativement à la division de la livre sterling, et il ajoute qu'en Autriche on a l'intention de frapper des pièces de 25 francs; ces pièces porteront le nom de dix florins, et quant à leurs subdivisions, la Commission monétaire de Vienne, présidée par M. le baron de Hock, s'est prononcée contre la pièce de 12 fr. 50 cent., et a préféré celle de 10 francs ou 4 florins. Rien n'empêcherait l'Angleterre de faire de même. L'objection de M. Stas n'a donc pas toute la voleur qu'il lui suppose.

M. BROCH est d'avis que l'unification monétaire devant être faite non pas seulement en vue de la commodité des voyageurs, mais surtout pour le commerce, il conviendrait de s'entendre sur les monnaies subdivisionnaires, comme sur les monnaies d'or, dans l'intérêt de

la classe ouvrière. Il est essentiel que la monnaie offre des subdivisions partout aussi égales que possible, afin que l'ouvrier, qui a surtout besoin d'une monnaie fractionnaire, ne soit pas la dupe des variations qui pourraient exister dans les divers systèmes monétaires touchant les petites monnaies, et puisse apprécier au juste le véritable prix de ses modiques achats. C'est donc pour des identités sur toute l'échelle monétaire que M. Broch réserve son approbation, et non pour de simples coïncidences partielles entre les monnaies d'or.

Il se prononce, d'ailleurs, pour le système préconisé par la Convention de 1865, et il croit que le lien qui rattache les monnaies d'or au système métrique (155 napoléons au kilogramme) est suffisant, sans qu'il soit besoin de créer un nouveau système comme le voudrait M. Stas. Mais il faut remarquer que l'étalon d'argent est seul en vigueur en Suède et en Norwége, et que, de plus, le commerce des Royaumes-Unis se faisant principalement avec l'Allemagne, surtout avec Hambourg, leur adhésion à une union monétaire sera forcément subordonnée à l'adhésion préalable de l'Allemagne du Nord.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT, sans contredire les tendances de M. Broch, doit faire remarquer qu'elles supposent la refonte préalable de toutes les monnaies d'or et d'argent actuellement en circulation dans les États qui prendraient part à l'union monétaire, tandis que, dans un système d'équations, la refonte ne porterait pas sur les monnaies divisionnaires, mais seulement sur les grosses pièces, distinction dont M. Stas n'a pas tenu compte.

M. GRAHAM, par l'organe de M. Rivers Wilson, répondant à M. Feer-Herzog au sujet de l'assertion que les souverains actuellement en circulation pourraient y être maintenus, à cause du peu de différence qui les séparerait des nouvelles pièces de 25 francs, dit que, s'il est vrai que les 20 centimes de différence sont à peu près compris dans les limites de la tolérance, il n'est pas moins vrai que le Gouvernement anglais tient à honneur de ne pas user de ces limites. Il y aurait donc des inconvénients sérieux à laisser en circulation des souverains de 25 fr. 20 cent. en cas d'émission de nouveaux souverains réduits à 25 francs. Une refonte serait alors nécessaire ; de plus, une fois la livre sterling ramenée à 25 francs, il s'ensuivrait que la population, accoutumée à la division par 20, demanderait la pièce de 20 francs ; de là, nécessité d'une seconde refonte et, en ce cas, abandon du souverain. Mieux vaudrait l'adoption immédiate du système français.

M. Feer-Herzog fait observer que, si l'on réduit le souverain à 25 francs et qu'on le divise, on obtient le double du schelling actuel, et non pas le franc ; il ajoute que ce double schelling existe du reste, puisque c'est le florin anglais, et que, par conséquent, la réduction du souverain n'en amènerait pas l'abandon.

M. RUGGLES déclare qu'il serait aussi impossible de détruire l'expression de *dollar* aux États-Unis que celle de *souverain* en Angleterre, mais qu'on peut les conserver, tout en réduisant leur valeur intrinsèque. Pour le souverain, ce ne serait qu'un abaissement de 20 centimes ; pour le dollar, au contraire, la réduction serait de 3 p. 0/0 de sa valeur. Les États-Unis sont prêts à faire ce sacrifice en vue de l'unification monétaire ; c'est l'opinion du peuple américain, et dès l'hiver prochain, on opérera la refonte générale des monnaies, quelque considérable qu'elle puisse être. Cette refonte, en effet, doit être faite maintenant ou jamais, car, si l'on considère la marche de la fabrication de l'or chez les grands États commerciaux, on trouve qu'elle va toujours grandissant, et, si cette progression continuait, il arriverait un moment où la refonte de leurs monnaies deviendrait matériellement impossible à cause des énormes frais de fabrication qui seraient alors nécessaires.

En effet, aux États-Unis, de 1793 à 1849, on a frappé 85 millions de dollars d'or ; de 1849 à 1851, 94 millions ; de 1851 à 1866, 665 millions.

Dans cette dernière période de quinze années, la France a frappé environ 955 millions de dollars d'or, et l'Angleterre 450 millions. Ainsi, deux milliards de dollars d'or, soit plus de dix milliards de francs, en or, ont été jetés sur le marché monétarie depuis la découverte des mines d'Australie et de Californie.

Cette masse considérable de numéraire s'accroit tous les jours, et aux États-Unis, par exemple, il est possible que dans les quinze années qui vont suivre, la fabrication de l'or s'élève au chiffre d'environ 5 milliards de francs ; à raison de cette perspective, le Gouvernement américain préfère réduire dès maintenant son unité monétaire. Il n'aura pour cela qu'à présenter à l'assentiment du Congrès la simple phrase suivante : "*Le poids du dollar d'or sera à l'avenir de* 1^{g} 612^{m}, *au lieu de* 1^{g} 670^{m}." Ces quelques mots suffiront pour changer tout le système monétaire des États-Unis ; mais, en faisant le sacrifice de la refonte de leurs 675 millions de dollars en circulation, ils espèrent que la France, de son côté, consentira à fabriquer des pièces d'or de 25 francs, auquel cas l'unification monetaire entrerait dans me voie pratique.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT témoigne á M. Ruggles la satisfaction avec laquelle la Conférence a entendu les sentiments si favorables à l'unification monétaire qu'il vient d'exprimer au nom des États-Unis. Il ajoute que, quant au désir exprimé de la création d'une pièce de 25 francs en France, ce vœu a déjà trouvé sa place dans le Questionnaire et sera altérieurement discuté.

M. HERBET fait part à la Conférence d'une communication qui lui a été faite personnellement par M. Graham, relativement à la monnaie du Canada, qu'il serait question de refondre sur les bases de la Convention de 1865. C'est une communication importante, et il serait bon que M. Graham voulût bien la renouveler à la Conférence, qui pourrait en prendre acte.

M. GRAHAM répond que rien n'est décidé à cet égard ; mais que, comme il y a identité de monnaie entre le Canada et les États-Unis, si ces derniers se rapprochent du système monétaire français, le Canada suivra forcément cet exemple.

M. MEES dit qu'il ne peut considérer la première question qu'au point de vue théorique, et que son vote ne saurait engager son Gouvernement, attendu que la Hollande ne pourra, au moins pour le moment, se conformer à un système monétaire quelconque, tant qu'elle sera entourée de trois systèmes aussi différents que ceux qui reposent sûr le franc, le thaler et le souverain.

M. le Comte D'AVILA, reprenant la question de la refonte de la monnaie anglaise, traitée successivement par MM. Stas, Feer-Herzog et Graham, exprime l'avis que, si la livre sterling était réduite à 25 francs, la refonte de souverains anglais, loin d'être une dépense pour le Trésor, lui serait probablement profitable, le nouveau souverain devant être inférieur en titre à l'ancien. En effet, par l'abaissement du titre de 11/12 à 9/10, il y aurait un avantage de plus de 60 milligrammes d'or pur par chaque souverain. De plus, il suffirait que l'on adoptât la livre sterling pour 25 francs, pour que naturellement les coupures de l'une et l'autre monnaie correspondissent entre elles ; par exemple, il y aurait des équations naturelles entre 5 francs et 4 schellings, 50 francs et 2 livres sterling, etc.

Personne ne demandant plus la parole, M. LE PRÉSIDENT propose de mettre aux voix la première question. Il signale, en même temps, la nécessité de convenir préalablement du mode de votation, par tête ou par État.

M. HERBET fait observer que, conformément aux précédents, la vote ne peut avoir lieu que par État. Le Gouvernement français, en effet, en conviant les Gouvernements étrangers à prendre part à une Conférence internationale monétaire, leur a laissé toute liberté quant au nombre des délégués qui pourraient les représenter. Si le vote avait lieu par tête, certains États disposeraient de plus de voix par cela seul que leurs délégués seraient plus nombreux. C'est une conséquence que l'on ne saurait admettre ; sans avoir précisément le le caractère d'une réunion diplomatique, la Conférence actuelle est cependant composée de membres qui ont été munis des instructions préalables de leurs Gouvernements et qui doivent, par conséquent, faire abstraction de leurs opinions individuelles pour ne produire que celles des États qu'ils représentent, et il appartient au premier des délégués de chaque État d'émettre le vote.

Le mode de votation indiqué par M. Herbet étant accepté par la Conférence, M. le Président met aux voix le premier paragraphe de la question première :

"Est-il plus facile de réaliser l'unification monétaire par la création d'un système *tout nouveau*, indépendant des systèmes existants, et, en ce cas, quelles seraient les bases de ce système ?"

La Conférence se prononce à l'unanimité pour la négative.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT met alors aux voix la première partie du duexième paragraphe de la même question :

"Est-il au contraire plus facile de réaliser l'unification monétaire par la coordination mutuelle des systèmes existants, en tenant compte des avantages scientifiques de certains types et du nombre des populations qui les ont déjà adoptés ?"

La Conférence répond *oui* à l'unanimité.

La deuxième partie du même paragraphe, ainsi conçue, est ensuite mise aux voix :

"En ce cas, quel système monetaire pourrait être pris principalement en considération, sous réserve des perfectionnements dont il serait susceptible ?"

Sur une observation de M. FORTAMPS, il est entendu que le vote à émettre ne précise pas la question de l'étalon.

La Conférence se prononce ensuite à l'unanimité en faveur du système de la Convention monétaire de 1865, annexée au présent procès-verbal.

MM. DE HERMANN et le baron DE SODEN font observer que tous leur votes ne sont donnés que sous réserve des engagements antérieurs de leurs États respectifs.

M. DE PARIEU constate qu'en effet les États d'Allemagne se trouvant liés entre eux par le traité de 1857, leurs engagements réciproques ne leur permettent pas d'agir isolément, excepté en ce qui concerne l'Autriche, qui s'en est dégagée tout récemment.

L'examen de la seconde question est renvoyé à la réunion suivante, qui est fixée au lendemain, à deux heures.

La séance est levée à midi et demi.

Le Vice-Président de la Conférence,
DE PARIEU.
Le Secrétaire de la Conférence,
CLAVERY.
Le Secrétaire adjoint,
ROUX.

ANNEXE AU 2e PROCÈS-VERBAL.

CONVENTION MONÉTAIRE conclue le 23 Décembre 1865 entre la France, la Belgique, l'Italie et la Suisse.

[See Appendix No. I, page 158, for this Convention.]

3e Séance.—Jeudi 20 Juin 1867.

Présidence de M. DE PARIEU.

La séance est ouverte à deux heures.

Etaient présents : MM. les Délégués qui assistaient à la deuxième séance, ainsi que M. Vrolik, à l'exception de M. le comte de Moltke-Hvitfeldt.

Le procès-verbal de la précédente réunion ayant été adopté, M. le Président ouvre la discussion sur les questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7, qui se lient très-étroitement entre elles, et qui sont ainsi conçues :

2° Y a-t-il possibilité de constituer dès à présent des identités ou coïncidences partielles de types monétaires, dans une sphère étendue, sur la base et sous la condition de l'adoption de l'étalon d'argent exclusif ?

3° Y a-t-il, au contraire, possibilité d'atteindre ce résultat sur la base et sous la condition de l'adoption de l'étalon d'or exclusif ?

4. *Quid* du même résultat à poursuivre sur la base et sous la condition de l'adoption du double étalon avec la fixation d'un rapport identique, dans tous les pays, entre la valeur de l'or et la valeur de l'argent ?

5° En cas de négative sur les trois questions précédentes, y a-t-il possibilité et utilité d'établir des identités ou coïncidences partielles des types monétaires dans une sphère étendue, sur la base des monnaies d'argent, laissant à chaque État la liberté de garder simultanément l'étalon d'or ?

6° Y aurait-il possibilité et utilité d'établir plutôt des identités ou coïncidences partielles des types monétaires sur la base des monnaies d'or, laissant à chaque État la liberté de garder simultanément l'étalon d'argent ?

7° Dans l'hypothèse de solution affirmative sur l'une des deux questions précédentes, et suivant les distinctions que comporte cette alternative, l'avantage d'internationalité qu'acquerraient les monnaies du métal pris pour étalon commun serait-il une garantie suffisante de leur maintien dans la circulation de chaque état, ou serait-il nécessaire de stipuler en outre :

Soit certaine limite dans le rapport entre la valeur de l'or et celle de l'argent ;

Soit certains engagements pour le cas où les pièces du métal international risqueraient d'être complétement expulsées de la circulation de quelqu'un des Etats contractants ?

M. MEES se déclare, pour chaque État en particulier, partisan de l'étalon unique, et, bien que, représentant un État dont le système repose sur l'étalon d'argent, il ne prétend pas que ce soit cet étalon qu'il convienne d'adopter de préférence à l'or ; mais il verrait de sérieux inconvénients à ce que tous les pays de l'Europe adoptassent le même étalon, car ce serait exclure complétement de la circulation européenne l'un des deux métaux, tandis que M. Mees les considère tous deux comme utiles à conserver. Il ne faut pas oublier que, pour le commerce avec l'extrême Orient, l'argent est le métal toujours en usage. M. Mees serait donc porté à voter négativement sur les questions 2, 3 et 4, car il n'admet ni l'étalon d'argent exclusif, ni l'étalon d'or exclusif, et il ne voterait l'adoption du double étalon que dans le cas de la formation d'une union monètaire universelle, hypothèse dont l'époque de réalisation ne saurait être encore préjugée.

M. DE JACOBI n'aperçoit aucune nécessité de convenir de l'adoption de l'un ou de l'autre étalon. Il suffirait de stipuler que telles ou telles monnaies seront reconnues et acceptées comme monnaies légales, chaque État restant, d'ailleurs, libre d'en frapper d'autres suivant les convenances ou les nécessités de ses transactions intérieures.

M. DE LAVENAY fait observer que la difficulté est peut-être plus grande que ne le paraît supposer M. de Jacobi. La proposition qui vient d'être émise ne tendrait à rien moins qu'à l'établissement du double étalon dans tous les pays. Comment admettre en effet que le Gouvernment d'un État qui aurait l'étalon d'argent, par exemple, qui ne frapperait de monnaies légales que dans ce métal, consentirait à attribuer ce caractère privilégié à des monnaies d'or étrangères ? Comment obligerait-il ses nationaux, ses caisses publiques, à accepter des espèces métalliques qu'il aurait prohibées dans sa propre fabrication et dont il paraîtrait reconnaître implicitement la convenance.

A un autre point de vue, ce même Gouvernement n'aurait-il pas un danger à redouter, celui d'amener sur le marché du pays une monnaie étrangère qui pourrait expulser la monnaie nationale et faire ainsi prévaloir un métal qu'il a jugé à propos d'écarter de la circulation intérieure de cet État ?

Aussi, dans l'opinion de M. de Lavenay, tout pays qui, par ses principes économiques, aurait adopté l'étalon unique, ne pourrait pas accueillir la combinaison proposée.

M. DE JACOBI. Sans être tenus de stipuler l'emploi d'un seul et même étalon, les Gouvernements pourraient s'entendre pour frapper des monnaies d'égale valeur. Les rapprochements ne présenteraient pas de grandes difficultés. Ainsi la demi-impériale d'or diffère peu du napoléon de 20 francs, et si le Gouvernement russe frappait des pièces de 1 rouble 1/4, il obtiendrait une pièce égale à la pièce de 5 francs de France, tout en lui conservant la dénomination de rouble.

M. DE LAVENAY admet la facilitè avec laquelle ces combinaisons pourraient être obtenues entre la France et la Russie, qui ont le double étalon ; mais il n'en serait pas de même entre un pays à étalon d'argent et un pays à étalon d'or, tel que la Prusse et l'Angleterre, par exemple.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT ne se rend pas parfaitement compte de la portée pratique des observations de M. de Jacobi. Dans l'opinion qui a présidé à la rédaction du Questionnaire et à laquelle ont paru s'associer les membres de la Conférence, la solution sur laquelle il s'agit de s'entendre ne saurait se trouver que dans l'une des cinq combinaisons suivantes : adoption par tous les États, soit de l'étalon d'or, soit de l'étalon d'argent, soit du double étalon, soit, enfin de l'étalon d'or avec liberté de conserver temporairement l'étalon d'argent, et réciproquement.

M. FEER-HERZOG signale une certaine connexité qui existe entre les observations de M. Mees et celles de M. de Jacobi. Ils pensent tous deux que l'adoption du même étalon n'est pas indispensable pour la création d'une monnaie universelle. M. Feer Herzog ne partage pas cet avis ; car les espèces soit en or, soit en argent, qui seraient destinées à une circulation universelle, deviendraient une simple monnaie commerciale, du moment où elles entreraient dans un pays dont l'étalon monétaire serait d'un métal différent. Ce serait retomber dans les inconvénients que la Conférence doit précisément s'appliquer à faire disparaître.

Quant à la crainte exprimée par M. Mees au sujet de la disparition totale de l'argent, dans le cas de l'adoption de l'étalon d'or exclusif, elle ne paraît pas fondée sur une appréciation complétement exacte de la situation. Le monde se divise, sous le rapport monétaire, en deux groupes considérables et bien distincts : d'un côté les tats occidentaux, où l'or tend de plus en plus à prévaloir ; de l'autre, les pays de l'extrême Orient, où l'argent continue de prédominer. Le commerce, qui se développe de plus en plus entre l'Europe et ces lointaines contrées, ne peut manquer d'entretenir de ce côté une circulation considérable d'argent. L'adoption d'un seul étalon en Europe et aux États-Unis n'aurait donc pas les conséquences que suppose M. Mees, et M. Feer-Herzog

regarde l'étalon d'or unique comme la base d'une véritable union monétaire.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT ne pourrait que s'associer dans une certaine mesure à cette manière de voir, si la Conférence s'entendait sur l'unification complète des types monétaires ; mais, à défaut d'une solution aussi complétement satisfaisante, on peut arriver à spécifier des coïncidences plus ou moins nombreuses entre certains types, et pour obtenir ce résultat qui ne serait pas sans valeur, l'unité d'étalon ne serait pas nécessaire : il suffirait que les États contractants eussent tous un étalon commun.

M. le baron DE HOCK voudrait préciser davantage l'objet de la discussion. Après avoir défini l'étalon comme étant le prototype, la règle du poids, du titre et du métal des monnaies d'un pays, il rappelle que la Conférence, en se prononçant, dans la dernière réunion, pour le système de la Convention de 1865, a déjà fixé le poids et le titre de l'étalon qu'elle entend proposer.

Il lui reste maintenant à déterminer le métal. Sera-ce l'or ou l'argent ? M. de Hock votera pour l'étalon d'or, et, quant au double étalon, il ne lui paraît pas, de même qu'à M. Feer-Herzog, susceptible de servir à la formation d'une union monétaire.

M. le comte d'AVILA appuie les judicieuses considérations développées par M. de Lavenay ; il ne pense pas que les pays à étalon d'argent puissent s'entendre avec les pays à étalon d'or pour l'établissement d'équations de leurs types monétaires.

M. DE HERMANN fait ressortir l'importance d'envisager la question actuellement en discussion au point de vue de la population des États qui représentent, d'une part, l'étalon d'or ou le double étalon ; de l'autre, l'étalon d'argent.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT rappelle, à ce sujet, que, si l'on ne tient compte que des États européens, si l'on fait abstraction de l'Asie dont on ne saurait confondre la circulation monétaire avec celle de l'Europe et dont la population est d'ailleurs compensée dans une certaine mesure par la population du continent américain, on obtient les résultats suivants : 180 millions d'habitants dans les États qui ont l'étalon d'or ou le double étalon, contre 60 millions dans ceux qui ont l'étalon d'argent. La décision ne peut pas être douteuse.

M. le Président ayant fait observer que les États-Unis étaient dans la même situation que la France, c'est-à-dire avaient encore le double étalon.

M. B. RUGGLES répond que ce double étalon n'existe pas en fait et que, dès lors, les États-Unis ne lui semblent pas pouvoir être compris parmi les pays à double étalon.

L'acte primitif du Congrès, qui a été passé à une époque où l'on était moins éclairé qu'aujourd'hui par l'étude ou l'expérience, avait voulu établir un double étalon en donnant à la monnaie d'or et d'argent un cours légal dans les payements, quelque fût le montant des obligations. En 1853, en présence de la rapide altération qui s'était alors produite dans la valeur respective des deux métaux et qui était alors en voie de s'accroître, le double étalon fut pratiquement aboli par la réduction d'environ 7 p. 0/0 opérée sur le poids des pièces fractionnaires du dollar d'argent, et par la déclaration que toutes les monnaies divisionnaires qui seraient frappées subséquemment n'auraient cours légal que pour le payement des dettes n'excédant pas cinq dollars.

Il est vrai que le dollar d'argent est encore conservé comme monnaie légale pour toutes dettes, mais sur un monayage total en argent dont la valeur représente 136,351,512 dollars, 4,366,340 seulement sont en dollars, tandis que 131,985,472 sont frappés en subdivisions du dollar.

Presque toutes les pièces divisionnaires qui avaient été fabriquées avant la mise en vigueur de l'acte de 1853 ont disparu en vertu de la loi fondamentale et inexorable de l'offre et de la demande, qui met à néant toutes les tentatives faites pour régler législativement le cours des valeurs.

Les législateurs et le peuple des États-Unis ont suffisamment appris, si ce n'est par l'étude, au moins par l'expérience, que le système du double étalon est non-seulement une imprudence, mais encore une impossibilité, attendu qu'il implique nécessairement un rapport fixe entre les valeurs de deux marchandises différentes, l'or et l'argent. La valeur de chacune d'elles dépend de la quantité qui en est produite, et cette quantité est en dehors du pouvoir du législateur : une diminution de valeur est et sera toujours le résultat inévitable d'un accroissement de l'offre.

Durant les cinquante-six années qui ont immédiatement précédé l'année 1850, les États-Unis ont frappé, en or, 85,588,038 dollars, et, en argent, 75,322,969 dollars, ce qui représente une offre d'environ 1 dollar 12 d'or contre un dollar d'argent. De 1850 à 1866 inclusivement, le monnayage s'est élevé, en or, à 759,648,453 dollars ; en argent, à 59,027,843 dollars ; ce qui représente environ 12 dollars 50 d'or contre 1 dollar d'argent.

Avertis par une modification si considérable dans l'offre relative des deux métaux, les États-Unis partagent maintenant, sans réserve, la conviction, de plus en plus répandue dans le monde civilisé, d'après laquelle il est impossible d'admettre un double étalon qui supposerait l'existence d'un rapport fixe entre les valeurs des deux métaux.

M. FORTAMPS rappelle que, dans les Conférences de 1865, il a déjà eu l'occasion de déclarer que le Gouvernement Belge, après avoir été partisan de l'étalon d'argent, considérait, en présence des effets de la révolution qui s'est opérée dans la circulation monétaire de l'Europe, l'étalon d'or unique comme devant être adopté. M. Fortamps renouvelle aujourd'hui cette déclaration.

M. MEINECKE n'adoptera ni la 2e question, ni les 4e, 5e, 6e et 7e questions ; il votera pour la 3e, c'est-à-dire pour l'adoption de l'étalon d'or exclusif. Seulement il doit ajouter que, pour les pays qui, comme la Prusse, ont l'étalon d'argent exclusif, il faudra préparer le passage d'un étalon à l'autre par des mesures transitoires. Qu'elles seront-elles ? M. Meneicke, n'étant muni d'aucune instruction, ne veut pas les préjuger.

M. le PRÉSIDENT prend acte de la déclaration si importante qui vient d'être faite par M. le Délégué de la Prusse. Il ajoute que la convenance éventuelle de l'adoption de mesures transitoires est prévue dans le Questionnaire.

M. MEINECKE explique qu'il craindrait que, si l'on adoptait sans réserve les termes des questions 5 ou 6, certains États ne gardassent toujours le double étalon. Il conviendrait donc de limiter expressément à la période de transition le temps pendant lequel l'étalon d'argent pourrait être maintenu simultanément avec l'étalon d'or.

M. WALLENBERG expose la situation et les vues de la Suède. Autrefois, ce pays avait deux étalons, le ducat en or, le rixdaler en argent.

La valeur du ducat était précisément équivalente à 2 rixdalers. Quant au rixdaler, il était composé de 86/100 d'argent fin et correspondait au rixdaler de Hambourg. 9 rixdaler 1/4 pesaient une livre de Cologne. Chaque rixdaler était divisé en 48 shillings, et le shilling en 12 runstycken.

Par suite des perturbations générales du commencement de ce siècle, l'or et l'argent disparurent et furent remplacés par des billets de la Banque d'État, ayant cours forcé. Lorsqu'en 1830 la Banque d'État reprit les payements en argent, on voulut baser la monnaie sur le poids du pays. Une loi décida que l'argent serait monnayé à 75/100 de fin et que 25 rixdalers devraient peser 2 livres suédoises ; elle décida en même temps que le ducat contiendrait 80/82 d'or fin, et que 125 ducats pèseraient une livre suédoise.

Il est résulté de la loi nouvelle que la valeur intrinsèque du rixdaler est devenue un peu plus élevée qu'auparavant. Autrefois la livre de Cologne était égale à 9 rixdalers 1/4 ; elle n'a plus été égale qu'à 9 rixdalers 1/6. Cette différence, bien que légère, n'en a pas moins causé un préjudice à la Suède, attendu qu'elle n'a jamais été observée dans le commerce avec l'Allemagne et le Danemark. A ce propos, M. Wallenberg fait observer que l'Angleterre aurait un grand intérêt à réduire le souverain à 25 francs, comme on l'a indiqué dans la Conférence ; car la livre sterling est donnée en quantités considérables pour l'équivalent de 25 francs.

Revenant à la législation de la Suède, M. Wallenberg ajoute que, depuis 1847 jusqu'en 1854, on a cherché à introduire le système métrique dans les poids et mesures du royaume, et que l'on n'a pas tout à fait réussi, par suite de la résistance de l'ordre du clergé et de l'ordre des paysans ; mais on a admis le système décimal, tout en conservant les unités anciennes. Ainsi, pour les monnaies, une loi de 1855 a décidé que le rixdaler riksmynt serait frappé à 75/100 de fin, pèserait 2/100 de la livre suédoise et serait divisé en 100 öres. Au boit de huit ans, en 1863, cette réforme était accomplie.

En résumé, il a existé en Suède deux étalons sans rapport fixe de valeur : le rixdaler, pour l'usage intérieur et avec les pays voisins ; le ducat, comme monnaie internationale. M. Wallenberg exprime l'avis que l'unification monétaire ne peut s'établir que sur la base de l'étalon d'or exclusif, ce métal offrant les meilleures qualités de circulation ; l'étalon d'argent ne serait conservé que trasitoirement dans les pays qui l'ont actuellement, comme la Suède. Dans la pensée de M. le Délegué suédois, l'unité de la monnaie internationale

devrait être une pièce d'or de la valeur de 10 francs, à 9/10 de fin, donnant trois cent dix pièces au kilogramme, et représentée dans sa subdivision la plus basse par sa millième partie, c'est-à-dire le centime.

M. DE JACOBI trouverait convenable d'admettre, parmi les measures transitoires à fixer, que les débiteurs pussent effectuer leurs payements en l'un ou l'autre métal indistinctement, au cours du jour.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT répond que ce serait ne plus reconnaître de monnaie légale et réduire les deux monnaies au rôle de monnaie commerciale, ce qui ne serait pas admis par les populations, notamment en France, où l'on ne se prêterait pas à recevoir une monnaie dont la valeur varierait chaque jour.

M. VROLIK pense que la solution des difficultés qui font l'objet actuel de la discussion pourra se recontrer dans l'examen de la 6e question.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT propose de voter sur la 2e question, tendant à l'adoption de l'etalon d'argent exclusif. La Conférence se décide pour la *négative*, à l'unanimité.

La discussion s'ouvre ensuite sur la 3e question, relative à l'adoption de l'étalon d'or exclusif.

M. FEER-HERZOG signale le vote de M. Meinecke sur la 2e question comme devant être particuliérement remarqué. La Prusse est, en effet, le plus important des États qui ont l'etalon d'argent, et se prononcer, comme vient de le faire M. le Délégué de ce pays, pour l'adoption de l'étalon d'or exclusif, c'est une declaration dont on ne saurait méconnaître l'importance. M. Wallenberg a donné, au nom de la Suède, un vote analogue. Une grande difficulté a donc disparu, et l'on peut désormais manifester plus hautement des préférences à l'égard de l'étalon d'or exclusif.

Le systéme monétaire de la Suisse se trouve nécessairement subordonné à celui qui prévaut dans les grands États qui l'avoisinent, notamment en France. Mais les procès-verbaux de la Conférence de 1865 constatent que, dès cette époque, toutes les sympathies du Gouvernement fédéral étaient pour l'étalon unique d'or. Une déclaration semblable fut faite en même temps par la Belgique et l'Italie.

Depuis lors, le Gouvernement suisse n'a pas changé d'opinion, et il est tout prêt à la manifester de nouveau, bien qu'il soit lié par la Convention de 1865. Aussi propose-t-il de résoudre affirmativement la 3e question.

M. FEER-HERZOG ajoute que, dans une assemblée composée de membres aussi instruits que le sont les membres des la Conférence, il s'abstient de produire les arguments habituels en faveur de l'étalon d'or, et il se contente de signaler la nécessité absolue de prendre pour étalon le métal qui forme la masse du réservoir monétaire.

M. le baron DE HOCK déclare, à l'avance, qu'il répondra par l'affirmative à la question 3, de même que M. Feer-Herzog. S'il donne les motifs de son opinion, c'est que des hommes dé mérite ont écrit en faveur du double étalon. On a dit, notamment, que ce système diminuait les crises monétaires en tendant à établir une sorte d'equilibre entre les deux métaux. Mais ce qui influe sur la valeur des choses vénales, ce n'est pas la proportion relative des métaux, c'est la somme totale du numéraire en circulation. Si cette quantité s'accroît, les prix éprouvent une baisse. Il en est du double étalon comme de l'opium qui, dans quelques cas, est un utile médicament et que personne, cependant, n'emploierait tous les jours, car il deviendrait alors un poison. Dans les grandes crises, le double étalon peut servir; mais à quels inconvénients ne donne-t-il pas lieu, par suite des variations quotidiennes des deux métaux entre eux? Il exerce une influence mauvais sur la Bourse, et l'on peut remarquer que la baisse des valeurs est toujours plus considérable là où existe l'étalon double que dans les pays à étalon unique.

En donnant son adhésion au système de l'étalon unique d'or, M. de Hock reconnaît, toutefois, que, pour les pays où un autre système a dominé jusqu'à présent, il faudra, pendant un temps plus ou moins long, déterminé à l'avance, passer transitoirement par le système du double étalon.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT fait remarquer que les observations de M. Feer-Herzog et de M. de le baron de Hock ont pénétré dans le vif de la question. Il ne s'agit pas ici de la situation des États de la Convention de 1865, mais bien de celle de la Prusse, de la Suède et des Pays-Bas, qui ont l'étalon d'argent. C'est d'eux qu'il faut se préoccuper. Leur situation est délicate. La période transitoire en question devrait-elle être d'une ou de plusieurs années? Si l'on adoptait le terme d'un an, et si l'on décidait qu'après l'expiration de ce délai, les dettes contractées en argent se payeraient à tel taux, en or, une crise pourrait se produire; l'argent s'avilirait et l'or éprouverait un renchérissement considérable, dans des proportions difficiles à calculer. Le terme d'un an serait évidemment trop court. Peut-être vaudrait-il mieux laisser à chaque État, comme le propose M. Vrolik, le soin de se décider lui-même avec toute latitude de temps, lorsqu'il croirait le moment venu de modifier complétement son système monétaire sans crainte de perturbation, c'est-à-dire après que l'or aurait, au moins en partie, chassé l'argent de la circulation.

M. MEINECKE jugerait nécessaire d'introduire dans la question 3 une réserve pour assurer aux pays à étalon d'argent la faculté d'adopter provisoirement le double étalon en cas de vote affirmatif sur l'étalon d'or exclusif.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT pense qu'il est essentiel de préciser, autant que possible, dès à présent, les mesures de transition, et il croit, comme M. Meinecke, qu'on ne peut arriver de l'étalon d'argent exclusif à l'étalon d'or exclusif qu'au moyen du double étalon.

Cette opinion a été exprimée par le lieutenant-général Mansfield, au sujet d'un changement dans le système monétaire de l'Inde, où règne l'étalon d'argent, qu'il s'agirait de remplacer par le double étalon pour arriver plus tard à l'etalon d'or exclusif. Le moyen le plus efficace, pour substituer rapidement l'or à l'argent dans la circulation, serait d'ailleurs, ajoute M. de Parieu, d'adopter un certain rapport entre les deux métaux, rapport qui fait l'objet de la question 7.

M. MEES propose que, dans la 6e question, on substitue au mot *simultanément*, le mot *transitoirement*.

M. MEINECKE explique que ce sont les mots *dès à present*, dans la 2e question, qui ont provoqué ses réserves.

M. DE LAVENAY pense que l'opinion générale de la Conférence est, en principe, déjà formée en faveur de l'étalon unique d'or. Ce point admis, la seule difficulté qui s'élève est relative aux mesures transitoires, et l'on pourrait, dès à présent, résoudre affirmativement la question 5 en ajoutant seulement: "Sauf tous les ménagements que la pratique comporte."

M. BROCH est d'avis qu'il ne doit y avoir qu'un seul étalon d'or, et, quant aux mesures transitoires, il croit que des résultats à cet égard seraient promptement obtenus si l'on supprimait, dans les pays où règne un autre système, le libre monnayage de l'argent. Les particuliers, en effet, jouissent du droit de porter aux hôtels des monnaies des lingots d'argent qu'on leur rend monnayés, sauf, dans certains pays, l'acquittement d'un droit de seigneuriage.

Il faudrait retirer cette faculté aux particuliers et l'attribuer à l'État, en fixant la quantité de monnaie qu'il pourrait émettre, par tête d'habitant. Cette disposition devrait être appliquée, dés à présent, à l'égard des piéces de 5 francs de la Convention de 1865. Car, si l'on ne prenait pas cette précaution et si, par une révolution inattendue, l'argent devenait plus abondant que l'or sur le marché européen, les mêmes difficultés qui existent maintenant, par suite de l'expulsion de l'argent, se reproduiraient en sens inverse. Il ne faudrait donc laisser aux particuliers la liberté illimitée de monnayage qu'en ce qui concerne l'or.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT constate que, sur le fond de la question, c'est-à-dire l'unité d'étalon, l'accord paraît, exister. Il n'y a de divergences que sur les moyens de transition. Il propose, pour conciler les diverses opinions émises à cet égard, la fusion des questions 3 et 6.

M. MEES, rappelant ce qu'il a dit au début de la séance, ne votera pour l'adoption ni de la question 3, ni même de la fusion proposée.

Il considère, en effet, comme un inconvénient d'adopter universellement l'étalon d'or, parce que l'argent ne serait plus qu'une monnaie divisionnaire, et que, par suite, l'or hausserait considérablement de valeur. Il n'est pas, dès à présent, désirable que l'on fasse un choix entre les deux métaux.

Du reste, dan l'opinion de M. Mees, l'union monétaire ne serait pas près de s'établir et l'œuvre Conférence ne pourrait être, suivant l'expression d'un écrit de M. de Parieu, "qu'une semence dont l'époque de germination est très-difficile à déterminer."

M. LE PRÉSIDENT propose alors de résoudre affirmativement la question 6, en la complétant par une limite dans le rapport de valeur entre les deux mètaux, ainsi qu'il est prévu par la question 7.

M. DE JACOBI craint que l'on ne se soit pas suffisamment arrêté sur la question de *l'étalon*. Si l'on suppose, en effet, deux étalons, pour combien de temps se maintiendra le rapport de valeur fixé entre eux? En théorie, cette proportion est essentiellement variable, il y a un changement perpétuel dans la valeur réciproque des métaux.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT fait observer que, lorsque les deux métaux sont en présence, le résultat des oscillations de valeur entre eux est d'expulser le métal supérieur en valeur dans une certaine proportion qui est équivalente au changement de valeur. Lors même que, théoriquement parlant, le rapport est changé, la circulation monétaire n'en souffre pas comme on pourrait le supposer, attendu l'existence des réserves en dépôt dans les grands établissements de crédit, et celles qui se trouvent chez les particuliers. Dans chaque localité, il y a toujours une certaine quantité de numéraire qui n'en sort pas et circule seulement entre les habitants.

Il faut, de plus, opérer sur de grandes masses pour trouver un profit dans le change des métaux, et les changes eux-mêmes ne peuvent s'effectuer que lentement, par des mouvements successifs.

Par ces divers motifs, la circulation générale n'est affectée ni promptement ni très-sensiblement par les variations de la valeur relative des métaux, et l'on a toujours conservé, par exemple, en France, une assez grande quantité de pièces d'argent malgré leur exportation.

M. DE JACOBI fait observer que, dans le cas où l'on adopterait un étalon d'or unique, l'encaisse d'argent de la Banque en sortirait et serait remplacé par l'or, qui hausserait de valeur. Il ajoute qu'en Prusse il n'y a presque pas d'or et il demande a M. Meinecke si le prix du frédéric d'or est très-veriable à la Bourse de Berlin.

M. MEINECKE répond qu'il y a en circulation très-peu de frédérics d'or; depuis 1831, il n'en a plus été fabriqué qu'en refondant les pièces retirées de la circulation par suite de leur usure, et, depuis 1857, cette fabrication même a cessé complétement. Le frédéric a un cours légal fixé de manière à ce qu'il n'y ait aucun avantage à le refondre.

M. VROLIK est d'avis que la transition d'un système à l'autre serait lente, qu'il faudrait créer des équations entre les monnaies, et laisser à chaque État le droit de tarifer provisoirement ces monnaies, comme cela a lieu pour les frédérics.

M. FEER-HERZOG pense qu'alors ce serait non plus former une union monétaire, mais maintenir ce qui existe aujourd'hui en Allemagne pour le napoléon.

M. VROLIK répond que, dans sa pensée, le napoléon serait reçu dans les caisses publiques, sans avoir cependant cours légal.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT fait remarquer que ce serait aboutir au système du double étalon. Il pose ensuite la question du vote de la 3e question.

M. DE LAVENAY fait ressortir les observations précédemment exposées par M. Meinecke, qui conduiraient à une fusion des numéros 3 et 6.

M. le baron DE HOCK estime qu'on ne doit pas laisser à chaque État la faculté de conserver indéfiniment l'étalon double: il faut trancher résolûment la 3e question, comme on a fait pour la 2e, tout en admettant pour les pays à étalon d'argent la nécessité d'une période de transition.

M. ARTOM propose d'ajouter à la 3e question les mots: "sous réserve des mesures transitoires."

M. DE HERMANN insiste pour que la faculté soit laissée à chaque État d'adopter telles mesures transitoires qu'il jugerait convenables.

M. DE HOCK pense qu'on ne sourait abandonner à chaque État le choix de ces mesures.

M. de Hermann persistant dans son opinion, M. le comte D'AVILA propose d'ajouter à la question 3 les mots: "En laissant à chaque État la liberté de garder transitoirement l'étalon d'argent."

La monnaie d'or devant chasser infailliblement la monnaie d'argent, partout où les deux étalons seront en présence, l'adoption de cette rédaction n'offrirait aucun danger pratique, et le maintien temporaire de l'étalon d'argent à côté de l'étalon d'or serait de peu de durée, par la force même des choses.

M. KERN ne veut pas prolonger la discussion, et il a laissé à de plus autorisés que lui en ces matières scientifiques le soin de la soutenir et de l'éclairer. Il tient seulement à faire connaître l'opinion du Gouvernement fédéral qu'il représente au sein de la Conférence et il fait, à cet égard, la communication suivante des instructions dont MM. les Délégués suisses ont été munis:

"Si la question de l'étalon d'or, qui avait été écartée dans la Conférence de 1865, est mise en discussion, les Délégués se prononceront comme ils avaient été autorisés à le faire en 1865, en déclarant que la Suisse donne la préférence au système de l'étalon d'or, mais que ses résolutions à cet égard devront être subordonnées et liées à celles de ses consignataires du traité monétaire de 1865."

M. Kern ajoute qu'il ne sait pas encore quelle sera la résolution de la France, et que, par suite, sa situation est rendue très-difficile; que, du reste, il ne croit pas que l'on puisse immédiatement appliquer le système de l'étalon d'or; qu'une période transitoire est nécessaire, et qu'à cet egard il vaudrait mieux compléter la question 3 par les mots: "sous réserve des mesures transitoires," déjà proposés par M. le chevalier Artom, plutôt que d'adopter la proposition moins générale de M. le comte d'Avila.

M. le comte D'AVILA déclare que, si la Conférence se rallie à la proposition de M. Kern, il est tout disposé à s'y rallier lui-même. Il est, en effet, très-désintéressé dans la question des mesures transitoires qui préoccupe la Conférence. Sa qualité de représentant d'un pays où règne l'étalon d'or exclusif lui permet de voter, sans réserve, la question 3.

L'amendement qu'il a proposé n'avait d'autre but que d'amener à un vote affirmatif sur la 3e question les États qui ont l'étalon d'argent. En leur concédant cet étalon pour un certain temps déterminé, on peut arriver à une entente générale sur le principe de l'étalon, et un pas immense sera fait vers l'unification monétaire par l'acceptation des monnaies d'or au cours légal. Car, les pays à étalon d'argent prenant le double étalon, l'or deviendra bientôt chez eux l'agent principal de la circulation, comme il l'est actuellement dans les États régis par la Convention de 1865. En effet, dans ces pays, le double étalon n'existe plus que nominalement, les monnaies d'argent sont devenues monnaies divisionnaires, et la pièce de 5 francs, qui est le seul représentant de l'étalon d'argent, n'a plus qu'une existence nominale.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT estime la proposition de M. le comte d'Avila préférable à celle de M. Kern. Puisqu'il s'agit des dispositions transitores à prendre dans les pays à étalon d'argent, il ne faudrait point passer sous silence la plus importante de ces mesures, à savoir le maintien provisoire de l'étalon d'argent à côté de l'étalon d'or.

M. GRAHAM déclare accepter l'amendement de M. le comte d'Avila, avec la substitution du mot *transitoirement* au mot *simultanément*, qui se trouve dans la dernière partie de la question 6 rattachée à la question 3.

Cette substitution de termes rallie MM. Kern, de Hock et Artom à la proposition de M. le comte d'Avila.

Après avoir constaté la suppression de la question de M. LE PRÉSIDENT met aux voix la question 3, ainsi modifiée:

"Y a t-il, au contraire possibilité d'atteindre ce "résultat sur la base et sous la condition de l'adoption "de l'etalon d'or exclusif, en laissant à chaque État la "liberté de garder transitoirement l'étalon d'argent?"

La Conférence répond *oui*, à l'unanimité, sauf la voix des Pays-Bas.

M. VROLIK, sur l'invitation de M. le Président, explique qu'il vote *contre*, parce que la modification va plus loin que la question 6 primitive, dans laquelle le mot *transitoirement* ne se trouvait pas.

Cette expression lui paraît impliquer un délai fixé à l'avance et au delà duquel l'étalon d'argent devrait s'effacer complétement devant l'étalon d'or. M. Vrolik n'aurait voté avec les autres membres de la Conférence que si chaque État avait été laissé seul juge du temps pendant lequel il aurait gardé le double étalon.

M. Vrolik ajoute que, du reste, si les États voisins de la Hollande arrivent à une entente monétaire, elle se verra forcée d'imiter leur exemple.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT propose de continuer la discussion sur la question 7, les questions 4, 5 et 6 se trouvant résolues négativement par l'adoption de l'affirmation sur la question 3.

Sur les observations de M. le baron DE HOCK, la Conférence décide qu'elle se réunira le lendemain, Vendredi, à dix heures du matin, pour la suite de la discussion.

La séance est levée à cinq heures et demie.

Le Vice-Président de la Conférence,
DE PARIEU.

Le Secrétaire de la Conférence,
CLAVERY.

Le Secrétaire adjoint,
ROUX.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

Minutes of the Paris Conference.

4e Séance.—Vendredi 21 Juin 1867.

Présidence de M. DE PARIEU.

La séance est ouverte à dix heures.

Étaient présents: MM. les Délégués qui assistaient à la précédente séance et M. le comte de Moltke-Hvitfeldt, à l'exception de M. le baron de Schweizer.

M. le comte DE MOLTKE déclare que, sur les questions 2 et 3, résolues en son absence, il aurait voté avec la majorité de la Conférence, sous cette réserve, toutefois, qu'il n'entend prendre aucun engagement de nature à mettre le système monétaire du Danemark en désaccord avec celui des pays qui l'avoisinent, et avec lesquels ce royaume entretient le plus de relations d'affaires.

M. le baron DE HOCK demande à la Conférence la permission de lui faire connaître comment, dans la dernière séance, il a été amené à voter l'amendement proposé par M. le comte d'Avila, relativement à la rédaction de la question 3, amendement auquel il était contraire.

Partisan décidé de l'adoption de l'étalon d'or exclusif, il n'aurait pas hésité á voter la rédaction primitive de la 3e question. Mais la mise aux voix de cette question, modifiée, d'après, la proposition de M. d'Avila, l'a placé dans l'alternative d'accepter une rédaction qui n'était pas conforme à sa pensée ou de voter contre l'étalon d'or. Dans cette situation, il n'a pas hésité à voter affirmativement; il a fait abstraction de ses préférences personnelles pour ne pas créer des difficultés à la reconnaissance du principe de l'étalon d'or exclusif par les États qui ont actuellement l'étalon d'argent, et qui, d'aprés les déclarations de MM. Meinecke et de Hermann, entendent se réserver le soin de régler les mesures transitoires. M. de Hock est d'ailleurs persuadé que si, à son point de vue, la rédaction nouvelle de l'article 3 est défectueuse, les conséquences pratiques en seront atténuées par les conventions spéciales á conclure entre les Etats. On introduira sans doute dans ces arrangements des stipulations de nature à limiter l'action de chaque Gouvernement, en particulier, sur les mesures transitoires. On pourrait, du reste, en discutant la 7e question, restreindre le sens trop général de la modification apportée à la question 3.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT répond qu'en effet la décision prise dans la dernière séance ne saurait faire obstacle à l'indication, par la Conférence, de certaines mesures transitoires, telles que, par exemple, la fixation d'une limite minimum pour le rapport de l'or et de l'argent, objet de la question 7.

M. le vicomte de VILLA-MAÏOR est d'avis qu'avant de passer à l'examen de cette question, il vaudrait peut-être mieux commencer par rechercher quelle monnaie d'or actuelle pourrait être prise comme unité du système monétaire général, et, à ce point de vue, il regarderait comme très-utile que MM. les Délégués de chaque État voulussent bien dresser, pour le pays qu'ils représentent au sein de la Conférence, un projet d'équations entre leurs monnaies actuelles et l'unité monétaire qu'ils voudraient voir adopter. Ces équations pourraient servir de base à l'unification projetée. En ce qui concerne le Portugal, cet État adopterait volontiers la pièce de 5 francs comme unité, car il possède déjà, au dernier échelon de son système monétaire, le *reis* qui, s'il forme une unité dèfectueuse en raison de sa faible valeur, offre l'avantage de représenter assez exactement la millième partie de la pièce de 5 francs. M. de Villa-Maïor jugerait donc utile que l'on entrât dans quelques explications préalables sur la question 8.

M LE PRÉSIDENT rappelle les vœux qui ont été déjà recueillis incidemment par la Conférence en faveur de la réduction du dollar à 5 francs et du souverain à 25 francs. Il n'y a que pour les pays à florins et à thalers que la question n'a pas été soulevée, et, sous ce rapport, la proposition de M. de Villa Maïor a son utilité. S'entendre unanimement sur l'adoption d'une seule unité monétaire, ce serait assurément l'un des résultats les plus considérables auxquels pourrait aboutir la Conférence. M. de Parieu ajoute qu'un accord sur ce point ne semblerait pouvoir s'établir que sur la pièce de 5 francs ou sur l'un de ses multiples.

M. WALLENBERG a déjà indiqué, dans la séance précédente, la pièce d'or de 10 francs comme lui paraissant présenter des avantages serieux. En la divisant par 1,000, on trouve le centime, qui, comme dernière subdivision monétaire, est une pièce excellente, tandis que la pièce de 5 francs, divisée par cent, donne 5 centimes, fraction trop élevée pour les petits payements. Quant aux grandes transactions, la pièce de 10 francs forme une bonne moyenne de valeur, une unité ni trop élevée ni trop basse.

M. le PRÉSIDENT apprécie la valeur des motifs sur lesquels se fonde l'opinion de M. Wallenberg; en effet, la pièce de 10 francs, prise comme unité monétaire, serait particulièrement commode pour la France; car, dans les comptes, il n'y aurait qu'a changer la virgule de place pour qu'ils fussent exprimés en nouvelles unités; de plus, la pièce de 10 francs a eu autrefois une circulation universelle sous le nom de *ducat*, pièce qui avait à peu près la même valeur: enfin elle était encore la pièce d'or la plus petite avant qu'on frappât des pièces d'or de 5 francs, en vue de suppléer à la pièce d'argent de 5 francs expulsée de la circulation.

M. MEINECKE ne peut s'engager sur cette question; il croit qu'il suffrait peut-être d'établir que les monnaies fondamentales doivent être rapprochées par des équations simples, chaque État restant libre d'adopter l'unité qui lui conviendrait, pourvu que ses monnaies particulières fussent aisément convertibles en monnaies des autres États. M. Meinecke ajoute qu'il n'est pas autorisé à se prononcer sur la fixation de l'unité monétaire.

M. le PRÉSIDENT est d'accord avec M. Meinecke pour que les monnaies soient aisément convertibles; mais il faut, de plus, qu'il y ait entre elles un dénominateur commun, et le plus faible que l'on puisse adopter pour une monnaie d'or paraît être 5 francs.

M. MEINECKE indique une unité moindre: celle de 2 fr. 50 cent., par exemple.

M. DE JACOBI préfère l'unité de 5 francs, parce qu'elle a pour multiple des nombres entiers: 10, 15, 20, 25, etc., tandis qu'avec l'unité de 2 fr. 50 cent. on aurait certains multiples fractionnaires.

M. HERBET fait observer que la pièce d'or de 2 fr. 50 cent., prise pour unité offrirait, entre autres inconvénients, celui de ne pouvoir être utilement monnayée; il cite à cet égard les pièces d'or de 1 fr. 25 cent. qui ont été émises, à une certaine époque, en Turquie, et qui se sont trouvées trop petites et trop peu résistantes.

M. STAS pense que les observations relatives à l'unité monétaire trouveraient mieux leur place lors de l'examen de la 8e question, et il ajoute que l'unité de 2 fr. 50 cent. dont a parlé M. Meinecke aurait le désavantage de créer une trop grande multiplicité de monnaies d'or, qu'il serait difficile de distinguer les unes des autres.

M. KERN appuie l'opinion de M. Stas, et la Conférence ajourne l'examen de ce point au moment de la discussion sur la 8e question.

En conséquence, M. LE PRÉSIDENT ouvre la discussion sur la question 7, dont il donne lecture:

Dans l'hypothèse de solution affirmative sur l'une des deux questions précédentes, et suivant les distinctions que comporte cette alternative, l'avantage d'internationalité qu' acquerraient les monnaies du métal pris pour étalon commun serait-il une garantie suffisante de leur maintien dans la circulation de chaque État, ou serait-il nécessaire de stipuler en outre:

Soit certaine limite dans le rapport entre la valeur de l'or et celle de l'argent;

Soit certains engagements pour le cas où les pièces du métal international risqueraient d'être complétement expulsées de la circulation de quelqu'un des États contractants?

M. LE PRÉSIDENT fait ressortir que cette question a trait à l'organisation de la situation transitoire pour les États qui n'ont pas encore l'etalon d'or. Elle a pour but principal de faire concorder ensemble d'une manière effective les mesures à adopter pour la transition, et d'empêcher que ces mesures ne portent atteinte à la décision de la Conférence en faveur de l'etalon d'or. Il est nécessaire d'apprécier les rapports de l'or et de l'argent, et si l'on connaissait exactement à quel taux les espèces d'or sont acceptés dans la Prusse et dans la Hollande, par exemple, on pourrait peut-être, établir des niveaux de change qui introduiraient graduellement l'or, et feraient disparaître sans secousse l'argent de la circulation des pays dans lesquels il a jusqu'ici servi d'étalon.

M. MEES dit que pour la Hollande, si le cours du change se maintenait comme dans ces dernières années, le florin pourrait équivaloir à 2 fr. 13 ou 14 cent.; et le napoléon à 9 florins 35 ou 1/3. Mais il est difficile d'admettre le maintien durable du cours actuel du change. En effet, dans les dernières années, la valeur de l'or était soutenue par suite de la forte demande de la France, et par l'expulsion corrélative de l'argent.

Maintenant, la France est épuisée d'argent, l'or ayant entièrement pris sa place dans la circulation. Le même besoin d'or ne se fait donc plus sentir, et il se pourrait qu'en conséquence la valeur de l'or diminuât, surtout s'il était produit par quantités toujours aussi considérables. Dans ce cas, l'argent hausserait et, en face d'une telle prévision, il devient difficile à un État

qui, comme la Hollande, veut garder sa circulation d'argent, de fixer d'une manière précise le rapport à introduire entre les deux métaux. Cependant, on pourrait, dans les provinces frontières, tarifer le napoléon à 9 florins 1/3, et 4 thalers à raison de 15 francs ou de 7 florins de Hollande, ce dernier étant au pair avec le florin du sud de l'Allemagne, bien qu'il ait une valeur moindre de 7 millièmes. Cette égalité du pair entre les deux florins provient de ce que, dans les Pays-Bas, par suite d'une grande exportation d'argent aux Indes, la monnaie d'argent se raréfie avec rapidité et qu'on est obligé d'en monnayer continuellement.

M. Mees ajoute que, si l'étalon d'or était adopté d'une manière générale et devenait l'agent principal de la circulation universelle, les considérations qu'il vient de développer sur la difficulte d'établir une tarification convenable entre l'or et l'argent à raison des variations de valeur des deux métaux, n'auraient plus de raison d'être, parce que, loin de diminuer de valeur, l'or éprouverait une certaine hausse. Il n'y aurait alors aucun danger dans une tarification même approximative.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT. Il serait utile que la Conférence examinât ces questions de rapport entre les deux métaux; car si, dans un pays, on donnait un cours trop avantageux à l'un d'eux, cela produirait un effet considérable à la fois sur la circulation de cet État et sur celles des pays voisins. Il y a en Europe d'assez grandes différences entre ces rapports dans les pays à double étalon, ou ils sont déterminés. Ainsi, en Russie, ce rapport est, à ce qu'il croit, de 1 à 15.

M. DE JACOBI fait observer qu'en Russie ce rapport est de 1 à 15 · 45, qu'il était de 1 à 15 lorsque la demi-impériale valait exactement 5 roubles, mais qu'il a été porté à 15 · 45 depuis que la demi-impériale vaut 5 roubles et 15 copeks.

M. de Jacobi demande si, pour les pièces d'or, il faut calculer d'après leur valeur intrinsèque.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT répond qu'il faut balancer le fin, et, reprenant son observation, il constate qu'en Russie le rapport entre l'or et l'argent est, en effet, de 1 à 15 · 45; en Espagne, de 1 à 15 · 48; en France, de 1 à 15 · 50, et aux États-Unis, de 1 à 16 environ. Il ajoute que, dans tous ces pays, la circulation d'or est la principale.

M. FORTAMPS fait remarquer qu'avec la tarification du napoléon à 9 fl. 1/3, dont a parlé M. Mees, on arriverait à une fraction infinitésimale. Dans les anciens Pays-Bas, le florin valait 2 fr. 11 · 64; depuis la réduction opérée en Hollande, il vaut 2 fr. 10 cent., et en calculant d'après la valeur de ce florin, on trouve que le napoléon serait réduit à 19 fr. 60 cent., et perdrait ainsi 40 centimes. Dans ces conditions, l'or n'irait jamais en Hollande. Quant à l'observation de M. Mees sur ce que le florin de Hollande et le florin d'Allemagne sont au pair, malgré leur différence de valeur, elle est vraie commercialement, mas non théoriquement. Or, pour une monnaie internationale, il faut tenir compte de la valeur intrinsèque des pièces et non des lois du change.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT pense qu'en effet la tarification du napoléon à 9 fl. 1/3, donnant un rapport de 1 à 15 · 19, est faible, et que le minimum de rapport à adopter par la Conférence devrait être probablement de 15 · 25 ou 15 · 30. Il y a sans doute à tenir compte de la position particulière de la Hollande, à cause de ses colonies des Indes Orientales.

M. MEES répond que, dans un ouvrage de M. Léon, publié en 1860, on trouve que le rapport donné est inférieur à celui qu'il propose lui-même: il est de 15 · 17. En effet, le kilogramme d'or valant, à cette époque, 3,460 francs, et le kilogramme d'argent 228 francs, on trouve un rapport de 1 à 15 · 175.

M. FEER-HERZOG croit que c'est une erreur. Le rapport moyen le plus bas se recontre en 1859: il était alors de 15 · 21. A Londres, en 1860, il était de 15 · 27, et, d'après la cote actuelle de Paris, il est de 15 · 46.

M. MEES répond que ce rapport de 1859 était une moyenne sur toute l'année, et que, par conséquent, cela ne dément point les chiffres donnés dans l'ouvrage de M. Léon.

M. FORTAMPS est d'avis qu'il faut arriver à un rapport minimum. Celui que propose M. de Parieu, 15 · 25, est trop bas. Il faudrait que ce rapport fût fixé à un chiffre proche de 15 · 45, pour qu'il pût s'établir une circulation d'or dans les pays à étalon d'argent. Il ajoute qu'au surplus les pays à étalon d'or ne consentiraient, à aucun prix, à tarifer les monnaies d'argent, car il n'en résulterait pour eux qu'une perte énorme, sans compensation.

M. le baron DE HOCK croit qu'en ce moment il faudrait, en étudiant la question 7, ne se préoccuper que de ce qui doit être permanent. Il demande s'il est nécessaire que la Conférence entre dans la discussion des mesures transitoires, et il pense qu'il vaudrait mieux laisser aux conventions spéciales qui pourront suivre la Conférence le soin de les régler: il n'en résulterait aucun inconvénient au point de vue de l'unification monétaire; car il est évident que les pays à étalon d'argent ne pourraient, sans se mettre en contradiction avec le vote qu'ils ont émis au sein de la Conférence en faveur de l'or, établir entre les deux métaux des rapports tels que les monnaies de l'etalon d'or seraient en fait exclues de la circulation. En conséquence, peut-être devrait-on laisser le soin d'établir ces rapports aux conventions spéciales, et chaque État agirait alors dans le sens qui lui paraîtrait le plus convenable.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT fait observer que, dans la pensée primitive de la sous-commission, la question 7 avait été posée en prévision de l'adoption possible du double étalon, avec faculté pour chaque État de prolonger cette situation autant qu'il le jugerait à propos. Par son vote sur la question 3, la Conférence est allée plus loin dans la même voie, puisqu'elle a décidé que cette existence du double étalon serait essentiellement transitoire et devrait cesser à une époque déterminée d'avance. Par suite, il faut une sanction plus grande pour l'introduction de l'or dans la circulation de ces États, et il est nécessaire que l'opinion adoptée par la Conférence soit consacrée dans ses conséquences comme dans son principe. Il y aurait à déclarer que les rapports de l'or à l'argent ne devront pas être fixés au-dessous d'un certain minimum, qu'il appartient à la Conférence de déterminer. Les conventions spéciales pourraient le faire, il est vrai; mais la situation de ceux qui auront à conclure ces traités ne sera-t-elle pas meilleure s'ils peuvent s'appuyer sur une décision de la Conférence? Pour prendre l'exemple de la Hollande, il serait peut-être plus facile d'amener ses plénipotentiaires à abandonner le rapport proposé par M. Mees de 15·19, si la Conférence avait préalablement décidé que le rapport minimum serait 15·25 ou 15·30.

M. FEER-HERZOG pense que la question est posée d'une manière fausse, et qu'il y a contradiction entre l'établissement d'un système d'équations et la fixation d'un rapport. Par exemple, 4 thalers valant 15 francs, si, à côté du thaler d'or fictif (3 fr. 75 cent.), on laisse circuler l'ancien thaler d'argent, dont la valeur est un peu moins élevée, le rapport sera celui qui résultera du poids d'or renfermé dans la pièce de 15 francs au poids d'argent renfermé dans le thaler.

M. le chevalier ARTOM croit qu'on peut arriver à l'établissement d'un rapport entre l'or et l'argent par deux moyens, à savoir: l'équation et une tarification; mais il estime plus facile de procéder par voie d'équation.

M. DE LAVENAY se demande si la question d'un rapport à établir entre les deux métaux n'est pas plutôt une question intérieure qu'une question internationale. Elle serait internationale, s'il s'agissait de créer parallèlement deux monnaies universelles, l'une d'or, l'autre d'argent. Alors il faudrait évidemment établir un rapport. Mais il a été convenu qu'il n'y aurait qu'une monnaie internationale, l'or, et que l'argent ne conserverait un cours légal que temporairement dans les États à double étalon ou à étalon d'argent. S'il en est ainsi, dans toutes les négociations internationales, on stipulera en or; et, que l'on reçoive des dollars, des napoléons, des souverains ou des quadruples thalers, les payements se feront toujours dans les termes et les prévisions de la convention. Par suite, il ne paraît pas nécessaire de stipuler, comme le propose M. de Parieu, un rapport entre l'or et l'argent. Car si un État établit une mauvaise tarification, l'or n'ira pas chez lui, et il gardera plus longtemps, dans l'argent, un agent moins commode de circulation. Aussi l'intérêt personnel de cet État le portera-t-il à bien traiter l'or; mais il n'y a point là d'intérêt international.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT répond qu'une monnaie internationale doit avoir les qualités voulues pour une circulation sérieuse; il faut qu'elle entre dans le pays: l'avantage d'internationalité ne le garantit pas.

M. de Parieu ajoute, relativement à l'observation de M. Feer-Herzog, que si elle suppose des équations établies entre les monnaies d'or et les monnaies d'argent, il n'est pas alors besoin de rapport autrement fixé, car dans l'exemple cité, 4 thalers = 15 francs, cette équation emporte avec elle l'idée de l'existence d'un rapport de 15·30. Il en serait de même, pour les États du sud de l'Allemagne, si l'on faisait 7 florins = 4 thalers = 15 francs. Mais il n'en est pas ainsi pour la Hollande, dont le florin ne se prête pas si bien à une équation, et pour laquelle il faudrait donc établir un rapport.

M. FEER-HERZOG n'a pas eu la pensée que lui suppose M. de Parieu. Il a voulu dire seulement qu'en donnant cours légal à la pièce de 15 francs pour 4 thalers, il fau-

dra nécessairement que les deux thalers d'or et d'argent, l'un de 3 fr. 75 cent., l'autre de 3 fr. 71 cent., aient la même valeur dans l'intérieur, et alors l'équation s'établirait d'elle-même entre les monnaies d'or et les monnaies d'argent, bien que le traité n'eût établi cette équation qu'entre monnaies d'or.

M. LE PRÉSIDENT. Si l'on convenait avec la Prusse que 15 francs vaudraient 4 thalers, ce serait y introduire l'étalon international et elle n'aurait pas à toucher à son thaler d'argent, qui serait avec l'or sur le pied de 15·30. La circulation d'or n'y serait plus interdite et y acquerrait sans doute une très-grande importance. De même en Bavière, si 15 francs d'or pouvaient y circuler au cours de 7 florins, ce serait la même chose que la fixation d'un rapport.

M. DE LAVENAY a voulu établir qu'il n'était pas d'un intérêt directement international de fixer un minimum limitatif de rapport entre les deux métaux. En effet, quel serait le but de cette fixation d'un rapport? Ce serait d'introduire l'or dans la circulation des États à étalon d'argent. Mais si, dans ces États, l'on donne cours légal à l'or, ce métal s'imposera, tandis que l'argent ne pourra être reçu que moyennant les conditions de change du marché. Dans cette situation, ces États reconnaîtront aisément que le moyen de faire entrer l'or avec plus de rapidité dans la circulation, c'est de lui faire un traitement plus favorable. Il faut donc, sur ce point, s'en rapporter à l'intérêt qu'ont les nations elles-mêmes de ne pas repousser l'or, monnaie plus portative et plus commode, et d'un cours international.

M. LE PRESIDENT doute que l'intérêt d'un État, comme le dit M. de Lavenay, doive le porter, dans tous les cas, à faciliter chez lui l'introduction de l'or. Il cite l'exemple de la Hollande qui, quoique possédant un système monétaire différent, pour l'étalon, de deux de ses voisins, et de tous les autres pour ses monnaies, n'en a pas moins un commerce prospère. Il ne voit pas que cette situation ne puisse continuer encore longtemps.

M. DE JACOBI croit, comme M. de Lavenay, qu'un point important pour arriver plus facilement à une monnaie générale de circulation, serait de laisser à chaque État le soin de régler comme il lui conviendrait le rapport des métaux entre eux. Il se produirait certainement, tout d'abord, de grandes diversités, mais les tarifs particuliers ne tarderaient pas á disparaître dans une tarification générale.

M. LE PRESIDENT explique qu'il ne s'agirait pas ici de faire une tarification complète, mais d'indiquer seulement, et d'une manière approximative, un minimum au-dessous duquel le rapport ne pourrait pas être fixé.

M. STAS s'aperçoit que, dans le cours de la discussion, l'on a donné successivement divers sens au mot *équation*, et il croit qu'en se prononçant affirmativement sur la question 3, où l'on parle des coïncidences partielles á établir entre les divers systèmes monétaires, la Conférence a décidé en fait que le rapport de 1 à 15½, fixé par la loi de l'an XI, doit servir de base aux équations à formuler.

M. LE PRESIDENT répond que la solution affirmative de la 3e question n'emporte avec elle aucune idée d'équation entre les monnaies d'or et les monnaies d'argent, mais seulement entre les différentes monnaies d'or respectivement entre elles, et encore n'a-t-on voté que les mots de *coïncidences partielles* et non celui d'*équation*. Il a été décidé de plus que le double étalon était nécessaire pour les pays á étalon d'argent, comme moyen de transition pour arriver à l'étalon d'or. Or, le rapport fixé entre les deux métaux étant variable dans les divers pays, et l'or y pénétrant d'autant plus facilement que le coefficient de l'argent est plus élevé, ne doit-on pas, si l'on veut y introduire l'or, fixer un minimum? Ne serait-ce pas se borner à un vœu platonique que de dire seulement qu'il y aurait une monnaie d'or internationale, sans établir en même temps un rapport vis-à-vis de la monnaie d'argent dans les pays ayant le double étalon à titre transitoire? Pour qu'une monnaie subsiste, il faut qu'elle soit reliée à un système. Le *ducat* de Hollande, fort utile pour les voyages, n'a disparu que parce qu'il n'avait de rapport fixe avec l'argent dans aucun pays; aussi n'a-t-il eu qu'une existence passagère. Il ne faudrait pas qu'il en fût de même de la nouvelle monnaie internationale.

M. DE HAINDL pense que, pour les États qui ont le double étalon ou doivent l'admettre temporairement, la plus grande difficulté serait de trouver la proportion exacte entre l'or et l'argent pour la période de transition. Il y aurait des mesures à prendre pour que l'un des deux métaux chassât l'autre, mais il faudrait aussi beaucoup de précautions pour empêcher que l'introduction de l'or n'amenât une crise par suite de la trop prompte disparition de l'argent. Or, ces mesures á prendre, ou autrement dit le rapport à établir, ne peuvent être arrêtées d'une manière utile qu'au moment de l'opération. On ne saurait donc dès à présent fixer avec précision un minimum limitatif. En effet, si en Hollande, comme le dit M. Mees, le rapport est de 15·19, en Allemagne il est actuellement de 15·58. Aussi faut-il laisser à chaque Etat toute liberté de fixation à cet égard, ce qui d'ailleurs n'offrirait pas de danger puisque chaque État ne fixerait ce rapport que dans le but déclaré d'attirer l'or dans sa circulation, pour pouvoir plus tard, lorsque l'argent aurait disparu, se rallier complétement dans tout son système aux principes d'union monétaire déjà posés par la Conférence.

M. BROCH croit, comme M. de Parieu, qu'il faut un minimum limitatif pour la période de transition. Sans cette disposition, l'or ne pourrait s'introduire dans les pays qui auraient fixé une limite trop basse. Ainsi il peut y avoir doute sur le point de savoir si l'équation de 15 francs = 4 thalers permettrait à l'or de pénétrer en Prusse, les 4 thalers ayant une valeur intrinsèque inférieure à trois pièces de 5 francs.

M. LE PRESIDENT fait remarquer que, dans l'intérieur des États, des sentiments puisés en dehors de toute pensée économique exercent parfois leur influence sur les opinions en matière de monnaies. Une réforme de ce genre a contre elle certaines idées de routine, certaines craintes exagérées de toute innovation à des habitudes passées dans la pratique du pays, parfois même un amour singulier pour la numismatique, qui ne trouverait pas son compte, par exemple, dans la cessation de la frappe de la pièce d'argent de 5 francs. En conséquence, il importe que la Conférence s'efforce d'établir des règles qui assurent, autant que possible, la réalisation du vœu qu'elle a émis en faveur de l'étalon d'or.

M. MEINECKE fait observer que la 7e question ne traitant que des mesures transitoires, sur lesquelles il n'est pas autorisé à entrer en discussion, il devra, ainsi que son collègue M. Herzog, s'abstenir de prendre part au vote.

M. VROLIK, quoique partageant en principe les idées de M. de Parieu, pense, comme M. de Lavenay, qu'il vaut mieux, pour la pratique, laisser la fixation du rapport métallique à la libre initiative de chaque État. Un niveau de change ne tarderait pas à s'établir entre les deux métaux par la force même des choses.

Pour la Hollande, le napoléon serait admis au cours de 9 florins 35, ce qui, comme M. Fortamps l'a fait observer, donnerait un rapport de 15.19. L'Allemagne, comme la Hollande, pourrait donner cours à la pièce de 15 francs pour 4 thalers, pour 7 florins bavarois. Cette pièce de 15 francs aurait donc une grande circulation; elle serait le point d'attache des systèmes monétaires allemands avec le système français. Au contraire, si l'on admettait, comme le propose M. de Parieu, un rapport minimum limitatif de 15·25 ou de 15·30, ce serait créer des difficultés et apporter peut-être un obstacle à l'unification monétaire. En conséquence, mieux vaudrait ne rien fixer.

M. le baron DE HOCK, d'accord avec MM. de Lavenay, Meinecke, de Haindl, Mees et Vrolik, croit qu'on pourrait passer sur l'article 7. Bien qu'il soit, dans une certaine mesure, de l'avis de M. de Parieu, et qu'il reconnaisse l'avantage de poser des principes au sujet des mesures transitoires, il considère cependant comme difficile d'arrêter d'une manière générale, dans la Conférence, un minimum limitatif de rapport entre les deux métaux pour les États à étalon d'argent. A son point de vue, cela dépend entièrement de leur valeur au moment des conventions internationales. En effet, si l'on remarque que, pendant une douzaine d'années, le prix de l'or a subi une baisse continue; que, dans les deux années suivantes, le cours a changé, et qu'il y a eu constamment hausse sur le prix de l'or, on peut se demander si cette hausse continuera, ou si le contraire doit arriver. C'est ce qui fait l'objet de discussions sérieuses. Quelques savants croient au renchérissement successif de l'or; ils se fondent sur ce que l'extraction de ce métal devient de plus en plus dispendieuse, et sur l'immense débouché que doit ouvrir à l'or son introduction dans le système monétaire de l'Inde. D'autres parmi lesquels M. Soetbeer, de Hambourg, dont les écrits ont répandu le nom en Allemagne, pense que l'or jouit présentement d'un cours anormal, et qu'il doit subir une dépréciation dans l'avenir.

En présence d'opinions si diverses, il est difficile de fixer un minimum limitatif de rapport qui satisfasse au but recherché par la Conférence. Aussi peut-être vaudrait-il mieux se tenir dans une certaine généralité, et, dans cette intention, M. de Hock propose de substituer à l'article 7 du Questionnaire la proposition suivante:

"L'avantage d'internationaté qu'acquerraient les "monnaies, du métal pris pour étalon commun, ne "serait pas une garantie suffisante de leur maintien "dans la circulation de chaque État, mais il serait né- "cessaire de stipuler en outre que, dans les pays qui "ont eu jusqu'à présent l'étalon d'argent unique comme "dans ceux qui ont le double étalon, le rapport entre la "valeur de l'or et celle de l'argent ne serait pas établi "sur un pied trop bas pour y permettre l'introduction "sérieuse de l'or."

M. LE PRESIDENT déclare qu'il adopterait pleinement la proposition de M. de Hock, en ce qui concerne les pays à étalon d'argent, mais qu'il a des doutes sur ce qui a trait aux pays du double étalon. Ces derniers ont en effet depuis longtemps un rapport légal établi entre l'or et l'argent, et il serait assez difficile de supposer que, s'étant engagés à prendre des mesures pour arriver à l'étalon d'or, ils pussent songer à modifier leur rapport métallique, de manière à chasser l'or de leur circulation monétaire. Ce que renferme l'amendement de M. de Hock, au sujet des pays du double étalon, semblerait donc pouvoir être retranché sans inconvénient. Actuellement la discussion ne semble plus, ajoute M. le Président, devoir porter sur la question d'un rapport minimum, mais bien sur la proposition de M. de Hock, plus générale, plus facile à résoudre affirmativement par les membres de la Conférence qui n'ont pas des instructions de leurs Gouvernements, et ne peuvent par conséquent se prononcer d'une manière précise sur ce minimum.

M. HERBET fait observer que la question se présentera lors des conventions spéciales à conclure, et qu'alors elle pourra être résolue d'une manière utile par les négociateurs munis à cet effet des instructions et des pouvoirs nécessaires.

Sur l'invitation de M. le Président, M. FORTAMPS fait connaître que, dans son opinion personnelle, il ne devrait pas être permis d'accepter un rapport minimum inférieur à 15.40.

M. LE PRESIDENT est disposé à mettre aux voix la proposition de M. le baron de Hock.

M. RUGGLES demande l'ajournement du vote à la séance suivante, parce qu'il ne voit pas bien quel est l'objet de l'amendement.

M. LE PRESIDENT propose de voter; les membres qui, comme M. Ruggles, dont il regarde toutefois l'hésitation comme isolée, n'auraient pas compris la proposition, s'abstiendraient momentanément, et feraient connaître ultérieurement leur adhésion ou leur refus.

M. KERN trouve que la discussion a été assez longue et assez substantielle pour que les membres de la Conférence aient pu se former une opinion, et il déclare que pour sa part il ne voudrait pas aller plus loin que M. de Hock. Quand il s'agit d'intérêts si importants et si divergents, il faut réfléchir beaucoup avant de se décider d'une manière précise. La proposition de M. de Hock, dans ses termes généraux, lie moins que si, comme paraissait être l'idée primitive de M. de Parieu, elle était formulée en chiffres. C'est une transaction heureuse entre des opinions diverses qui, dirigées dans le même sens, ne diffèrent l'une de l'autre que par leur élasticité inégale. Dans l'intérêt même des délibérations de la Conférence, le vote doit avoir lieu immédiatement.

M. RUGGLES s'excuse de ne pas prendre part au vote, parce qu'il ne comprend pas la question. Les États-Unis ne pourraient consentir à l'acceptation d'un rapport de valeur entre l'or et l'argent. Le double étalon n'est aboli que lorsque ce rapport n'existe plus.

M. LE PRESIDENT fait observer à M. Ruggles qu'aux Etats-Unis le double étalon existe encore, et par conséquent aussi le rapport de l'or à l'argent, qui est de 1 à 16.

M. RUGGLES répond que si le double étalon existe encore législativement parlant, dans la pratique il est aboli, et que, par conséquent, les États-Unis ont l'étalon unique d'or.

M. LE PRESIDENT. A ce compte, la France fabriquant encore moins de pièces de 5 francs que l'Amérique de dollars, on devrait dire, d'après l'opinion de M. Ruggles, que la France possède l'étalon d'or unique, et c'est ce que personne ne soutient.

M. DE JACOBI. Les États-Unis, comme la France, ne pourront être regardés comme ayant l'étalon d'or uniqne qu'autant qu'une loi nouvelle viendra abroger les anciennes dispositions législatives sur ce point et interdire la fabrication de dollars d'argent.

M. FORTAMPS manifeste ses regrets de ce que la portée du vote à émettre n'aura pas pour résultat d'établir un minimum limitatif de tarification, et il répète qu'en aucun cas l'on ne saurait forcer les pays à étalon d'or à admettre la tarification des monnaies d'argent des autres pays qui auraient conservé l'étalon d'argent.

La proposition de M. de Hock est mise aux voix. Elle est *adoptée* à l'unanimité, moins deux voix, celle de la Prusse, qui déclare s'abstenir, et celle des États-Unis, qui déclare différer son vote.

La proposition de M. de Hock étant adoptée, il n'y a pas à voter sur la question 7, qui est abrogée.

La discussion de l'article 8 est renvoyée à la réunion suivante, qui est fixée au lendemain Samedi à dix heures.

La séance est levée à midi et demi.

Le Vice-Président de la Conférence,
DE PARIEU.
Le Secrétaire de la Conférence,
CLAVERY.
Le Secrétaire-adjoint,
ROUX.

5e Séance.—Mercredi 26 Juin 1868.

Presidence de S. A. I. Mgr le PRINCE NAPOLÉON.

Etaient présents: MM. les Délégués qui assistaient à la précédente réunion et M. Delyannis, à l'exception de M. Mees, qui, pour des affaires très-urgentes, se voit obligé de retourner à Amsterdam, et ne pourra plus, à son grand regret, prendre part aux travaux de la Conférence.

A la suite d'un rapport présenté à l'Empereur par Son Exc. M. le Ministre des affaires étrangères, et publié dans le *Moniteur* du 26 Juin *, Sa Majesté a confié la haute présidence de la Commission à Monseigneur le Prince Napoléon.

SON ALTESSE IMPERIALE ouvre la séance et prononce les paroles suivantes:

MESSIEURS,

"Appelé par l'Empereur à l'honneur de présider la Conférence internationale pour l'unification des monnaies, j'ai accepté avec empressement cette mission. Il ne m'appartient pas de développer ici les motifs de ma nomination; ils sont exposés avec beaucoup de bienveillance dans le rapport de M. le Ministre des affaires étrangères.* Je tiens seulement à vous assurer qu'une vaine présomption n'a pu me faire croire que j'apporterais dans une réunion d'hommes aussi éminents ni plus de lumières ni surtout de connaissances spéciales sur la question qui nous occupe.

"J'ai le sentiment de mon peu de compétence, surtout après la direction que mon ami et collègue M. de Parieu a donnée à vos travaux; j'espère et je compte qu'il voudra bien m'aider de ses conseils. Je ne me dissimule pas les difficultés de traduire nos bonnes intentions en des résultats pratiques; et si la lecture des procès-verbaux de vos séances m'a prouvé combien vous êtes tous animés de l'esprit de conciliation si nécessaire pour arriver à l'unité monétaire qui est dans le sentiment de tous, j'ai dû consulter les difficultés d'exécution nombreuses, considérables et de toute nature qui se présentent à nous. Mais plus le but est difficile, plus il y aura pour les Gouvernements ici représentés de véritable gloire à l'atteindre. Vous savez combien, de notre temps, l'opinion publique est intelligente, combien elle est prompte et souvent exigeante dans son ardeur; il faut en conséquence que nous nous efforcions de la satisfaire, sans toutefois lui dissimuler les obstacles que nous avons à surmonter.

"Je vous demanderai donc, Messieurs, d'avoir tou-

* Rapport soumis à l'Empereur par Son Exc. M. le marquis de Moustier, ministre des affaires étrangères:

SIRE, Paris, le 21 juin 1867.

Votre Majesté a daigné me faire connaître le haut intérêt qu'Elle prend à la question de l'uniformité monétaire, objet des travaux d'une Commission Internationale, qui, sur l'initiative du Gouvernement de l'Empereur, est en ce moment réunie au ministère des affaires étrangères, et dans laquelle tous les Etats européens, ainsi que les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, se trouvent représentés.

Déjà la Conférence a discuté quelques-uns des éléments de cet important problème, et ses délibérations ont été dirigées par M. de Parieu, vice-président du Conseil d'Etat, avec l'autorité qu'il doit à ses travaux antérieurs et à une connaissance approfondie du sujet. Mais j'ai pensé que l'Empereur ne saurait donner un témoignage plus précieux de sa sollicitude pour une œuvre qui se rattache si étroitement aux réformes économiques accomplies sous son règne, qu'en confiant la présidence de la Conference monétaire à Monseigneur le Prince Napoleon.

Si Votre Majesté daignait approuver le choix que je prends la liberté de Lui soumettre, il serait accueilli comme une honneur par les membres de la Commission, qui savent que l'appui sympathique et le concours éclairé de Son Altesse Impériale sont toujours acquis à toutes les grandes mesures destinées à favoriser le développement des relations internationales.

Je suis avec respect,
Sire,
De votre Majesté
Le très-humble, très-obéissant serviteur et fidèle sujet
Le Ministre des Affaires étrangères,
MOUSTIER.

Approuvé:
NAPOLEON.

jours devant nos yeux le but que nous poursuivons ; songeons que le public attend de notre Conférence un résultat, et tâchons de donner un démenti aux précédents de beaucoup de commissions et de conférences restées stériles ; faisons en sorte que notre réunion ne se borne pas à un rapport et à une sorte de plaidoyer en faveur de l'unité des monnaies, mais qu'elle aboutisse à un résultat sérieux.

" Il va sans dire qu'il ne s'agit aujourd'hui que de continuer vos travaux, si bien commencés. Voici, il me semble, l'ordre à suivre dans nos délibérations. Nous continuerons la discussion du Questionnaire ; je vous proposerai ensuite, lorsque nous l'aurons épuisé, le mode que je crois le plus sûr pour arriver, soit d'une façon générale, soit d'une façon particulière, avec chaque État, à une conclusion, pour hâter, ainsi que l'a dit éloquemment et justement M. de Parieu, ' l'époque de l'éclosion des germes que vous semez.'

" Je vous apporte la seule chose qui soit en mon pouvoir, une énergique bonne volonté et un vif désir de coopérer à l'unification des monnaies. Permettez-moi, Messieurs, de compter pour cela sur votre bienveillant concours."

A ce discours de Son Altesse Impériale, M. DE PARIEU répond en son nom, comme au nom de la Conférence, dans les termes suivants :

" MONSEIGNEUR,

" Cest une haute satisfaction pour moi d'être l'interprète de la Conférence, en exprimant le sentiment que nous éprouvons tous de l'honneur conféré à cette réunion par la présidence de Votre Altesse Impériale. Permettez-nous d'espérer que cet honneur sera aussi une force. Vos connaissances financières et l'expérience de vos nombreux voyages vous serviront à guider de haut la suite de nos laborieuses délibérations.

" Votre Altesse Impériale veut bien manifester son adhésion à la marche déjà suivie dans nos délibérations. Son suffrage a pour nous, et pour moi en particulier, une valeur particulière.

" Permettez-moi de vous féliciter, Monseigneur, des sympathies que vous venez de manifester pour les idées de progrès. La poursuite des innovations utiles, à travers des obstacles et des délais nécessaires, est une école de patience et de justice, mais c'est aussi une carrière d'honneur qu'il est digne de vous d'entreprendre, et dans laquelle nous marcherons à vos côtés."

A la suite des paroles de M. de Parieu, auxquelles s'associent unanimement les membres de la Conférence, M. le comte D'AVILA soumet à ses collègues deux propositions :

1° La Conférence exprimera, par une adresse à l'Empereur, sa profonde reconnaissance pour l'honneur que Sa Majesté lui a fait en nommant pour président S. A. I. Mgr le Prince Napoléon. Cette adresse serait présentée à l'Empereur par une députation de la Conférence, ou, mieux encore, si rien ne s'y oppose, par la Conférence tout entière * ;

2° La Conférence exprimera par un vote ses remercîments à M. de Parieu, son vice-président, pour la manière supérieure et impartiale dont il a dirigé les travaux dans les séances précédentes.

Ces propositions reçoivent l'entière approbation de MM. les membres de la Conférence, et la première, sur l'observation de Son Altesse Impériale, est renvoyée à M. le vice-président pour y donner la suite qu'elle comporte.

SON ALTESSE IMPERIALE donne ensuite communication á la Conférence d'une lettre de Son Exc. Djemil-Pacha, qui s'excuse de ne pouvoir assister à la séance, par suite de l'arrivée du Sultan.

Les procès-verbaux des troisième et quatrième séances sont lus et adoptés.

M. DELYANNIS exprime le regret de n'avoir pu assister à la dernière réunion. Il explique que, son Gouvernement ayant adopté le système de la convention de 1865, il est autorisé à se prononcer sur les questions principales, mais non sur les questions subsidiaires. Aussi, n'ayant pu prendre part à tous les votes émis jusqu'à présent, croit-il devoir faire des réserves sur quelques points résolus par la Conférence.

SON ALTESSE IMPERIALE ouvre la discussion sur la question 8 :

" Est-il nécessaire, pour le succès de l'unification monétaire, de constituer, dès à présent, une unité partout identique pour la composition métallique, le poids et la dénomination, et, en ce cas, quelles bases lui assigner ?

" Ou suffit-il de constituer des types communs ayant un dénominateur commun assez élevé ; par exemple, des multiples de 5 francs pour la monnaie d'or ?

M. RIVERS WILSON donne lecture de la déclaration suivante :

" Avant de recommencer la discussion du Questionnaire, les Délégués anglais croient de leur devoir, tant envers le Gouvernement qu'ils représentent qu'envers les autres membres de la Conférence, et notamment envers le Gouvernement de l'Empereur, par l'invitation duquel ils sont ici, et pour empêcher tout malentendu, de préciser la situation un peu délicate et exceptionelle dans laquelle ils se trouvent. Ils sont plus persuadés que jamais de la nécessité de cette déclaration, en raison de la tournure sérieuse et pratique que la discussion a prise jusqu'ici, et surtout de la haute signification qui ne peut manquer de s'attacher, dans l'opinion publique, à la présidence de S. A. I. Mgr le Prince Napoléon, et aux travaux qui en résulteront.

" Le Gouvernement anglais n'a pas cru devoir refuser de se rendre à l'invitation cordiale qui lui a été faite par le Gouvernement de l'Empereur de prendre part à cette Conférence. En y refusant son concours, non seulement il aurait fait preuve de manque de courtoisie internationale, mais on aurait pu, à tort, l'accuser de nourrir des préjugés arrêtés sur la question importante dont il s'agissait.

" Mais, à vrai dire, la nation anglaise se trouve vis-à-vis de cette question dans une position tout à fait différente de celle de la plupart des nations continentales et dans une position beaucoup plus independante.

" Tant que l'opinion publique ne sera pas décidée en faveur d'un changement du système actuel, tant que ce système n'offrira d'inconvenients ni dans les grandes transactions du commerce, ni dans les menus détails de la vie privée du pays, tant enfin qu'il ne sera pas démontré incontestablement que l'adoption d'un nouveau système offre des avantages assez supérieurs pour justifier l'abandon de celui qui est approuvé par l'experience et qui est enraciné dans les habitudes du peuple, le Gouvernement anglais ne croirait pas devoir prendre l'initiative dans la voie de l'assimilation de ses monnaies avec celles des pays du continent.

" D'un autre côté, le Gouvernement anglais sera toujours prêt à donner son appui à toute tentative ayant pour but d'éclairer et de guider l'opinion publique dans l'appréciation de cette question d'une manière commune, et à la discussion des moyens par lesquels cette assimilation si avantageuse en théorie pourrait s'effectuer.

" Ainsi, tout en se faisant représenter à cette Conférence, le Gouvernement anglais a trouvé nécessaire d'imposer à ses délégués la plus grande réserve ; leur rôle est simplement d'écouter les divers arguments qui pourraient être émis, d'étudier la situation de la question telle qu'elle se développerait dans les discussions, et d'en faire un rapport à leur Gouvernement. Jusqu'ici, ils n'ont éprouvé aucune difficulté à affirmer les propositions sur lesquelles la Conférence a été appelée à voter, puisque les principes qu'elles consacrent sont, par le fait, conformes au système actuellement en vigeur en Angleterre. Mais il n'entrerait pas dans leurs fonctions de voter sur aucune question ultérieure tendant à engager leur Gouvernement, ou d'exprimer aucune opinion qui donnerait lieu de croire à l'adoption prochaine de la convention de 1865 par la Grande-Bretagne."

M. HERBET fait connaitre à la Conférence que les réserves que vient de formuler M. Rivers Wilson au nom de la Grande-Bretagne se trouvent déjà contenues dans la dépêche que lord Stanley a adressée à M. l'ambassadeur de France à Londres, pour lui annoncer la participation du Royaume-Uni à la Conférence monetaire.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE exprime l'opinion que l'œuvre de la Conférence est essentiellement théorique ; que les résultats pratiques ne se produiront que dans les conventions internationales à conclure, et que, par conséquent, MM. les délégués anglais ne devront pas craindre d'émettre leur avis sur les questions encore à résoudre, puisque, pour eux, comme pour les autres membres de la Conférence, leur opinion ne saurait engager leur Gouvernement.

M. MEINECKE pense qu'il n'est pas nécessaire, pour le succès de l'unification monétaire, de constituer une unité partout identique pour le poids et la dénomination, ni de constituer des types communs : il suffirait d'établir une unité pour la composition métallique, et de convenir de monnaies d'union aisément convertibles entre elles par une équation simple, mais qui pourraient être distinctes dans les différents États.

* Cette adresse a été présentée par la Commission entière à Sa Majesté l'Empereur, le dimanche 30 juin, et insérée dans le *Moniteur* du 1er juillet.

Par exemple, la France pourrait prendre sa pièce de 20 francs, l'Autriche une pièce de 10 florins pour monnaie d'union, de sorte que la pièce de 20 francs aurait cours dans les caisses publiques de l'Autriche pour 8 florins et la pièce de 10 florins dans calles de la France pour 25 francs.

On pourrait laisser à chaque État la liberté de subdiviser la monnaie d'union comme il l'entendrait, d'après les besoins et les coutumes de ses populations. Par exemple, l'Autriche pourrait frapper des pièces de 5 florins équivalent à 12 fr. 50 cent., pièces que la Frqnce ne serait pas obligée de recevoir dans ses caisses publiques, mais toutefois, ces monnaies d'or divisionnaires devraient être de la même composition metallique que les monnaies principales.

Quant à cette composition, M. Meinecke croit que la meilleure serait celle des couronnes, frappées d'après le traité de 1857, et celle des pièces d'or, monnayées d'après la convention de 1865; c'est-à-dire que le titre devrait être de 9 dixièmes de fin.

Sur le point de savoir quelle monnaie d'union conviendrait le plus à la Prusse, M. Meinecke ne peut se prononcer. Il se borne seulement, comme il vient de le faire, à indiquer le principe que, suivant lui, on devrait suivre.

C'est par ces raisons qu'il ne peut répondre affirmativement qu'à la partie de la question 8 qui concerne l'unité de composition métallique, qu'il voudrait voir fixer à 9 dixièmes de fin; mais il devra répondre négativement pour les autres parties de cette question, et s'abstenir, sur la question 9.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE signale l'importance de la question du titre, sur laquelle vient de se prononcer M. Meinecke, question qui n'est peut-être pas posée avec assez de netteté et de précision dans le question naire.

M. DE LAVENAY trouve la première partie de la question bien posée; mais il croit que dans la deuxiéme partie il faudrait ajouter aux mots "ayant un dénomi- "nateur commun" ceux-ci "et un titre identique."

M. DE HERMANN déclare qu'en ce qui concerne la Bavière, elle se trouve liée par la convention monétaire de 1857, et qu'elle ne pourrait pas accepter une monnaie qui ne serait pas admise dans les caisses du Zollverein.

M. le baron DE SCHWEIZER, pour le grand-duché de Bade, s'associe à cette observation.

M. le comte D'AVILA dit qu'à ses yeux le but principal de la Conférence internationale est de préparer l'avenir, et qu'à ce point de vue, il a toujours eu la conviction que le système de la convention de 1865 finirait par triompher; il faut rechercher seulement quels sont les moyens de hâter cette solution. Dans ce but, il conviendrait d'adopter les monnaies d'or comme monnaies internationales, en laissant à chaque État la faculté de frapper comme il l'entendrait ses monnaies d'argent et en choisissant comme unité monétaire la pièce d'or de 5 francs. Le résultat de cette adoption serait de substituer l'or à l'argent dans la circulation des pays où ce dernier métal est celui de l'étalon, comme cela s'est produit en France où, malgré la législation existante du double étalon, il n'y a plus en fait que l'étalon d'or.

Quant au titre, M. le comte d'Avila, bien qu'il ne soit pas autorisé à se prononcer à cet égard, croit néanmoins ne pas trop s'engager en disant que le Portugal ne verrait probablement aucune difficulté à abaisser le titre de ses monnaies de 916 à 900 millièmes; mais il importerait que l'Angleterre donnât l'exemple. Cette modification aurait d'autant moins d'inconvénients en Portugal que la masse de circulation d'or se compose principalement de souverains, et les monnaies d'or portugaises se trouvant monnayées en quantités peu considérables, la refonte de ces monnaies n'entraînerait point de grands sacrifices, surtout si l'on conge que l'abaissement du titre offrirait une compensation.

M. le comte d'Avila ajoute qu'il connaît les difficultés pratiques qu'amènerait un changement du système monétaire anglais; mais, au point de vue théorique, il ne s'explique pas la réserve de MM. les délégués de la Grande-Bretagne. En théorie, il faudrait procéder pour le souverain comme les États-Unis sont dans l'intention de le faire pour leur dollar, et dans le cas où l'Angleterre prendrait une décision analogue à celle des États-Unis, le Portugal, où la livre sterling a cours légal, suivrait naturellement le même exemple.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE est d'avis que, sans parler immédiatement de l'unité monétaire, ou de la concordance des monnaies entre elles, on convienne d'abord du titre auquel devraient être frappées les monnaies internationales. Il est à remarquer, en effet, que lors même que le souverain serait réduit à 25 francs, les 25 francs anglais ne formeraient pas une pièce identique aux 25 francs français, par suite du titre différent de ces deux pièces.

M. le comte D'AVILA expose que cette question a déjà été discutée dans une autre assemblée où l'on pensait que l'Angleterre se prêterait à un accord tendant à une équation entre le souverain et 25 francs. Le titre de 9/10, qui est le plus répandu en Europe, doit être adopté comme présentant un meilleur caractère scientifique; mais s'il est nécessaire que l'Angleterre modifie l'alliage du souverain, on peut néanmoins admettre que, pour un accord transitoire, il suffirait qu'elle consentît à le laisser circuler pour 25 francs, sans changement actuel du titre.

M. DE LAVENAY croit que la question du titre est secondaire pour l'Angleterre et qu'il suffirait, à la rigueur, que la pièce anglaise de 25 francs renfermât la même quantité d'or fin que dans une pièce de 25 francs française. Le poids seul ne serait pas le même, attendu qu'il entrerait, pour la même quantité d'or, une quantité de cuivre différente dans chacune de ces pièces, suivant qu'il s'agirait du titre de 9/10 ou 11/12.

L'obstacle se rencontrerait dans la valeur même de la pièce, qui, par suite de sa réduction, nécessiterait une refonte considérable et pourrait amener un certain trouble dans les habitudes de la population. Mais si l'Angleterre, s'inspirant des idées émises par M. Ruggles pour les États-Unis, consentait à cette refonte, elle n'aurait pas plus d'intérêt à refondre à 11/12 qu'à 9/10 de fin (le poids seul et l'alliage variant); ne devrait-elle pas dès lors adopter de préférence le titre de 9/10? L'unité de titre offrirait, en effet, un grand avantage, celui d'assurer un moyen facile d'apprécier exactement la valeur intrinsèque de la monnaie internationale. Il y aurait évidemment balance dans les poids de deux pièces égales en valeur et en titre, ce qui constituerait un moyen de vérification à la portée de tout le monde. Si, au contraire, l'unité d'alliage est écartée, les poids devenant inégaux, il est difficile d'opérer une pareille vérification.

Il faudrait donc admettre une monnaie d'or ayant un dénominateur et un titre communs, et on pourrait modifier dans ce sens le second paragraphe de l'article 8.

M. de Lavenay craint, d'autre part, que MM. les délégués anglais ne s'exagèrent les pouvoirs des autres commissaires. La Conférence a pour but de rechercher quels seraient en théorie les meilleurs moyens d'arriver à l'unification des divers systèmes monétaires, mais aucun des membres ne peut engager par ses votes le Gouvernement qu'il représente. MM. les délégués de l'Angleterre se trouvent dans la même position, et il serait regrettable qu'ils privassent la Conférence de leurs lumières spéciales et de l'appui de leur opinion sur les questions encore à résoudre.

M. le baron DE SODEN déclare qu'au nom du Wurtemberg, il se rallie pleinement aux opinions déjà émises par les représentants de la Bavière et de la Confédération du nord. Il ajoute qu'on ressent peut-être plus particulièrement dans le sud de l'Allemagne, et surtout dans le Wurtemberg, la nécessité d'un changement dans le système monétaire actuellement en vigueur. Aussi la proposition du Gouvernement français quant à la réunion d'une Conférence chargée d'établir le rapprochement des divers systèmes monétaires a-t-elle été accueillie en Wurtemberg d'une manière éminemment favorable. Mais des traités monétaires et douaniers lient entre elles les diverses parties de l'Allemagne et leur imposent des devoirs mutuels; la solution définitive des questions débattues dans la Conférence devra donc laisser pleine liberté aux États allemands qui, par suite de leurs engagements, n'agiront que d'un commun accord. D'ailleurs, l'unanimité qui s'est manifestée sur l'une des questions principales, celle de l'étalon d'or exclusif, peut faire espérer que pour les autres questions, surtout relativement au choix des monnaies internationales à créer, il ne se recontrera point de graves difficultés, lors des négociations futures sur le traité international, dont la Conférence délibère ici les bases.

Moyennant ces réserves, M. le baron DE SODEN adhère pleinement, au nom du Wurtemberg, à toutes les déclarations faites par MM. les délégués de Prusse et de Bavière.

M. le baron DE HOCK croit que la Conférence, en adoptant le système monétaire français comme centre de l'unification projetée, a résolu par cela même la question du titre et s'est prononcée pour 9/10 de fin. Il n'y a donc pas lieu d'ouvrir à ce sujet une nouvelle discussion.

De même que M. de Lavenay, il attribue un grande importance á la question de l'unité de titre. Sans l'identité de titre, en effet, l'unification monétaire n'est pas réalisable, car il devient alors difficile de constater par le poids l'identité de valeur; et, de plus, comme il n'est pas possible de frapper des pièces avec un poids et un alliage complétement exacts, ce qui a donné lieu à des limites de tolérance, comment pourrait-on savoir si ces limites de tolérance n'ont pas été dépassées?

M. FEER HERZOG pense, contrairement à l'opinion de M. de Hock, que la solution affirmative de la première question n'implique pas l'adoption du titre du système français. On s'est contenté d'indiquer que ce système devrait être pris pour base d'unification, mais sous réserve des modifications que la Conférence jugerait utiles. Quant à lui personnellement, le titre de 9/10 lui paraît le meilleur.

Mr. Feer Herzog ajoute qu'à son avis, il est trop souvent question de la convention de 1865, qui doit être citée comme un élément de discussion, et non comme un modèle à suivre. La tâche de la Conférence est plus vaste: elle ne consiste pas seulement à étudier les mérites internationaux que peut offrir la convention de 1865, mais elle consiste à poser les bases de l'unification monétaire. C'est pour avoir trop parlé de cette convention qu'une impression erronée a pu se glisser dans l'esprit de MM. les délégués anglais, et qu'ils ont été amenés à dire qu'ils ne pouvaient émettre aucune opinion donnant lieu de croire à l'adoption prochaine de la convention de 1865 par la Grande-Bretagne. Les résolutions déjà votées par la Conférence n'ont pas pour but d'imposer la convention de 1865, mais elles sont le résultat d'une recherche en commun de la meilleure solution à apporter à la question monétaire. A ce point de vue, les délégues, bien que n'ayant point d'instruction pour se prononcer au nom de leurs Gouvernements, devraient néanmoins manifester leurs opinions personnelles, et l'on doit regretter qu'en ce qui concerne les coïncidences ou équations à établir entre les monnaies, M. Meinecke n'ait pas cru devoir montrer un peu moins de réserve et rappeler ce qui s'est passé en Allemagne, notamment à Cologne et à Stuttgard, au sujet de la proposition d'une nouvelle unité monétaire, le marc.

M. le comte D'AVILA fait observer qu'il n'a pas voulu dire d'une manière générale, comme l'a cru M. de Lavenay, que le titre formait une question secondaire. Il a voulu dire seulement qu'un accord serait possible entre la France et l'Angleterre même en conservant le titre actuel du souverain, par le simple abaissement de sa valeur à 25 francs. L'Angleterre aurait à examiner s'il lui conviendrait que le souverain eût cours légal de 25 francs en gardant son titre actuel, ou bien en le ramenant à 9/10es par une refonte.

M. d'Avila, malgré la remarque de M. Feer Herzog, croit néanmoins que la convention de 1865 doit être prise pour base pratique de la discussion. Il n'en propose pas l'adoption complète, mais seulement en ce qui concerne les monnaies d'or, sans s'occuper des monnaies divisionnaires d'argent et de cuivre.

M. de PARIEU pense que la question du titre peut, quoique importante, n'être regardée relativement que comme secondaire; le point capital, c'est l'identité du fin dans les monnaies. On distinguerait au besoin dans les banques les différences de titres et l'on arriverait à un moyen de contrôle suffisant de la valeur des pièces en circulation, sans avoir recours à leur poids isolé. Si, en Angleterre, la livre sterling contenait la même quantité d'or fin que 25 francs d'or français, on arriverait facilement à s'entendre. La dissidence du titre du souverain offre même un côté favorable: en effet, si cette pièce était ramenée à 9/10 de fin, l'introduction d'une plus grande quantité de cuivre la rendrait plus lourde et compenserait, avec excès de ce côté, la perte qu'elle éprouverait en or. Mais la difficulté vient de ce que la réduction du souverain amènerait peut-être la modification des contrats, la conversion de toutes les dettes, etc.

Suivant M. de Hock, la question du titre serait déjà résolue par l'adoption de la première question. Quoiqu'il n'en soit pas tout à fait ainsi, il est vrai néanmoins qu'on a tout au moins préjugé cette solution, en admettant les avantages de la monnaie de la convention de 1865 au point de vue décimal et métrique, puisque l'alliage de 9/10es offre seul ce caractére décimal. Les membres de la Conférence sont donc à peu près d'accord sur la question 8, surtout si l'on supprime de la deuxième parties ces mots "par exemple des multiples de 5 francs" qui préjugent la question du dénominateur commun à fixer entre les monnaies internationales.

Tous les délégués sont d'avis qu'il faut s'accorder sur la monnaie d'or avec un dénominateur commun qui doit avoir une certaine importance. En ne tenant pas compte de cette dernière condition, on pourrait dire que dès maintenant ce dénominateur existe; ainsi entre le souverain estimé, on le suppose, à 25 francs 20 cent. et la napoléon, on pourrait voir, à la rigueur, un dénominateur commun dans le décime. Mais ce n'est pas d'un dénominateur aussi inférieur qu'il peut s'agir pour des conversions réciproques de valeurs monétaires. Celui de 2 fr. 50 cent. dont a parlé antérieurement M. Meinecke n'est pas non plus assez élevé; la comparaison entre des pièces de 10 fr., 12 fr. 50 cent. et 7 fr. 50 cent. serait très-difficile.

Pour la fabrication matérielle des pièces d'or, il suffit qu'il y ait entre elles une différence de 5 francs au minimum, parce qu'alors on arrive à établir une distinction apparente dans l'extérieur de ces pièces. C'était du moins l'opinion de M. Pelouze, si autorisé en ces matières, et dont la perte est si regrettable. Il jugeait très-praticable la fabrication d'une pièce de 25 francs, très-distincte par son diamètre du napoléon de 20 francs.

MM. les délégués pourraient donc, au point de vue scientifique, se prononcer négativement sur le premier paragraphe de la question 8, et affirmativement sur le deuxième paragraphe, modifié suivant la proposition de M. de Lavenay, en discutant l'utilité de types communs "pour le poids et le titre de la monnaie d'or."

M. ESCHER regarde la question d'un même titre pour les monnaies internationales comme étant d'une grande importance. Sans cette unité, il devient très-malaisé de faire la vérification des pièces. C'est leur poids qui donne la mesure de leur valeur. Il faut donc nécessairement arriver à l'unité de titre, et le meilleur est celui de 9/10, par suite de son caractère décimal. Il aurait été à désirer, au point de vue métrique, que dans la convention de 1865 on eût adopté le titre de 8/10 plutôt que celui de 835/1000 pours les monnaies divisionnaires.

M. STAS espère que, quoiqu'il se soit prononcé seul, dès le début de la Conférence, en faveur d'un système tout nouveau comme présentant plus de chances pour l'unification monétaire, cet isolement n'aura pas d'influence, aux yeux de MM. les délégués, sur les observations qu'il tient à présenter relativement à la 8e question. Il est d'avis, avec M. de Hock, que l'adoption de la 1re question entraîne l'adoption du système français. Et il est indispensable que ce système soit admis dans sa simplicité en ce qui concerne ses types monétaires. L'unité de titre doit nécessairement être admise, car ce n'est qu'en pesant une pièce qu'on peut en vérifier utilement la valeur. Tout le monde n'a pas en sa possession une pierre de touche pour s'assurer si cette pièce est au titre vrai et dans les limites de la tolérance.

Il faut donc que le titre soit unique et que de plus il se rattache au système métrique. Le titre de 9/10es jouit de cette qualité, et son usage à peu près universel en France, en Italie, en Allemagne, aux États-Unis, etc. le recommande à l'adoption des pays qui, comme l'Angleterre et le Portugal, ont conservé le titre de 11/12.

La question de titre examinée, il reste encore, dans le deuxiéme paragraphe, celle de l'établissement de monnaies ayant un dénominateur commun, 5 francs, par exemple. Ces monnaies multiples de 5 francs seraient 10, 15, 20, 25 francs, pièces dont la frappe corrélative amènerait de grandes difficultés pratiques. En effet, si l'on prend les pièces déjà existantes, 5, 10 et 20 francs, on trouve que la pièce de 5 francs a 17 millimètres de diamètre; celle de 10 francs, 19 millimètres, et celle de 20, 21 millimètres. Or, si l'on introduit entre 10 et 20 francs une pièce de 15 francs, le diamètre de cette pièce devra être compris entre les diamètres des pièces de 10 et 20 francs, c'est-à-dire entre 19 et 21 millimètres; il sera donc de 20 millimètres, et, par suite, il n'y aurait qu'un millimètre d'écart dans son diamètre comparativement aux pièces voisines. La confusion de ces pièces serait, en conséquence, très-facile, surtout si l'on considère que déjà l'on se trompe aisément sur les pièces de 10 et de 20 francs. Que serait-ce dans le cas où l'on créerait entre elles une pièce intermédiare?

M. Stas n'hésite pas à dire qu'en présence de difficultés pratiques aussi considérables, indépendamment de ce qu'un si grand nombre de pièces d'or constituerait un mauvais système, il faudrait relever le dénominateur commun de 5 à 10 francs, en remplaçant la pièce d'or de 5 francs, assez incommode, et que les particuliers refusent en Belgique, par une pièce d'argent billonnée de même valeur.

M. Stas ajoute qu'à son avis, l'Autriche se crée un mauvais système monétaire en établissant, à côté de la pièce de 10 florins (25 francs), une pièce de 4 florins (10 francs), ce qui, au point du vue scientifique, est essentiellement défectueux, puisque, pour une pièce de 10 francs, elle introduit la subdivision de 4.

En résumé, M. Stas pense qu'il doit y avoir unité de titre et que le titre choisi doit être 9/10es, et, de plus, que les seuls types monétaires à admettre sont 10 et 20 francs. La pièce de 5 francs serait billonnée en argent, et il ne serait point fabriqué de piéces de 15 francs et 25 francs, pièces mauvaises au point de vue scientifique et d'une utilité pratique contestable.

M. DE HAINDL croit devoir protester, en sa qualité de directeur d'un hôtel des monnaies, contre l'interprétation donnée par M. le baron de Hock aux limites de tolérance. Certaines tolérances sont accordées, non comme l'a dit M. de Hock, dans le but d'avoir des piéces diminuées de poids et de titre, mais seulement en raison de l'impossibilité materielle de donner à chaque pièce, d'une manière précise, le poids et le titre qu'elle doit avoir; les tolérances en plus doivent compenser les tolérances en moins et l'exactitude mathématique qu'on ne peut réaliser sur une pièce isolée se retrouve sur la masse.

M. DE JACOBI fait observer que la question de tolérance s'entend d'ellemême. Il est d'avis qu'un titre commun soit universellement adopté, ainsi que des tolérances communes pour la fabrication des piéces. Il ajoute que le deuxième paragraphe de la question 8 ne lui paraît pas rédigé d'une manière assez nette et que tout le travail de la Conférence serait inutile si l'on ne posait en première ligne l'identité de poids et de titre.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE, pour répondre à l'observation de M. de Jacobi, comme à celles des autres membres de la Conférence, propose de supprimer le paragraphe en question et d'y substituer la phrase suivante :

" Faut-il constituer des types communs pour le poids et le titre de la monnaie d'or? "

Cette nouvelle rédaction pourrait être discutée.

M. le baron DE HOCK préfère la rédaction primitive. Celle que propose Son Altesse Imperiale confond deux questions qu'il importe de séparer, celle du poids et celle du titre; car il est probable que tous les membres de la Conférence voteront l'identité du titre, mais que très-peu d'entre eux seront pour l'identité corrélative du poids, puisqu'avec cette double identité de poids et de titre, on arrive à des monnaies également identiques, et qu'il n'y aurait pas alors besoin de rechercher les moyens d'établir entre les monnaies des divers pays ces coïncidences partielles dont parle la question première.

M. de Hock se prononce pour des types communs avec identité de titre, mais contre l'identité de poids qui entraînerait l'identité des monnaies. La rédaction de M. de Parieu, où ces deux éléments sont distincts, est donc préférable.

Pour ce qui est des types communs à établir, il faudrait laisser à chaque État le soin de faire ses monnaies d'or comme il l'entendrait, pourvu qu'il frappât au moins une pièce d'or commune avec les autres États. On ferait pour ces monnaies la même distinction qui existe pour la monnaie d'union et les monnaies territoriales de la convention de 1857.

M. le baron de Hock termine en relevant l'observation que lui a faite M. de Haindl, observation qui ne peut provenir que d'un malentendu, puisqu'il envisage la question de la tolérance absolument comme son honorable collègue.

M. MEINECKE ne croit pas qu'il soit nécessaire d'adopter une monnaie identique, mais qu'il suffit d'avoir des monnaies concordantes qui pourraient être distinctes. Il faudrait donc diviser la question telle que la propose Son Altesse Impériale; car, dans le vote, il sera pour l'identité de titre, même à 9/10, mais contre l'identité de poids. M. Meinecke ajoute qu'il ne sait pas si la pièce de 4 thalers, dont il a plusieurs fois été question dans le cours de la discussion, pourrait être frappée en Prusse,

M. DE JACOBI croit que l'adoption de monnaies différentes de poids et de titre, quoique égales en valeur, ne ferait que déplacer les difficultés qui existent actuellement, et qui, du terrain international, seraient transportées dans l'intérieur des pays.

D'autre part, si l'on suppose l'identité de titre, le défaut d'identité de poids n'amènerait-il pas chaque État à refondre, comme on le fait actuellement, les monnaies étrangères qui affluent chez lui?

Il faut donc adopter l'identité de poids et de titre.

M. VROLIK est d'avis que le poids et le titre vont ensemble et qu'ils sont liés l'un à l'autre. Il n'y a donc pas lieu de diviser la question posée par Son Altesse Impériale.

Pour ce qui est des types communs, et sur le point de savoir quel doit en être le dénominateur, 5 francs ou 10 francs, M. Vrolik préfère la pièce de 5 francs, parce qu'il croit à la nécessité de la pièce de 15 francs, qui pourrait convenir à la Prusse, à l'Allemagne méridionale et à la Hollande, et qui par suite serait appelée à jouer un grand rôle dans la circulation de l'Europe centrale. Il peut être vrai, comme le dit M. Stas, que cette piéce de 15 francs risquera d'être confondue quelquefois avec les pièces de 10 et 20 francs, mais si l'on veut arriver à l'uniformité monétaire, il faut passer sur quelques difficultés.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE rappelle que cette difficulté de fabrication n'est pas insurmontable, et que la différence entre deux pièces d'or peut être appréciable, dès que leur valeur représente un écart de 5 francs. C'était du moins l'opinion de M. Pelouze, comme l'a dit M. de Parieu au commencement de la séance. La pièce de 15 francs pourrait donc être fabriquée.

M. RUGGLES considère l'unité de titre comme fondamentale. Il votera la question telle qu'elle est posée par son Altesse Impériale, car les États-Unis désirent l'unification par le titre et le poids.

M. le Chevalier ARTOM est d'avis que la Conférence étant d'accord sur l'identité du titre, on pourrait d'abord voter séparément sur cette partie de la question.

M. DE LAVENAY explique que par identité de poids, on n'entend parler que de poids corrélatif; ainsi l'adoption de la question, telle qu'elle est posée, n'entraînera pas l'obligation d'avoir des monnaies identiques. Une pièce de 15 francs et une pièce de 10 francs, au titre de 9/10^{e}, ont entre elles des poids corrélatifs; c'est l'identité de poids dont il s'agit ici.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE fait remarquer que l'on ne saurait s'imaginer une monnaie internationale sans identité de titre et de poids. Il n'y a donc pas lieu de modifier la nouvelle rédaction du premier paragraphe de l'article 8, à savoir :

" Faut-il constituer des types communs pour le poids et le titre de la monnaie d'or? "

M. WALLENBERG pense que, puisque les membres de la Conférence sont d'accord sur l'identité de titre, il faudrait d'abord mettre aux voix cette partie de la question. Il demande que le titre soit fixé à 9/10es, et il dit qu'on a reconnu en Suède, après plusieurs essais, que c'était le meilleur de tous. Ces essais ont été faits lors de la tentative d'introduction, en Suède, du système métrique, tentative qui n'a échoué que par suite de la résistance des ordres du clergé et des paysans.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE répond que, dans l'intérêt du vote, il vaut mieux ne pas fixer immédiatement le titre, afin de pouvoir réunir plus facilement l'unanimité des voix.

M. de PARIEU dit qu'à la rigueur il n'y a pas entre le poids et le titre parallélisme absolu. Par exemple, un rapprochement pourrait se faire entre le système monétaire français et le système anglais, si le souverain était, quant à l'or fin, réduit à 25 francs, et il ne serait pas absolument besoin, pour cela, de changer le titre.

Ce serait un grand progrès, quoique encore insuffisant, et il n'y aurait pas cependant identité de poids et de titre.

Mais, d'un autre côté, il pourrait y avoir des types à dénominateur commun, sans aucune identité : par exemple, si les Anglais ramenaient seulement leur souverain à 25 francs, sans que nous fabriquassions nous-mêmes des pièces de cette valeur.

Son ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE fait observer que ce ne serait pas là une monnaie internationale.

M. DE PARIEU répond que monnaie internationale ne veut pas dire monnaies identiques, mais seulement monnaies facilement commensurables. Ainsi, le rapport simple des pièces de 20 francs et de 25 francs constituerait déjà une sorte de communauté internationale, d'une certaine utilité.

M. STAS est d'avis qu'à valeur égale le poids est inséparable du titre.

M. DE JACOBI est pleinement de l'avis de M. Parieu. Il croit que, dans certains États, l'unité ou dénominateur, restera à l'état idéal. Mais cela n'a aucune importance. Il faut seulement que les monnaies soient entre elles dans des rapports simples.

M. le baron de HOCK, qui s'est prononcé pour des monnaies communes, admet complétement l'identité de titre, et pour les monnaies de même valeur l'identité de poids. Il voudrait même que ces monnaies égales eussent aussi l'identité de diamètre. Il croit néanmoins que, pour arriver plus facilement à une solution, il faut mettre séparément aux voix les deux parties de la question. L'une des deux serait résolue à l'unanimité.

Son ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE propose la nouvelle rédaction rédigée sous deux formes par M. de Parieu :

" Faut-il constituer des types ayant un dénominateur commun pour le poids et le titre de la monnaie d'or?

Ou bien celle-ci qui est une variante :

" Faut-il constituer des types ayant un dénominateur commun pour le poids de la monnaie d'or, avec un titre identique? "

M. KERN se rallie à la proposition de M. de Parieu à cause du mot *dénominateur*. Le dénominateur peut être théorique; on n'est pas obligé de le frapper.

Plusieurs membres exprimant leurs préférences pour

la seconde des rédactions proposées par M. de Parieu, Son ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE la met aux voix.

Elle est adoptée à l'unanimité.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE met également aux voix la question de savoir quel sera le titre international et propose celui de 9/10.

Le titre de 9/10 est adopté à l'unanimité.

M. GRAHAM dit qu'il n'a voté affirmativement sur le titre de 9/10, que pour le cas éventuel d'une refonte.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE pose ensuite à la Conférence la question relative au dénominateur commun; mais, sur la demande de plusieurs membres, la discussion est renvoyée à la séance suivante, qui est fixée à Vendredi, 28 Juin, à 9 heures.

La séance est levée à une heure moins un quart.

Le Prince, Président de la Conférence,
NAPOLÉON (JÉRÔME).

Le Secrétaire de la Conférence,
CLAVERY.

Le Secrétaire adjoint,
ROUX.

6e Séance.—Vendredi 28 Juin 1868.

Présidence de S. A. I. Mgr le Prince NAPOLÉON.

La séance est ouverte à 9 heures.

Etaient présents MM. les Délégués qui assistaient à la précédente réunion, à l'exception de M. Fortamps, obligé de se rendre à Bruxelles.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE annonce que M. José Polo, qui avait été désigné pour représenter l'Espagne dans la Conférence, étant retenu à Madrid par les travaux des Cortès, le Gouvernement espagnol a fait choix d'un nouveau délégué, M. le comte de Nava de Pajo, sous-directeur au ministère des affaires étrangères d'Espagne.

M. le comte DE NAVA DE TAJO est immédiatement admis à prendre place parmi les membres de la Conférence.

Le procès-verbal de la 5e séance est lu et adopté.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE rappelle que la Conférence a répondu affirmativement, dans la dernière réunion, sur le premier paragraphe de la question 8, dont la rédaction nouvelle était ainsi conçue :

" Faut-il constituer des types ayant un dénominateur " commun pour le poids de la monnaie d'or, avec un " titre identique ?"

La Conférence a, de même, adopté le titre de 9 dixièmes de fin.

Il reste donc à fixer le dénominateur commun; c'est l'objet du second paragraphe de la nouvelle question 8, ainsi conçu :

" Quel doit être le dénominateur commun ?

" Doit-il être de 5 francs ?"

La discussion étant ouverte, M. de LAVENAY fait ressortir les avantages de la pièce de 5 francs comme dénominateur commun. Cette pièce coïncide, soit par elle-même, soit par ses multiples, avec beaucoup d'autres monnaies; elle cadre à peu près avec le dollar et avec le souverain; elle existe dans la convention de 1865. Les États-Unis d'Amérique se déclarent prêts à l'adopter et ne pourraient pas, sans modifier tout leur système, se servir d'une unité supérieure.

Si dans quelques pays, en Belgique, par exemple, comme l'a dit M. Stas, le module de la pièce de 5 francs paraissait trop petit pour se prêter à une bonne fabrication et être facilement accepté dans la circulation, ces États seraient libres de n'en pas frapper.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE dit que, dans la Conférence instituée par le Comité des poids et mesures et des monnaies à l'Exposition universelle, et qui s'est tenu hier sous sa présidence, M. Leone Levi a déclaré que la pièce de 10 francs, qui se diviserait en 100 pence, serait acceptée de préférence en Angleterre.

M. GRAHAM, par l'organe de M. Wilson, répond que, selon son opinion individuelle, la pièce de 10 francs, si elle était adoptée, aurait un avantage sur la pièce de 5 francs, en donnant une unité supérieure, ce qui serait désirable pour l'Angleterre, et en offrant une relation plus simple avec le système ordinaire du franc.

M. le comte d'AVILA votera pour l'adoption de 5 francs comme dénominateur; il fait en même temps remarquer, comme M. de Lavenay, que les États ne seront pas tenus de frapper cette pièce, mais devront la recevoir.

M. STAS insiste sur la question du module de la pièce de 5 francs en or, qui, par suite de sa petitesse, ne rentre pas dans les conditions d'une bonne fabrication. Il faudrait billonner la pièce de 5 francs en la fabriquant en argent.

M. DUTILLEUL dit qu'en France cette monnaie de 5 francs est encore une monnaie de luxe qui se rencontre dans les villes, mais peu dans les campagnes.

M. le comte d'AVILA cite l'exemple du Portugal, de l'Espagne, des États-Unis, où l'on ne se plaint pas des pièces de 1,000 reis, de celles de 20 réaux, du dollar, qui se rapprochent de la pièce de 5 francs de l'union monétaire de 1865.

M. WALLENBERG renouvelle les observations qu'il a eu déjà l'occasion de présenter à la Conférence sur la convenance d'adopter pour dénominateur commun la pièce de 10 francs, qui cadre parfaitement avec le système décimal, tandis que la pièce de 5 francs d'or ne serait d'accord ni avec le système décimal, ni avec le système du franc. Car si l'on divise la pièce de 5 francs en 100, on trouve la pièce de 5 centimes, subdivision trop forte, tandis que la pièce de dix francs divisée par 1,000 donne le centime, qui forme une bonne coupure au dernier degré de l'échelle monétaire. A cette observation déjà produite dans une séance précédente, M. Wallemberg ajoute qu'il devrait être décidé que tous les États feraient frapper la pièce de 10 francs et resteraient libres de frapper ou non telle ou telle autre coupure. Aux États-Unis on frapperait des pièces de 2 dollars qui vaudraient mieux que le simple dollar.

M. HERBET ne croit pas que la répugnance de la population belge pour la pièce d'or de 5 francs soit aussi prononcée que l'a dit M. Stas.

M. le baron de HOCK se prononce en faveur du dénominateur commun de 5 francs, attendu qu'il est le moins élevé possible.

M. VROLIK adopte également ce dénominateur, qui permettra de frapper des pièces de 15 francs et d'arriver à une solution avec les pays à étalon d'argent qui ont le thaler et le florin.

M. MEINECKE ne saurait prévoir, en ce moment, quelle pièce d'or conviendrait le mieux à la Prusse et aux autres États allemands, s'ils se décidaient plus tard à changer l'étalon d'argent contre l'étalon d'or; il ne pourrait pas dire, par exemple, que ces pays seraient en mesure d'accepter, sans trop blesser les intérêts et les opinions de leur population, une monnaie quelconque aisément convertible en pièces d'or francaises. Peut-être même devront-ils adopter la couronne frappée d'après la convention de 1857, dont neuf contiennent 310 francs d'or.

C'est par ces motifs que M. Meinecke doit s'abstenir de voter sur la question du dénominateur.

M. DE JACOBI, favorable d'ailleurs à l'adoption de la pièce de 5 francs comme dénominateur, s'est demandé, en présence des observations de M. Stas, s'il ne serait pas possible de frapper des pièces de 5 francs en platine, ayant un poids de 5 grammes, soit 1,000 francs par kilogramme.

SON ALTESSE IMÉRIALE répond qu'il faudrait d'abord acheter le platine à la Russie, et que, de plus, les expériences déjà tentées n'ont pas réussi.

En tout cas, la pièce de platine serait considérée comme du billon, et la Conférence ne s'occupe pas de cette fabrication spéciale.

M. DE JACOBI répond que le monnayage du platine pourrait se faire maintenant dans des conditions beaucoup plus favorables qu'autrefois, vu les grands perfectionnements qui ont été réalisés dans le traitement de ce métal, grâce aux travaux remarquables de MM. Henri Sainte-Claire-Deville et Debray.

Il ajoute que la Russie n'est pas le seul pays pour l'exploitation du platine; dans les États de l'Amérique du Sud on en trouve aussi des quantités considérables.

M. FEER-HERZOG s'étonne des objections de M. Stas contre la pièce d'or de 5 francs; en Suisse, elle s'est introduite aisément; elle présente l'avantage de rappeler, dans un grand nombre de pays, la *piastre*, qui, pendant longtemps, a été la monnaie universelle, et qui, importée en Amérique par les Espagnols, a été l'origine du dollar.

Quant à l'indication donnée par M. de Jacobi, elle ne paraît pas devoir être suivie: il serait dangereux d'introduire un nouveau métal, et le platine ne possède pas des qualités de monnayage qui doivent le faire préférer à l'or et à l'argent.

M. DE JACOBI réplique que, d'après les nombreux essais qu'il a faits, conjointement avec les savants qu'il a déjà mentionnés, le platine non-seulement se prête parfaitement bien au monnayage, mais paraît être prédestiné par la nature à devenir de préférence un métal de circulation monétaire universelle, s'il se trouve un jour en plus grande abondance.

M. RUGGLES déclare, de son côté, que le dollar, malgré sa dimension, n'en est pas moins très-apprécié aux États-Unis.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE propose de mettre aux voix le second paragraphe de la nouvelle question 8, en ajoutant à 5 francs les mots : *ou ses multiples*, afin de permettre à la Suède, par exemple, de voter affirmativement.

M. le chevalier ARTOM trouve cette rédaction trop large, attendu qu'il ne doit y avoir qu'un seul dénominateur commun.

M. Graham fait observer que, si l'on adoptait 5 francs comme dénominateur, tous les comptes devraient être ramenés au dollar en Angleterre.

M. DE PARIEU regarde comme essentiel de ne laisser aucune incertitude sur le dénominateur : il propose de voter sur le dénominateur de 5 francs, en supprimant l'addition *ou ses multiples ;* car, en désignant un dénominateur, on recherche toujours le chiffre le plus simple.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE met aux voix cette proposition, qui est adoptée à la majorité de 13 voix contre 2. L'Angleterre et la Suède ont voté contre ; la Prusse, la Bavière, le grand-duché de Bade, le Wurtemberg et la Belgique se sont abstenus.

La discussion s'ouvre ensuite sur la 9e question, ainsi conçue :

> Y aurait-t-il utilité, dans le cas où l'or serait adopté comme métal international, à ce que les types de cette monnaie, déterminés par la Convention monétaire du 23 Décembre 1865 fussent, dans un intérêt d'unification et par suite de réciprocité, complétés par des types nouveaux : par exemple, des pièces de 15 francs et de 25 francs ? Dans ce cas, qu'elles devraient être leurs dimensions ?

Sur la proposition de Son Altesse Impériale, la seconde partie de la question est supprimée, attendu que le règlement des questions de détail, telles que la dimension des pièces, trouvera mieux sa place lorsque les Gouvernements s'entendront sur les mesures d'execution.

M. le baron DE HOCK fait observer que l'on devrait d'abord convenir qu'il y aura des monnaies communes, c'est-à-dire ayant cours légal dans tous les États.

M. DE PARIEU répond que, sauf la question sérieuse du cours légal, la proposition de types communs a été acceptée par le fait de l'adoption de l'affirmative sur la question précédente. Il est évident, en effet, qu'avec un dénominateur commun, il y aura en pratique, sinon par suite d'une nécessité absolue, des pièces et types communs. L'intérêt de la question 9 semble donc spécialement se réduire à provoquer, de la part de MM. les directeurs de monnaies, des explications techniques sur la frabrication des pièces de 15 francs et de 25 francs, et, d'un autre côté, de procurer l'occasion de discuter les scrupules qui peuvent être élevés par le rigorisme du système décimal.

M. le vicomte DE VILLA-MAÏOR serait d'avis qu'il suffirait d'admettre les pièces de 5 francs, 10 francs, 20 francs, et 25 francs.

M. RUGGLES insiste tout particulièrement sur l'intérêt qu'attachent les États-Unis à ce que la France consente à frapper des pièces de 25 francs et à reviser dans ce sens la convention de 1865. Le demi-aigle américain et le souverain anglais pourraient être aisément placés, vis-à-vis de la pièce francaise de 25 francs, dans des conditions de parfaite égalité. M. Ruggles a d'ailleurs développé les considérations qui militent en faveur de l'adoption de cette mesure, dans une note dont il met des exemplaires à la disposition de la Conférence, et qui contient, en outre, de nombreuses données statistiques. Ce document est annexé au présent procès-verbal.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE répond à M. Ruggles que la France ne fait aucune objection sur le fond de la proposition de M. le délégué des États-Unis ; mais, la convention de 1865 étant en vigueur, le Gouvernement français devra s'entendre avec ses coassociés, et la révision de cet acte diplomatique sur le point en question ne souffrira sans doute aucune difficulté.

M. le chevalier ARTOM ne croit pas que le Gouvernement italien fasse d'objection, du moment où l'engagement à prendre serait de recevoir et non pas de frapper ces pièces de 25 francs.

M. BROCH voudrait que les types de la monnaie universelle fussent le moins nombreux possible ; dans son opinion, il ne faudrait pas obliger les États à frapper ou même à recevoir des pièces de 5 francs et de 15 francs : l'une est trop petite et, comme l'a dit M. Stas, difficile à maintenir au poids droit ; l'autre est au moins inutile, puisqu'elle a été indiquée principalement en vue de l'Allemagne, où l'on se montre disposé à fabriquer le *marc*, qui se rapprocherait, dans son vingtuple, de 25 francs.

M. le baron DE SODEN fait observer que la pièce de 15 francs serait utile pour les États du sud de l'Allemagne.

Les divergences d'opinions entre les membres de la Conférence paraissant principalement se produire en ce qui concerne la pièce de 15 francs, SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE propose de voter d'abord sur l'adoption de la pièce de 25 francs.

M. DE HERMANN, reprenant alors la proposition précédemment émise par M. le baron de Hock, insiste pour que la Conférence se pronounce préalablement sur le point de savoir s'il y aura au moins une monnaie ayant cours légal dans tous les États contractants.

M. le baron DE HOCK explique qu'en effet la Conférence n'a jamais déclaré que les monnaies frappées par un Etat seraient acceptées par tous les autres. Sans une telle acceptation réciproque, il n'y aurait pas communauté monétaire. Après que la Commission aura prononcé sur cette proposition générale, on pourra procéder à l'examen de celle émise par M. de Hermann, à savoir : " Si cette acceptation devra s'appliquer à " toutes les monnaies du système monétaire, ou seule- " ment à quelques-unes d'entre elles ?"

M. DE PARIEU, pour répondre à la proposition de M. de Hock, formule la question suivante ; " Les monnaies " d'or au dénominateur commun de 5 francs devront- " elles être acceptées dans les caisses publiques des " États qui se seront engagés réciproquement dans une " convention monétaire ?"

M. STAS propose de substituer *le cours légal* à *l'acceptation dans les caisses publiques :* il signale le fait que, la convention de 1865 ne contenant que cette dernière stipulation, la Banque de France s'est refusée, sans s'expliquer sur ses motifs, à recevoir 155,000 francs d'or belge ; si elle a craint de se voir envahie par cette monnaie, elle peut se rassurer, car il n'a été frappe que 4,800,000 francs d'or en Belgique depuis la convention.

M. FEER-HERZOG rappelle qu'en effet, en 1865, les États contractants avaient cru devoir n'imposer la monnaie de l'union qu' à leurs caisses publiques, afin de ne pas paraître obliger leurs nationaux à recevoir une monnaie étrangère ; mais, à cette époque, il avait été déclaré officieusement, par la direction du mouvement des fonds publics, que du moment oú les caisses publiques, en France, accepteraient la monnaie de l'union, cet exemple serait suivi par tous les grands établissements de crédit.

M. DE PARIEU craindrait que, dans certaines localités reculées, des difficultés ne vinssent à se produire si l'on substituait immédiatement à l'admission dans les caisses publiques le cours légal obligatoire entre les particuliers. Des percepteurs peuvent connaître toutes les coupures de pièces d'or au dénominateur de 5 francs ; mais il n'en est pas de même des particuliers qui pourraient être inquiétes au sujet de coupures et d'effigies étrangères dont la réception leur serait imposée.

M. DE LAVENAY n'y verrait d'inconvénient que s'il s'agissait de mettre en circulation des piéces ayant, comme les monnaies d'appoint, une valeur intrinsèque inférieure à leur valeur nominale ; mais ici l'on parle de monnaies d'une valeur réelle identique à leur valeur légale.

M. RIVERS-WILSON a des doutes sur *le cours légal :* il se demande, en effet, ce qui aurait lieu s'il y avait limitation de la quantité admissible dans les payements, comme pour les pièces divisionnaires d'argent.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE répond qu'il ne s'agit pas d'espèces à cours limité ; elle ajoute qu'elle voit un grand avantage à la disposition relative au *cours légal*, car il importe que la monnaie internationale ne puisse pas être refusée, et que les populations l'admettent le plus promptement possible.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE met aux voix une nouvelle redaction, qui est ainsi conçue : *Les monnaies d'or au dénominateur commun de 5 francs devront-elles avoir cours légal dans les États qui se sont engagés réciproquement dans une convention monetaire ?*

Sur la proposition de M. Stas, on substitue aux mots : *les monnaies*, ceux-ci ; *des monnaies*, qui sont plus restrictifs et qui expriment *certaines* monnaies.

La question ainsi posée est résolue affirmativement, à l'unanimité.

Les délégués de l'Angleterre, de la Prusse, du Wurtemberg et du grand-duché de Bade s'abstiennent.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE ramène la délibération sur la question de la pièce de 25 francs.

M. RUGGLES insiste pour qu'il soit bien constaté que les États-Unis tiennent particulièrement à l'adoption du type de 25 francs.

M. GRAHAM pense qu'il ne faudrait pas trop multiplier le nombre des pièces; que l'introduction des pièces de 15 et 25 francs dans le système français serait defectueuse, et qu'il vaudrait mieux, à ce point de vue, s'arrêter à 20 francs. Il se demande même si la France doit réellement frapper des pièces de 25 francs.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE répond que certainement, si la France ne consultait que ses convenances personnelles, elle ne verrait aucune nécessité d'emettre cette nouvelle monnaie; mais, pour faciliter l'œuvre d'unification, qui est l'objet des travaux de la Conférence, elle ferait la concession demandée par les États-Unis. La fabrication d'une pièce de 25 francs paraîtrait, en effet, convenir également à l'Angleterre et à l'Autriche.

M. le comte DE NAVA DE TAJO déclare que cette pièce conviendrait aussi à l'Espagne.

M. STAS pense, comme M. Graham, que, du moment où l'on n'établit pas un système nouveau, il faut adopter dans sa simplicité le système francais, et ne pas multiplier les subdivisions.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE fait observer que les bases de la convention de 1865 doivent être élargies, afin de provoquer des rapprochements qu'elle n'a pas offert jusqu'à présent les moyens de réaliser.

M. STAS croit que les bases de la convention de 1865 seraient, au contraire, trop larges, et qu'il ne faudrait pas admettre la pièce de 5 francs.

M. DE JACOBI. Si l'expérience prouve que la pièce de 5 francs n'est pas apte à la circulation, elle disparaîtra sans inconvénient.

La pièce de 25 francs, mise aux voix, est adoptée à l'unanimité. La Prusse, le grand-duché de Bade et le Wurtemberg s'abstiennent.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE met en discussion la pièce de 15 francs.

M. VROLIK, rappelant ce qu'il a dit dans la précédente séance, insiste pour l'admission de la pièce de 15 francs dans la circulation monétaire universelle.

M. DE PARIEU appuie cette proposition comme pourvant, un jour, donner satisfaction à un groupe d'États qui représente une population nombreuse.

M. le baron DE SODEN s'associe, pour le Wurtemberg, à la demande de M. Vrolik.

M. le baron DE HOCK ne voit pas la nécessité d'adopter dès à présent la pièce de 15 francs, car la Hollande n'a pas exprimé, jusqu'ici, l'intention d'entrer prochainement dans une union monétaire et, pour les États d'Allemagne, la pièce de 15 francs ne serait, dans son opinion, d'aucune importance.

M. VROLIK répond que, sans prétendre engager son Gouvernement, il a indiqué la pièce de 15 francs comme un moyen de rallier plus ou moins promptement au projet d'unification un certain nombre d'États.

M. DE PARIEU n'aperçoit pas les objections sérieuses que l'Autriche pourrait faire à la pièce de 15 francs, qui est demandé, par la Hollande et qui conviendrait tout particulièrement aux États de l'Allemagne méridionale. La commission autrichienne du mois d'avril dernier a déjà adopté les pièces de 10 et de 25 francs; en réunissant une pièce de 15 francs à la pièce de 10 francs, l'Autriche aurait les deux éléments composant la pièce de 25 francs d'or.

M. le chevalier ARTOM demande que, dans tous les cas, il soit constaté que les Etats seront tenus de recevoir et non de frapper la pièce de 15 francs.

M. MEINECKE aurait désiré ne pas être dans l'obligation de s'abstenir sur cette question comme sur la précédente; mais pour prendre une décision, il aurait besoin de connaître le but auquel on veut aboutir en Prusse; or l'opinion dans ce pays n'est pas encore fixée; on veut sans doute l'uniformité monétaire, mais pas à tout prix. Tout ce qu'a pu faire M. Meinecke, c'est d'admettre le principe de l'étalon d'or; mais il doit s'abstenir sur toutes les questions de détail, sur toutes les mesures de transition; il ne peut les préjuger á aucun degré, car il ne sait ni quand ni comment pourra s'effectuer le passage de l'étalon d'argent à l'étalon d'or dans le système prussien. Ce changement d'étalon ne pourrait pas actuellement s'effectuer sans porter un profond bouleversement dans la situation monétaire de la Prusse, dont la position à cet égard n'est pas la même que celle de la France. Cette dernière n'aura pas à faire autant de sacrifices que la Prusse en aurait à subir pour l'unification projetée.

M. KERN est venu dans la Conférence avec l'intention de voter personnellement, et sans engager son Gouvernement, toutes les propositions qui lui paraîtraient de nature à contribuer à la formation d'une union monétaire plus vaste que celle de 1865, mais reposant toutefois sur les mêmes bases élargies, s'il en était besoin. C'est ainsi que, dans un esprit de conciliation, et en faisant abstraction des préférences du pays qu'il représente, il a voté pour la pièce de 25 francs, parce que MM. les délégués des États-Unis et de l'Autriche ont cru pouvoir, de leur côté, faire des concessions au projet d'union, et parce qu'il supposait que l'Angleterre accueillerait avec satisfaction cette décision de la Conférence. Mais, à cet égard, il a éprouvé autant de surprise que de regret, lorsqu'il a entendu M. le délégué de la Grande-Bretagne dire que la pièce de 25 francs ne lui paraissait pas utile.

Quant à la pièce de 15 francs, M. Kern ne voit pas la convenance de l'adopter tant que les États particulièrement intéressès, la Prusse notamment, ne se seront pas prononcés.

M. RIVERS-WILSON, au nom de M. Graham, croit devoir, en présence de l'interprétation à laquelle a donné lieu l'opinion exprimée par M. Graham au sujet de la pièce de 25 francs, déclarer que M. le délégué de la Grande-Bretagne ne s'est placé qu'à un point de vue purement théorique. La pièce de 25 francs serait plutôt nuisible qu'utile à l'économie générale du système français, mais il n'en serait pas de même sous le rapport d'une union monétaire entre l'Angleterre et la France.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE regrette vivement cette confusion. Elle constate que, s'il est vrai de dire que les membres de la Conférence discutent théoriquement, c'est seulement en ce sens qu'ils n'engagent pas leurs Gouvernements, comme le feraient des négociateurs munis de pleins pouvoirs. Mais il est bien entendu qu'il ne s'agit pas ici de se livrer à des études spéculatives; un but a été marqué aux travaux de la Conférence, et c'est vers les moyens pratiques d'y parvenir que les délégués de tous les États doivent diriger leurs efforts.

M. RIVERS-WILSON répond que l'Angleterre ne pourra qu'être sensible à l'intention qui a fait proposer l'adoption de la pièce de 25 francs.

M. DE PARIEU fait observer que les mots: "*par suite de réciprocité*" ont été insérés avec intention dans la question 9 actuellement en discussion; ils sont toujours sous-entendus, et avec cette réserve, M. de Parieu ne verrait pas d'inconvénient à indiquer comme une éventualité la possibilité d'émettre ou de recevoir des pièces de 15 francs: ce serait, comme il croit l'avoir entendu dire spirituellement à Son Altesse Impériale, à propos de la pièce de 25 francs, une *invite* que nous ferions aux États qui ne se croient pas encore en mesure de se décider.

M. DE HAINDL, tout en reconnaissant que la pièce de 15 francs se rapprocherait des convenances des États d'Allemagne, fait observer qu'il existerait entre cette pièce, d'une part, et celle de 7 florins ou de 4 thalers, d'autre part, une différence de 1 1/4 p. 0/0 au préjudice de la première. Il faudrait donc augmenter la valeur de l'unité monétaire actuelle, thaler ou florin. C'est ce qui peut expliquer l'hésitation des États d'Allemagne.

M. le baron DE SODEN ajoute que, tout en étant favorable à la pièce de 15 francs, il ne saurait oublier que le traité de 1857 lie toujours les États qui l'ont signé, et notamment le Wurtemberg, quil représente, à l'exception de l'Autriche.

M. DE PARIEU fait observer qu'on n'aperçoit pas de type autre que la pièce de 15 francs d'or, offrant quelques chances pour rallier à l'union monétaire, dans un délai plus ou moins rapproché, la Prusse, l'Allemagne du sud, la Hollande. Or, que doit se proposer avant tout la Conférence? De préparer un terrain commun, d'indiquer toutes les communications possibles entre les divers systèmes existants.

M. le comte D'AVILA appuie ces observations; il ajoute qu'il faut que la Conférence se prononce nettement *pour* ou *contre* l'admission de la pièce de 15 francs, son vote devant servir de point de départ aux résolutions ultérieures des Gouvernements.

M. KERN voudrait, d'après les motifs qu'il a déjà mis en avant, que l'on attendît, de la part des États intéressés, des déclarations plus précises que celles qui ont été faites jusqu'à présent.

M. le Chevalier ARTOM, ne voulant pas que la pièce de 15 francs soit en aucun cas rejetée, propose d'énoncer plutôt, par un vote, que cette question demeure réservée.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE, accueillant cette proposition, en vue de dégager l'opinion de la Conférence après les débats qui viennent d'avoir lieu, consulte MM. les délégués pour savoir si quelque État voudrait rejeter absolument des combinaisons de l'union monétaire la pièce de 15 francs.

La Conférence répond négativement à cette question, à l'exception de la Suède et de la Norwége.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE met ensuite aux voix la question d'opportunité : "La pièce de 15 francs doit-elle être "mentionnée dans la question 9, ou ce point doit-il être "réservé ?"

Ont voté pour la mention :
La France,
L'Espagne,
Les États-Unis,
La Grèce,
Les Pays-Bas,
Le Portugal,
La Russie.

Ont voté contre :
L'Autriche,
Le grand-duché de Bade,
La Suisse,
L'Italie,
Le Danemark,
La Suède,
La Norwége.

Se sont abstenus :
La Bavière,
La Belgique,
La Grande-Bretagne,
La Prusse,
La Turquie,
Le Wurtemberg.

Il est donné lecture de la question 10, relative aux monnaies d'argent ou de billon.

La Conférence décide qu'elle n'a pas à se prononcer, quant à présent, sur cette question.

Elle vote ensuite, à l'unanimité, sur la proposition de M. le baron de Hock et de M. de Jacobi, le principe renfermé dans la 11e question, concernant le contrôle à exercer sur la fabrication des types communs de la monnaie internationale. Quant aux mesures mêmes de vérification et de contrôle, elles seront spécifiées dans les arrangements qui interviendront entre les Etats, et les négociateurs pourront se rapporter, sous ce rapport, aux conventions de 1857 et 1865.

M. DE PARIEU ayant fait observer que M. de Hock a préparé une note sur cette question, et qu'il serait utile que cette note fût au moins déposée pour être jointe au procès-verbal, cette proposition est acceptée.

En ce qui concerne la 12e et dernière question, M. le VICE-PRÉSIDENT de la Conférence fait connaître, qu'à ses yeux cette question n'avait été posée que pour le cas où MM. les délégués ne se seraient entendus sur aucun des vœux de principe formulés dans les premières parties du Questionnaire. Cette éventualité ne s'étant pas heureusement réalisée, puisque la question de l'étalon, notamment, a été unanimement résolue, la Conférence décide la suppression de la 12e question.

Sur la proposition de Son Altesse Impériale, la Conférence s'ajourne ensuite au Mardi 2 Juillet, pour s'entendre au sujet des moyens les plus propres à réaliser les vœux émis par la Conférence.

La séance est levée à midi et demi.

Le Prince, Président de la Conférence,
NAPOLÉON (JEROME).

Le Secrétaire de la Conférence,
CLAVERY.

Le Secrétaire adjoint,
ROUX.

Ire ANNEXE.

NOTE remise par M. RUGGLES, délégué des États-Unis d'Amérique, dans la Séance du 28 Juin 1867.

Le délégue des États-Unis de l'Amérique a proposé l'émission en France d'une pièce d'or de 25 francs.

Il convient de remarquer que la France n'a pas et n'a jamais eu une piéce d'or contenant un nombre exact de grammes. Le rapport de la valeur de l'or à celle de l'argent ayant été fixé par une loi à $15\frac{1}{2}$, il devenait impossible d'établir aucune relation décimale entre les deux métaux, ou, en d'autres termes, entre le nombre de francs qui représente seulement l'argent, et le nombre de grammes dans la monnaie d'or. Ce rapport légal de $15\frac{1}{2}$ est lui-même fractionnaire et doit être doublé et porté à $\frac{31}{2}$ pour faire un nombre rond.

Le franc est simplement un mot qui exprime 5 grammes d'argent à 9 dixièmes de fin. C'est l'unité monétaire Française. L'or ayant une valeur 15 fois $\frac{1}{2}$ plus grande que l'argent, il faut $15\frac{1}{2}$ francs chacun de 5 grammes, ou $5 \times 15\frac{1}{2} = 77\frac{1}{2}$ gr., pour acheter 5 grammes d'or, ou bien 155 grammes d'argent pour acheter 10 grammes d'or.

Comme 31 est le plus petit multiple exact de ce rapport, 31 est le plus petit nombre de francs contenu dans une pièce d'or qui aurait un poids exact de grammes. Aucun gouvernement sensé ne voudrait limiter sa monnaie d'or à des pièces de 31 fr. et à ses multiples. On voit par là que la France a fait complétement abstraction du poids métrique dans sa monnaie d'or.

La pièce de	5 francs pèse	- -	1g,6125
,,	10	- - - -	3 ,3250
,,	20	- - -	6 ,4500
,,	50	- - - -	16 ,1250
,,	100	- - -	32 ,2500

La pièce de 25 francs pèserait 8 grammes 0625, et en fait se rapprocherait plus d'un poids métrique qu'aucune autre pièce d'or Française.

La loi Française a statué que 155 (5×31) pièces de 20 francs pèseraient 1 kilogramme; mais il en serait de même de 124 (4×31) pièces d'or de 25 francs, qui pèseraient aussi 1 kilogramme.

Les États-Unis n'ont jamais essayé de fixer un poids décimal pour leur monnaie d'or, quoiqu'ils aient été des premiers à avoir un système monétaire décimal. Le dollar d'or actuel pèse 25,8 troy grains, ce qui égale presque 1 gramme 670 et excède le poids métrique de la pièce de 5 francs Française de $57\frac{1}{2}$ milligrammes.

Un gramme d'or à 9 dixièmes de fin est égal en nombre rond à 30 pence Anglais ou 60 cents des États-Unis. Par conséquent, $57\frac{1}{2}$ milligrammes enlevés du dollar le réduiraient de 3 cents, ou $287\frac{1}{2}$ milligrammes enlevés du demi-aigle de 5 dollars le réduiraient de $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents, ce qui équivaut à une réduction de 3 p. %.

Il est inutile de s'étendre sur les mérites d'un système décimal, duodécimal ou binaire, par la raison que, dans une grande partie du monde civilisé, le système décimal est devenu un fait accompli et ne peut plus être changé dans la pratique. De même, l'unification de la monnaie du monde est devenue une question d'un caractère bien plus pratique que scientifique, et tombant principalement dans le domaine du commerce et de la banque.

Le Comité international, chargé du soin d'une enquête et d'une étude préliminaires, devrait prendre en considération non pas seulement ce qui est possible théoriquement et abstractivement, mais ce qui est praticable au point de vue du commerce et de la banque. Pour fixer ensuite une monnaie commune ou une unité monétaire, il faudrait une convention internationale établie par des représentants de chaque nation revêtus de pouvoirs diplomatiques.

Si le présent Comité doit par ses travaux préparer une conférence diplomatique, il faut qu'il remarque qu'une diminution aussi grande que 3 p. %, dans la monnaie d'or des États-Unis, doit sérieusement influer sur les contrats existants, et peut les dénaturer en partie. Ce changement ne sera sanctionné par le Gouvernement et le peuple des États-Unis que pour assurer au genre humain le bénéfice plus grand et plus important d'une monnaie commune dans tout le monde.

Comme la dépense du monnayage sera très-considérable et augmentera en proportion de la production de l'or aux États-Unis, il faut faire ce changement sans délai, si on veut le faire. Le Comité international doit se rappeler que la population des États-Unis, qui est déjà de près de 40 millions d'habitants, excédera probablement dans la courte période de trente-quatre ans, c'est-à-dire à la fin de ce siècle, 100 millions d'âmes.

Bien avant cette époque, la production annuelle de l'or et de l'argent aux États-Unis sera grandement facilitée et excitée par l'achèvement de la ligne continentale de chemin de fer, qui donnera des débouchés sur les deux Océans à cette grande étendue métallique encore difficile d'accès, et dont les travaux sont poussés très activement. Cette production, qui est maintenant environ de 100 millions de dollars par an, peut atteindre 3 ou 400 millions. Il faut unifier la monnaie d'or du monde maintenant ou jamais.

Il est heureux que le souverain d'or de la Grande-Bretagne, autour duquel se groupent tout naturellement les préjugés du peuple Anglais, ne demande, pour être réduit à la valeur de 25 francs, qu'une diminution en poids de 64 milligrammes d'or fin, ou bien, en valeur, de 2 pence Anglais ou 4 cents des États-Unis. La réduction faite par la Grande-Bretagne n'excedera pas, en fait, un quart de celle faite par les États-Unis.

Le trés-grand dommage qui doit résulter de tout délai dans l'unification, à une époque où la production de l'or et la monnaie d'or augmentent rapidement, apparaîtra d'une manière plus claire par la statisque de l'or dans les trois États qui frappent le plus de monnaie.

I. Les États-Unis d'Amérique, dans les cinquante-sept années écoulées de 1792 à 1849, c'est-à-dire précédant les grandes découvertes de l'or en Californie, avaient frappé, en or seulement, 85,588,038 dollars, ce qui fait, en estimant le dollar à 5 francs - - - - - 427,940,190f

Du 30 Juin 1849 au 30 Juin 1851, c'est-à-dire pendant les deux premières années de la période aurifère, l'émission a été de 94,596,230 dollars, ou - - - 472,981,150

Dans les quinze années suivantes, finissant au 30 Juin 1866, elle fut de 665,352,323 dollars, ou - - - - 3,326,761,615

Total de la monnaie d'or des États-Unis : 845,536,591 dollars, ou - 4,227,682,955

sur lesquels 146,923,622 dollars ont éte soumis à l'essai et frappés en lingots.

II. La monnaie d'or actuelle de la Grande-Bretagne fut établie en 1816 ; de 1816 à 1851 il fut frappé 96,021,151 livres sterling, ou en dollars, à 5 dollars par livre, 480,105,755 dollars, ou - - 2,400,528,775f

Dans les quinze années de 1858 à 1865 inclusivement, 91,047,139 livres sterling, ou 455,235,695 dollars, ou - - 2,276,178,475

Total de l'emission de monnaie d'or de la Grande-Bretagne, 935,341,450 dollars, ou - - - - 4,676,707,250

III. Dans les cinquante-huit années de 1793 à 1851 inclusivement, la France frappa en monnaie d'or 324,492,516 dollars, ou - - - - 1,622,462,580f

(Sur cette somme, 107,604,088 dollars, ou 538,024,440 fr. furent frappes par Napoléon Ier.)

Dans les dernières quinze années de 1851 à 1866, il fut frappé par Napoléon III. 987,728,298 dollars, ou - - 4,938,641,490

Total de l'émission de monnaie d'or en France, 1,312,220,814 dollars, ou - 6,561,104,070

Total pour les trois nations :

	dollars.	francs.
France - - -	1,312,220,814	ou 6,561,104,070
Grande-Bretagne -	935,341,450	,, 4,676,707,250
États-Unis d'Amérique	845,536,591	,, 4,227,682,955
Total - -	3,093,098,855	,, 15,465,494,275

Si nous ajoutons à cette somme énorme les quantités considérables de monnaies d'or frappées par la Prusse, la Russie, l'Autriche et d'autres États importants de l'Europe, nous pouvons nous figurer l'importance d'une unification monétaire qui donnerait même cours, même caractère et même valeur à la totalité de cette masse prodigieuse, et les sommes qui pourraient être épargnées, qui maintenant sont dépensées inutilement en refonte, bris et change.

Dans la monnaie des trois nations ci-dessus, la France, comme nous le voyons, fournit 1,312,220,814 dollars qui n'ont pas besoin d'être frappés à nouveau, tandis que la Grande-Bretagne et les États-Unis fournissent le reste, c'est-à-dire 1,780,878,041 dollars, dont une grande partie devra être frappée à nouveau, pour arriver à l'unification de la monnaie du monde civilisé.

Il faut en retrancher :

1° Ce qui a pu en être frappé à nouveau par la France, déduction faite de l'or Français qui a pu être frappé à nouveau par la Grande-Bretagne ou les États-Unis ;

2° Ce qui a pu être perdu ou employé dans les arts ;

3° Enfin les monnaies qui ont éte assez usées pour être réduites au poids du nombre de francs qu'elles doivent représenter. Ceci s'appliquera presque exclusivement aux monnaies de la Grande-Bretagne, qui s'approchent de la réduction proposée de moins de 1 p. %, tandis que celles des États-Unis ont besoin d'être réduites d'un peu plus de 3 p. %.

D'un autre côté, il faut remarquer que les États-Unis et la Grande-Bretagne continueront, pendant plusieurs périodes successives de quinze années, à ajouter à leur émission l'or produit en Amérique et en Australie, ce qui s'élèvera probablement, pour chaque période, à un peu moins de 655,352,323 dollars pour les États-Unis, et de 455,235,695 dollars pour la Grande-Bretagne ; nombres qui ont été atteints, comme nous l'avons vu, pendant la période écoulée. Nous ne mentionnons pas, ce qui pourtant ne peut pas être oublié, la possibilité d'un accroissement de production bien plus rapide, qui résulterait de découvertes plus étendues dans le vaste champ aurifère de l'intérieur des États-Unis, qui n'est encore exploré que partiellement.

Sans vouloir trop s'avancer, en mesurant ce gigantesque avenir monétaire que le temps réserve au monde, constatons seulement que l'œuvre d'unification ne peut être commencée trop tôt (1).

Ce n'est pas par la faute de la France, mais par sa bonne chance, que le fardeau de ce changement, tant pour la refonte que pous les modifications apportées aux contrats, sera presque exclusivement supporté par les États-Unis et la Grande-Bretagne, tandis que la France, avec ses 6 milliards d'or en circulation, participera entièrement et sans dépense, non-seulement au bénéfice général, mais au juste honneur d'avoir unifié la monnaie du monde.

Dans ces circonstances, on demande, au nom des États-Unis que la France, dans un esprit de sage libéralité, contribue, comme elle le peut facilement, à la grande œuvre de l'unification pratique, en ajoutant à sa monnaie existante la pièce de 25 francs.

Cette pièce circulera côte à côte en tous lieux et en parfaite égalité avec le demi-aigle des États-Unis et le souverain de la Grande-Bretagne.

Ces trois monnaies d'or, types de trois grandes nations commerçantes, fraternellement unies et différentes seulement par leurs emblèmes, feront, la main dans la main, le tour du monde, ayant cours dans les deux hémisphères, sans refonte ou autre empêchement. Cette concession opportune de la France à l'esprit d'unité complétera l'œuvre de civilisation qu'elle a tant à cœur, et inaugurera cette nouvelle ère monétaire, objet le plus élevé du Comité international et le but le plus noble d'un concours des nations, sans précédents dans l'histoire du monde.

IIe ANNEXE.

OBSERVATIONS de M. le BARON de HOCK sur les moyens de Contrôle.

(IIe Question).

Il y a lieu de préciser les principes suivants :

1° Les monnaies seront frappées de leur plein titre et poids sans rabais, soit à cause des frais de monnayage ou d'un soi-disant remède : aussi, dans aucun cas, ne pourra-t-il être attaché à la fabrication des monnaies un intérêt particulier en vue d'un profit quelconque.

2° Le kilogramme sera établi comme poids des monnaies communes ; les poids à employer par les hôtels de monnaies devront être faits d'après un poids normal commun.

3° On conviendra de voies communes d'épreuve et de limites égales de tolérance, tant pour le titre que pour le poids des monnaies communes.

4° Les monnaies communes de la même valeur auront le même diamètre ; elles porteront la date de l'année dans laquelle elles ont été frappées.

5° Dans le cas où, par un procédé à établir, on aurait reconnu défectueuses plusieurs pièces frappées dans la même année, le Gouvernement mis en cause retirera toutes les pièces de même millésime.

6. On s'entendra sur les moyens de retirer de la circulation les monnaies rognées, diminuées de poids au delà des limites de la tolérance, ou dont la légende serait devenue illisible.

7° Il sera reconnu, en principe, que chaque État punira les infractions aux lois monétaires des autres États, comme celles faites à ses propres lois ; et, partant de ce principe, on conviendra d'un *cartel monétaire*.

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* Si l'ont vent se rendre comptre de l'effet que peut produire l'immense diffusion de l'or dans le monnaie du monde en altérant les rapports légalement établis entre l'or et l'argent, il suffit de citer les chiffres suivants :

De 1851 à 1865 inclusivement.

	Or.	Argent.
Les Etats-Unis ont frappé -	658,000,000 d.	49,000,000 d.
La France - - -	987,000,000	43,000,000
La Grande-Bretagne - -	455,000,000	25,000,000
TOTAL -	2,100,000,000	117,000,000

Ce qui est à peu près dans le rapport de 20 à 1.

7e Seance, Mardi 2 Juillet 1867.

Présidence de S. A. I. Mgr. le Prince NAPOLÉON.

La séance est ouverte à huit heures et demie.

Étaient présents MM. les Délégués qui assistaient à la précédente réunion et M. Fortamps, à l'exception de M. Delyannis.

Le procés-verbal de la sixième séance est adopté.

M. DUTILLEUL manifeste le regret que la Conférence se soit prononcée, dans sa dernière réunion, pour le *cours légal* des monnaies d'or au dénominateur commun de 5 francs dans les États qui se seront engagés réciproquement par une convention monétaire. Il aurait préféré que l'on déclarât que ces monnaies devraient être acceptées *dans les caisses publiques*, et il exprime le désir que son opinion, à cet égard, soit consignée dans le procès-verbal de la présente séance.

M. de JACOBI ayant demandé des explications sur les mots *cartel monétaire*, qui figurent à la septième des observations de M. le baron de Hock, insérées à la fin du sixième procés-verbal (annexe II), M. de Parieu répond qu'il s'agit d'un arrangement d'État à État pour punir les faux monnayeurs. Il ajoute qu'en France la législation intérieure du pays, le Code pénal, fournit toutes les armes nécessaires pour atteindre les contrefacteurs.

M. le chevalier ARTOM rappelle que toutes les conventions d'extradition contiennent des dispositions applicables aux faux-monnayeurs.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE constate ensuite que la Conférence est arrivée au terme en quelque sorte théorique de ses délibérations. Il s'agit maintenant de dégager et de préciser les résultats de ses travaux, puis de s'entendre sur les moyens d'arriver à une solution pratique.

Sur le premier point, Son Altesse Impériale propose de confier à M. le vice-président de la Conférence le soin de résumer, dans un rapport d'ensemble, les décisions et les faits qui ont été relatés dans les procés-verbaux.

Quant à l'examen des moyens de réalisation pratique, il pourrait être circonscrit dans les trois propositions suivantes, que Son Altesse Impériale aurait l'intention de soumettre à la Conférence.

1° Les États devront-ils s'entendre sur un arrangement général?

2° Les pays qui voudraient faire des conventions séparées devront-ils traiter avec le groupe des États de la Convention de 1865?

3° Dans tous les cas, quelle voie faut-il suivre pour aboutir à un résultat pratique? Le moment est-il venu de saisir de la question les divers gouvernements?

M. le baron de HOCK voudrait que l'entente s'établît par conventions spéciales avec le groupe des États de la Convention de 1865, et non par mesures législatives et isolées.

M. le chevalier ARTOM exprime l'avis qu'il serait désirable que, dès à présent, même à un point de vue simplement théorique, une décision fût prise par la Conférence dans le sens de la proposition de M. de Hock.

M. le Comte d'AVILA, tout en admettant d'une manière générale le mode de procéder qui vient d'être indiqué, ne voit pas la nécessité d'un arrangement spécial en ce qui concerne, par example, l'Espagne et les États-Unis, qui ont adopté tous deux le titre de 9 dixièmes, et qui, par conséquent, n'auraient qu'à ramener leurs monnaies au poids de la pièce de 5 francs ou de ses multiples. Il leur suffirait, après avoir opéré cette dernière modification, d'accéder à la Convention de 1865.

M. le baron de HOCK insiste sur la nécessité d'arrangements spéciaux, comme il l'a proposé. Il ne s'agit pas seulement de convenir du titre et du poids pour constituer une union monétaire. Il faut que tout l'ensemble de la fabrication, depuis la composition métallique jusqu'aux moyens de contrôle, soit en parfaite harmonie; il faut, de plus, que le régime monétaire des États de l'Union présente des garanties de stabilité.

M. FORTAMPS s'associe aux observations de M. de Hock. Du moment où un pays donne cours légal aux monnaies d'un autre État, il est essentiel que des mesures identiques soient appliquées, des deux côtés, pour le titre, le poids, les tolérances, le contrôle, etc. C'est sous cette réserve implicite que le droit d'accession a été inscrit dans la Convention de 1865.

M. HERBET fait observer que l'on a déjà eu l'occasion d'user de cette réserve. Les États Pontificaux et la Grèce se sont déclarés prêts à accéder à la Convention de 1865. Ces demandes ont été examinées par le Gouvernement Français, puis soumises aux trois autres Gouvernements cosignataires.

M. FEER-HERZOG est d'avis que l'accession au traité de 1865 devrait, en toute hypothèse, être l'objet d'une convention formelle pour assurer l'identité de fabrication.

M. LE COMTE D'AVILA est d'accord avec MM. de Hock, Fortamps et Feer-Herzog sur la nécessité de s'assurer que les monnaies admises dans les États de l'union projetée auront été fabriquées dans des conditions identiques. Il a seulement voulu dire que, du moment où ces conditions d'identité existeraient et auraient été reconnues par les États signataires de la Convention de 1865, il en résulterait un droit d'accession à cet acte, et aucun arrangement nouveau ne serait nécessaire.

Il serait bien entendu que l'entente ne porterait que sur les pièces d'or, seule monnaie universelle.

M. DE JACOBI fait remarquer que l'arrangement de 1865 ne stipule pas expressément l'adoption de l'étalon d'or, unanimement voté par la Conférence.

Il faudrait donc qu'un groupe d'États, s'unissant par un pacte qui reconnaîtrait ce principe, se formât tout d'abord, et, dans la pensée de M. de Jacobi, les États contractants de 1865 pourraient le plus facilement s'entendre à cet égard. Les autres pays viendraient ensuite accéder.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE répond qu'en ce qui concerne le Gouvernement Francais, il lui serait peut-être moins facile que ne le suppose M. de Jacobi, de prendre l'initiative sur la question de l'etalon. L'adoption de l'étalon d'or exclusif entraînerait une modification de la loi française et, par conséquent, le Corps législatif devrait en être saisi. Or le double étalon compte encore, en France, des défenseurs énergiques qui chercheront certainement à s'opposer à la démonétisation de l'argent. Il serait au moins très-utile au Gouvernement de pouvoir s'appuyer devant le Corps législatif sur des arrangements diplomatiques, déjà conclus, qui témoigneraient que le principe de l'étalon unique est admis non-seulement en théorie, mais en fait, par plusieurs autres États. C'est là une simple question de conduite intérieure.

M. DE PARIEU pense que l'intérêt des États suffirait à lui seul pour amener la conclusion d' arrangements diplomatiques. Il n'est peut-être pas indispensable que la Conférence se prononce à cet égard d'une manière absolue. En effet, les pays qui croiraient devoir reviser tout d'abord leur législation intérieure, en y introduisant les principes adoptés pas la Conférence, ne tarderaient pas à solliciter une accession qui assurerait à leurs nouvelles monnaies les bénéfices de l'internationalité.

C'est ainsi que les États du Saint-Siége et la Grèce ont procédé; le Gouvernement pontifical, en particulier, qui avait mis le régime monétaire des États-Romains en harmonie avec la Convention de 1865, sauf quelque différences, notamment en ce qui concernait l'admission d'une coupure de 2 fr. 50 cent., a bientôt renoncé à cette dernière disposition pour pouvoir accéder à conconvention dont il s'agit.

M KERN émet l'avis que, malgré, les dispositions favorables manifestées par un grand nombre de pays, on ne réussira à s'entendre sur l'application des principes admis que peu à peu, par accessions successives au groupe des États qui composent l'union monétaire de 1865.

M. RUGGLES est tout disposé à appuyer la proposition de M. le baron de Hock, autant que ses instructions le lui permettent. A cet égard, il fait connaître que lorsque M. le ministre de France à Washington a invité, le 27 Mai dernier, le Gouvernement des États-Unis à participer à la présente Conférence, M. Berthemy a déclaré que cette réunion avait pour objet d'échanger des vues et de discuter des principes, mais en ajoutant cette phrase importante: "de rechercher les bases de négociations ultérieures," Par suite de cette communication, M. Seward, secrétaire d'État, a donné la mission à M. Ruggles "de représenter le Gouvernement des États-Unis au sein de la Conférence projetée, dans la mesure et suivant l'intention indiquées dans la lettre de M. le ministre de France, ci-dessus mentionnée."

Ni les termes ni l'espit de cette lettre ne limitent les travaux de la Conférence à la discussion de principes abstraits; mais il y est déclaré, au contraire, d'une manière évidente, que l'objet principal de la Conférence est "de rechercher la base de négociations ultérieures."

Ce but a éte heureusement atteint, La Conférence a cherché et trouvé la base souhaitée, non pas une base

vague, changeante et incertaine, mais la base d'un système fixe et fondamental, dont on peut préciser ainsi les points principaux : 1° un seul étalon d'or ; 2° monnaies d'égal poids ; 3° monnaies d'égal titre ; 4° monnaies divisées selon le système decimal ; 5° cinq francs comme unité.

La propagation d'un système ainsi défini serait le complément pratique de l'œuvre de la Conférence. Quant aux détails d'application, ils devraient être négligés actuellement, et ils seraient réglés, soit dans une conférence ultérieurement convoquée, soit par les différents États séparément.

M. WALLENBERG croit devoir signaler un fait remarquable. Par un ukase du 11 Novembre 1865, le Gouvernement russe a introduit en Finlande un système monétaire qui est presque identique à celui du franc ; les différences ne dépassent pas les limites de tolérance. Si le Gouvernement russe étendait ces dispositions aux autres provinces de l'Empire, un rapprochement important serait réalisé.

Il ajoute que, dans son opinion, une entente générale ne doit d'ailleurs avoir lieu que pour les monnaies d'or, sur les bases de la Convention de 1865. Chaque État resterait libre de régler comme il l'entendrait le monnayage des pièces divisionnaires d'argent.

M. DE PARIEU propose la rédaction suivante, qui lui paraît de nature à pouvoir être acceptée par tous les délégués :

" La Conférence émet le vœu que les mesures qui " seraient résolues par les Gouvernements des divers " États, pour modifier leur système monétaire dans le " sens des bases indiquées par la Conférence, aboutis- " sent, autant que possible, à des conventions diplo- " matiques."

Cette rédaction est mise aux voix et adoptée à l'unanimite.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE fait ensuite ressortir l'utilité d'indiquer un délai dans lequel les divers Gouvernements seraient priés de faire connaître leurs décisions au sujet des résolutions votées par leurs délégués, et sur la suite qu'il leur conviendrait d'y donner.

M. KERN voudrait que ce délai s'étendit jusqu'à la fin de l'année ou tout au moins jusqu'au mois de novembre, afin de ne pas trop presser les décisions des Gouvernements. A l'expiration de ce terme, il n'y aurait pas lieu, d'ailleurs, dans l'opinion de M. Kern, de convoquer de nouveau toute la Conférence ; il suffirait que le Gouvernement francais invitât les États qui manifesteraient l'intention d'entrer immédiatement en négociation, à envoyer des délégués à une nouvelle conférence.

M. le chevalier ARTOM et M. WALLENBERG proposent le délai de trois mois.

M. RUGGLES fait observer que le Gouvernement des États-Unis ne pourra donner une réponse positive qu'après avoir soumis la question à l'examen du Congrès, dont la session ne commencera pas avant le 1er décembre prochain ; il propose, en conséquence, de fixer le terme au 15 mai 1868.

M. MEINECKE s'empressera de faire un rapport au Gouvernement prussien aussitôt que les travaux de la Conférence seront terminés ; il est persuadé que son Gouvernement se hâtera de répondre ; mais il prévoit que cette réponse ne saurait être définitive, à moins de fixer un délai assez long, attendu que son Gouvernement ne peut pas décider la question avant de s'être concerté avec les États confédérés du nord de l'Allemagne et les Gouvernements cosignataires de la Convention de 1857.

M. DE HERMANN s'associe à ces observations, en ce qui concerne la Bavière.

M. VROLIK désirerait que le terme fût de plus de trois mois. et il ajoute que la Hollande ne se prononcera pas avant de connaître les intentions des États d'Allemagne.

M. le comte D'AVILA signale la convenance d'éviter, autant que possible, tout ce qui pourrait gêner la libre initiative des Gouvernements. Remettre au Gouvernement français le soin de communiquer aux divers États les résolutions votées par la Conférence, de les prier de répondre dans le plus bref délai, de recueillir leurs réponses et de convoquer ensuite, s'il y a lieu, une nouvelle conférence, ce serait la marche la plus convenable à suivre.

M. KERN s'associe à cette proposition, en ajoutant que le Gouvernement français s'entendrait préalablement, au sujet de cette convocation, avec les autres États signataires de la Convention de 1865.

M. DE JACOBI est, en effet, d'avis que les États qui ont signé cet acte doivent ne former qu'un seul groupe et s'entendre pour ne donner qu'une seule réponse.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE ne voit pas de difficultés à accueillir la proposition de M. le comte d'Avila, et adhère aux observations de M. Kern et de M. de Jacobi, mais il ne lui paraît pas moins utile de fixer un certain délai.

M. HERBET propose de déterminer un terme maximum, avec faculté de le devancer, en adoptant, par exemple, la formule souvent usitée dans les actes diplomatiques : " dans le délai de six mois, ou plus tôt si faire se peut."

MM. FORTAMPS et WALLENBERG insistent pour que le délai ne soit pas trop long. Il n'est pas nécessaire que la question soit portée devant les législatures des divers pays avant que les Gouvernements fassent connaître leurs intentions. Comme il arrive le plus souvent, la négociation aurait lieu, puis l'acte diplomatique qui en serait le résultat pourrait être soumis aux Assemblées législatives, suivant les formes constitutionnelles de chaque État.

SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE s'adresse à MM. les délégués anglais pour savoir quel délai ils préféreraient.

M. RIVERS-WILSON répond que plus le terme sera éloigné, plus il y aura chance d'obtenir de son Gouvernement une réponse satisfaisante. Il a lieu de craindre qu'en voulant hâter les résolutions du Gouvernement anglais, on ne les rende moins favorables. Il propose la date du 1er juin.

M. Rivers-Wilson ajoute que, dans tous les cas, il ne peut pas promettre une conclusion définitive, en ce qui concerne l'Angleterre, dans un délai plus ou moins long. Si le Gouvernement britannique était disposé à adopter des mesures quelconques, il se bornerait probablement, en premier lieu, à ouvrir une enquête qui se ferait, soit par un comité de la Chambre des communes, soit par une commission royale.

M. RUGGLES insiste pour l'adoption de la date due 15 mai 1868.

M. HERBET fait observer qui si, avant l'expiration du délai qui sera voté par la Conférence, un État exprimait le désir de traiter sur les bases élargies de la Convention de 1865, rien ne s'opposerait à ce qu'il entrât immédiatement en négociation avec l'un des États signataires de cet acte diplomatique.

Après un échange d'observations sur la date à fixer, SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE met aux voix la proposition suivante, rédigée par M. de Parieu :

" Aussitôt après la réception des réponses des divers " États à la communication qui leur sera faite officielle- " ment des travaux de la Conférence par le Gouverne- " ment français, ce Gouvernement, d'après les réponses " qui lui auront été adressées, convoquera, s'il y a lieu, " une conférence nouvelle."

" Il serait désirable d'obtenir ces réponses avant le " 15 fevrier prochain."

Le premier alinéa de cette proposition est adopté à l'unanimité.

Le vote sur le second alinéa présente les résultats suivants :

Ont voté pour le 15 février 1868 :
- Le grand-duché de Bade,
- La Bavière,
- Le Danemark,
- Les Pays-Bas,
- Le Portugal, en ajoutant " ou plus tôt si faire se peut,"
- La Prusse,
- La Russie (ou plus tôt si faire se peut),
- La Suisse,
- La Turquie,
- Le Wurtemberg.

Ont voté pour pour le 1er octobre 1867 :
- L'Autriche,
- La Belgique,
- L'Italie,
- La Suède,
- La Norwége,

Les États-Unis ont voté pour le 15 mai 1868 ; la Grande-Bretagne, pour le 1er juin 1868.

La France et l'Espagne se sont abstenues. M. le comte DE NAVA DE TAJO déclare qu'il n'a pas voté parce qu'il n'avait pas d'instructions de son Gouvernement ; mais il ne doute pas que l'Espagne ne se rallie volontiers au vote de la majorité.

La Conférence ayant résolu toutes les questions sur lesquelles elle était appelée à se prononcer, SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE exprime à MM. les délégués ses remercîments pour le concours si éclairé qu'ils lui ont prêté.

Il est ensuite convenu que la Conférence se réunira, une dernière fois, pour adopter le procès-verbal de la présente séance et pour entendre la lecture du rapport

que M. de Parieu a bien voulu se charger de lui présenter.

La séance est levée à onze heures.

Le Prince, Président de la Conférence,
NAPOLÉON (JÉRÔME).

Le Secrétaire de la Conférence,
CLAVERY.

Le Secrétaire adjoint,
ROUX.

8e et Dernière Séance.—Samedi 6 Juillet 1867.

Présidence De S. A. I. Mgr Le Prince NAPOLÉON.

La séance est ouverte à une heure.

Étaient présents: MM. les Délégués qui assistaient à la dernière réunion et M. Delyannis, à l'exception de MM. Kern, Vrolik, le vicomte de Villa-Maïor, Meinecke et Graham.

S. Exc. Mihran-Bey-Duz, *membre du grand Conseil de justice, directeur de la Monnaie à Constantinople, délégué du Gouvernement ottoman,* dont l'arrivée en France s'est trouvée retardée, et qui avait été provisoirement remplacé par M. le colonel Essad-Bey, prend place parmi les Membres de la Conférence.

Le procès-verbal de la septième séance ayant été adopté, M. de Parieu, sur l'invitation de Son Altesse Impériale, donne lecture du rapport suivant, dont la rédaction lui avait été confiée dans la dernière séance.

"Monseigneur et Messieurs,

"Lorsque le Gouvernement français a fait appel, au mois de décembre dernier, aux divers États qui sont ici représentés, en leur communiquant la Convention internationale du 23 décembre 1865, et en appelant leur attention sur la grande pensée de l'uniformité monétaire, ses communications ont été, dès l'abord, accueillies avec certaine hésitation sur la plupart des points.

"On est habitué depuis trop longtemps peut-être à reléguer dans la sphère des rêves beaucoup d'idées généreuses qui ne semblent avoir d'appui que dans la raison pure, et qu'on s'est résigné à voir opprimées par les préjugés et par la considération aveugle de l'immutabilité des faits existants; d'un autre côté, il faut l'avouer, quelle est l'entreprise d'intérêt collectif à laquelle ne soit indispensable la conscience de l'accord sur le but et les principaux moyens chez ceux qui peuvent être chargés de l'accomplir?

"Il y avait spécialement dans la question monétaire divers points sur lesquels les difficultés surgissaient aussi bien des dissidences de la doctrine que des traditions du passé.

"L'idée de l'uniformité monétaire a langui longtemps dans les aspirations des poëtes et des économistes. Les négociateurs de la Convention du 23 décembre 1865, encouragés par le succès de leur œuvre, ont accueilli cependant avec chaleur l'idée pratique de son extension; et en voyant le succès de l'union monétaire conclue entre la France, la Belgique, la Suisse et l'Italie, malgré la situation économique fausse, à raison du cours forcé du papier, qu'a eu à subir bientôt l'un des États qui s'y sont associés, il était difficile au Gouvernement qui avait présidé à la Conférence de 1865 de ne pas demander à l'opinion du monde son appui pour des rapprochements monétaires plus étendus.

"Le Gouvernement de l'Empereur a vu, avec une satisfaction que M. le Ministre des affaires étrangères vous a exprimée, l'empressement que tous les États souverains de l'Europe et le Gouvernement de Washington ont mis en definitive à envoyer des délégués à la Conférence qu'il leur avait proposée. En donnant à cette réunion un Président dont le grand nom, la haute situation, l'impartialité manifeste, et les sympathies décidées pour l'uniformité monétaire, ont attaché à nos débats un éclat et une importance que nous ne pouvions attendre de nos propres ressources, il vous a remercié, mieux que nous ne pourrions le faire par des paroles, de l'accueil sérieux que vous tous, hommes distingués soit par l'éclat de vos mérites diplomatiques, soit par votre science économique ou par l'expérience technique de l'art monétaire, avez fait aux idées pour l'examen desquelles vous étiez convoqués.

"Quel devait être cependant le but précis de votre conférence? Quel genre de questions devait-elle embrasser?

"Tel a été le premier objet de vos réflexions, Messieurs, objet capital pour le succès de votre réunion.

"Le Gouvernement de l'Empereur, s'il pouvait en préparer l'étude, ne devait pas en fixer à lui seul les termes.

"La science monétaire est vaste: plusieurs de ses problèmes sont débattus entre les savants. Il ne fallait en éluder aucun, et cependant faire appel, avant tout, à ce sens des réalités qui, seul, procure les solutions efficaces, et qui a dans la matière qui nous occupe une valeur particulière. On l'a dit au *Handelstag* Allemand de Francfort en 1864: les questions monétaires sont avant tout des questions pratiques.

"Une question qui s'imposait, comme fondamentale, à l'examen, était celle de l'étalon monétaire.

"La législation du monde se divise à cet égard, vous le savez, entre trois systèmes différents: le régime de l'étalon d'or, celui de l'etalon d'argent, celui du double étalon.

"Il était indispensable de savoir dans laquelle de ces trois formes résidait en quelque sorte le point de maturité du système monétaire, ce point dans lequel on pourrait trouver la formule définitive, base de l'unité désirable.

"C'est sous l'empire de ces considérations qu'a été arrêtée la série des questions adoptées par vous, comme base de vos travaux, sur le rapport d'une commission de sept membres, dans la formation de laquelle tous les systèmes avaient été représentés avec équité.*

"Ce *Questionnaire*, pour adopter un *néologisme* de notre langue administrative, a été adopté par vous, à l'unanimité, dans les termes suivants:

1° Par quelle voie est-il plus facile de réaliser l'unification monétaire:

Ou par la création d'un système tout nouveau, indépendant des systèmes existants, et, en ce cas, quelles seraient les bases de ce système?

Ou par la coordination mutuelle des systèmes existants, en tenant compte des avantages scientifiques de certains types et du nombre des populations qui les ont déjà adoptés. En ce cas, quel système monétaire pourrait être pris principalement en considération, sous réserve des perfectionnements dont il serait susceptible?

2° Y a-t-il possibilité de constituer dès à présent des identités ou coïncidences partielles de types monétaires, dans une sphère étendue, sur la base et sous la condition de l'adoption de l'étalon d'argent exclusif?

3° Y a-t-il, au contraire, possibilité d'atteindre ce résultat sur la base et sous la condition de l'adoption de l'étalon d'or exclusif?

4° *Quid* du même résultat à poursuivre sur la base et sous la condition de l'adoption du double étalon avec la fixation d'un rapport identique, dans tous les pays, entre la valeur de l'or et la valeur de l'argent?

5° En cas de négative sur les trois questions précédentes, y a-t-il possibilité et utilite d'établir des identités ou coïncidences partielles des types monétaires, dans une sphère étendue, sur la base des monnaies d'argent, laissant à chaque État la liberté de garder simultanément l'étalon d'or?

6° Y aurait-il possibilité et utilité d'établir plutôt des identités ou coïncidences partielles des types monétaires sur la base des monnaies d'or, laissant à chaque État la liberté de garder simultanément l'étalon d'argent?

7° Dans l'hypothèse de solution affirmative sur l'une des deux questions précédentes, et suivant les distinctions que comporte cette alternative, l'avantage d'internationalité qu'acquerraient les monnaies du métal pris pour étalon commun serait-il une garantie suffisante de leur maintien dans la circulation de chaque État? ou serait-il nécessaire de stipuler en outre:

Soit certaine limite dans le rapport entre la valeur de l'or et celle de l'argent?

Soit certains engagements pour le cas où les pièces du métal international risqueraient d'être complétement expulsées de la circulation de quelqu'un des États contractants?

8° Est-il nécessaire, pour le succès de l'unification monétaire, de constituer dès à présent une unité partout identique pour la composition métallique, le poids et la dénomination, et en ce cas quelles bases lui assigner?

Ou suffit-il de constituer des types communs ayant un dénominateur commun assez élevé, par exemple, des multiples de 5 francs pour la monnaie d'or?

9° Y aurait il utilité, dans le cas où l'or serait adopté comme métal international, à ce que les types de cette monnaie, déterminés par la Convention monétaire du 23 Décembre 1865, fussent dans un intérêt d'unification, et par suite de réciprocité, complétés par des types nouveaux, par exemple, des pièces de 15 francs et de 25 francs? Dans ce cas, quelles devraient être leurs dimensions?

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* La Commission était composée:
Pour les pays d'Europe à double étalon, de MM. de Parieu et de Jacobi;
Pour les pays à étalon d'argent, de MM. le baron de Hock et Meinecke;
Pour les pays à étalon d'or, de MM. Graham et le comte d'Avila;
Et, enfin, de M. Ruggles pour les État-Unis d'Amérique.

10° Y aurait-il utilité, dans certaines hypothèses, et par exemple, en cas d'affirmative sur les questions 3 ou 6, à régler par des obligations communes certains points relatifs aux monnaies d'argent ou de billon.

Soit quant à leur composition et leur titre ?

Soit quant à la limite de leur admission dans les payements ?

Soit quant à la quotité de leur émission ?

11° Y a-t-il lieu de préciser quelques moyens de contrôle qui pourraient être établis pour assurer la fabrication exacte des types communs de la monnaie internationale ?

12° En dehors des possibilités pratique immédiates, objet des questions précédentes, y aurait-il quelques solutions ultérieures à préparer par des décisions doctrinales et des vœux de principe, en vue d'étendre dans l'avenir des rapprochements déjà réalisés depuis dix ans en Europe, ou immédiatement réalisables en matière monétaire ?

"Quoique aucune pensée d'exclusion n'eût accompagné la rédaction de ce *Questionnaire*, il est remarquable que sa discussion, qui a occupé cinq de vos séances, ne vous a conduits à y faire aucune addition sérieuse ; au contraire, les 10e et 11e questions ont été considérées par vous comme susceptibles d'ajournement, bien que le principe des mesures de contrôle ait été en lui-même jugé indispensable au succès des conventions monétaires désirées ; et la 12e question elle-même n'a donné lieu à aucune indication spéciale.

"L'ensemble des décisions de la Conférence a été relié et dominé par un vœu tendant à ce que que les rapprochements de législation monétaire, qui pourraient être acceptés à l'avenir, aboutissent autant que possible à des conventions diplomatiques liant réciproquement les Etats et les mettant en garde, pour ainsi dire, contre leurs propres inconstances. L'intérêt des États dont les systèmes viendront à converger est évidement de se procurer, par le *cours réciproque* de leurs monnaies, les avantages politiques du rapprochement de leurs type monétaires.

"A ce sujet, et dans une vue d'avenir, vous n'avez pas pensé que le cours réciproque *dans les caisses publiques*, suivant la formule adoptée en 1865, répondît complétement aux aspirations définitives vérs l'uniformité monétaire, et vous avez pensé, malgré certaines réserves qui sont inscrites dans vos procès-verbaux, que le *cours légal* devait être considéré comme le dernier mot des tendances à l'unité.

"Au fond, les neuf premières questions qui ont occupé cinq de vos séances se résumaient dans trois formules générales, qui eussent été peut-être trop abstraites pour être posées au commencement d'une discussion, mais que vous me permettrez de réduire à leur plus simple expression dans le résumé rapide dont vous avez jugé la rédaction utile.

"La recherche de l'uniformité monétaire, sur les bienfaits de laquelle tout le monde a été d'accord, mais sur les difficultés et les délais de laquelle il est impossible aussi de fermer les yeux, doit-elle s'opérer :

Par la création d'un système monétaire nouveau établi *a priori* ?

Ou par l'adhésion stricte à l'un des systèmes existants ?

Ou seulement par l'*assouplissement et l'élargissement* facultatifs, passez-moi ces expressions, et aussi par le perfectionnement futur de l'un des systèmes déjà pratiqués ?

"Tel était le problème à trois branches que vous aviez à résoudre.

"A l'unanimité des États dont vous êtes les délégués, sauf quelques observations de la Belgique, dissidente comme tendance plus que comme opinion exclusive, vous n'avez pas cru devoir vous attacher à l'idée de la création d'un système nouveau, et vous avez craint qu'une enterprise de ce genre n'entraînât indirectement l'ajournement indéfini des rapprochements monétaires désirables.

"Ce système eût été fondé probablement sur l'adoption comme unité d'un poids d'or décimalement arrondi. Vous n'avez pas admis que cette régularité absolue, dont la valeur théorique serait incontestable, pût être atteinte, sans des difficultés de transition considérables, sans un trouble profond de ce qui a été appelé des *habitudes invétérées*, habitudes dont il a été tenu compte, à ce qu'on a fait observer, même dans la constitution systématique, en France, de l'unité *franc d'argent*, presque calquée sur la livre tournois de l'ancien régime.*

"Au lieu de rechercher un système nouveau à créer de toutes pièces, vous avez préféré tourner les yeux sur le système de la convention monétaire, signée à Paris le 23 Décembre 1865, et qui, ayant été, avant votre réunion, adoptée à Rome et à Athènes, semble, par une sorte de coïncidence fortuite assez remarquable, réunir la plupart des pays dans lesquels, à l'expiration de l'histoire ancienne, la civilisation avait, par diverses voies, établi le périmètre de son premier empire.

"Le lien solide que ce système conserve avec les poids métriques pour ses espèces d'argent, considérées soit comme étalon distinct, soit comme monnaie d'appoint; la population prépondérante (72 millions d'habitants) qui y est habituée et affectionnée, vous ont fait penser sur ce point important, à l'égard duquel cer taine réserveétait imposée aux délégués de la France, que ce système devait être choisi comme un centre d'assimilation et d'agglomération autour duquel diverses tentatives de groupement pouvaient être indiquées avec chance de succès.

"Mais vous n'avez pas cependant voulu regarder ce système comme immuable et parfait.

"D'abord, vous avez considéré qu'il pouvait, sans la condition nécessaire d'une limitation absolue, être assoupli et élargi par diverses associations ; que si déjà des noms divers sont donnés à son unité appelée ici *franc*, ailleurs *livre*, ailleurs même *drachme*, une latitude plus grande encore pourrait être acceptée comme possible, notamment en ce qui concerne la valeur de l'unité.

"La majorité des peuples civilisés a des unités monétaires de compte supérieures au franc. La piastre, le thaler, le rouble, le dollar, ces quatre pièces, sœurs d'origine ou de nom†, sont à peu près le quadruple ou le quintuple de l'unité adoptée dans la Convention de 1865.

"Si les florins d'Allemagne et de Hollande, si les écus actuels d'Espagne diffèrent moins du frunc, d'un autre côté, la riche civilisation britannique a reporté beaucoup plus haut encore son unité de compte.

"Quoique le petit État-Romain ait converti son *scudo*, analogue à la piastre et au dollar, en *livres*, il y a quelques difficultés à espérer de voir, dans des États plus populeux et plus considérables, toutes les unités de compte que nous venons de rappeler rentrer, au moins immédiatement, dans le système de la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865. Vous avez donc pensé qu'il suffirait pour réaliser déjà un bien général que certains accords résultassent du groupement des unités de compte ou de circulation autour d'un dénominateur commun, emprunté au système de cette convention.

"Si vous n'eussiez pensé qu'aux espèces d'argent, si ce métal eût été adopté par vous comme base de l'unification recherchée, il eût suffi d'indiquer l'utilité de rapprocher tous les systèmes dans des combinaisons ayant *le franc* pour dénominateur commun.

"Mais *le franc d'argent* pouvait-il être le pivot des équations, des commensurabilités, des coïncidences à désirer dans les systèmes monétaires, dont nous voudrions voir le rapprochement général pour la simplicité des changes et la facilité du commerce, des voyages, des comparaisons financières, statistiques et scientifiques ?

"C'était, jusqu'à un certain point, la question capitale sur laquelle vous deviez vous prononcer.

"Ici venait l'étude des lois qui mettent les métaux monétaires en rapport avec la richesse des sociétés, et qui paraissent avoir présidé déjà deux fois à l'évolution du système monétaire dans l'univers ; lois dont la continuité a été brisée par la grande catastrophe historique qui a séparé la civilisation ancienne de la civilisation moderne par une période intermédiaire d'indigence et de barbarie, mais dont la reproduction, à dix-huit siècles de distance, semble frappante.

"Le poëte Romain s'écriait, à l'époque d'Auguste, en constatant l'ascendant acquis par l'or dans la circulation métallique de son temps :

"Æra dabant olim ; melius nunc omen in auro est,
"Victaque concedit prisca moneta novæ."

"Du moyen âge à nos jours, la révolution qu'Ovide retraçait en termes un peu incomplets, et sans mentionner l'intervention importante de l'argent, par une inexactitude que présentent ordinairement les formules condensées dans des symétries poétiques, cette même révolution s'est renouvelée en termes plus éclatants, avec des circonstances minéralogiques, industrielles et commerciales particuliéres. Aucune invasion de la barbarie ne paraît devoir faire rétrograder jamais le cours de ce mouvement successif qui a remplacé en Europe, dans une grande partie de la circulation monétaire, durant le cours des derniers siècles, le fer et le cuivre par l'argent, et ce dernier par l'or.

* Voir en ce sens les observations contenues au procès-verbal de la séance du 19 Juin.

† Le rapport de la piastre au dollar est établi par divers documents américains, et notamment par la loi du 2 avril 1792, qui, si le texte qui m'a été communique est exact, a adopté le *spanish milled dollar* comme base du système monétaire américain.

Tooke, dans son livre sur la Russie, atteste le rapport de la piastre au rouble ; cette derniere pièce serait dérivée du thaler et de la pièce espagnole dans l'origine (t. III. p. 665).

"Ce dernier métal est devenu, dans la majeure partie des États civilisés d'Europe et d'Amérique, l'instrument principal de la circulation ; sa commodité portative et sa résistance à l'usure le recommandent particulièrement comme matière de l'unité monétaire. Lorsque la Convention du 23 Septembre 1865 a été conclue, trois des États associés dans cette transaction voulaient que l'étalon d'or fût le support exclusif du système de l'union ; et, dans le siècle dernier déjà, un érudit*, formé dans cette Allemagne dont les penseurs ont rarement fait défaut à aucune grande idée, indiquait l'or comme le métal prédestiné à former le lien des systèmes monétaires de l'univers.

"Par la plus remarquable des unanimités, alors qu'aucune condition préalable de conformité d'opinion n'avait été ni recherchée ni prévue, votre Conférence ne comptant, sur vingt États dont vous êtes les délégués, que deux pays seulement dans lesquels l'or soit la monnaie normale, a été cependant d'avis de chercher dans l'etalon d'or, avec l'argent au besoin comme son compagnon *transitoire*, la base des rapprochements monétaires de l'avenir, La Conférence s'est ainsi prononcée en principe pour l'unité de l'étalon d'or, tout en considérant le double étalon comme pouvant avoir des raisons d'être temporaires dans la législation de certains États, habitués à ce régime, ou placés jusqu'à présent sous la loi de l'étalon d'argent exclusif.

"Cette unanimité précieuse sur une question fondamentale tendant au perfectionnement ultérieur du système monétaire de la Convention de 1865, ne saurait manquer d'influer sur l'opinion du public et des hommes spéciaux, qui, dans l'intérieur de chaque État, conserveraient des doutes sur cette question d'avenir.

"Adoptant ainsi l'or comme base de l'union recherchée, c'était seulement dans un dénominateur commun, supérieur au franc, qu'il était possible de voir réaliser des équations utiles, des coïncidences fécondes entre les systèmes à rapprocher : car, dans les espèces d'or, des différences trop minimes ne pourraient être sûrement distinguées par les procédés du monnayage, et déjà la simple distance de 5 francs peut être parfois difficile à exprimer suffisamment par les formes extérieures des disques monétaires.

"Le poids de 5 francs d'or à 9 dixièmes de fin, titre qui a été l'objet d'une approbation unanime, et qui est compris aussi dans les conditions de la Convention de 1865, a donc paru le dénominateur à indiquer d'avance comme base des rapprochements désirables entre les systèmes monétaires des vingt États en présence.

"Déjà les pièces de l'union de 1865 sont, vous le savez, groupées autour de ce dénominateur.

"A titre d'exemple, on a montré ce que pourrait avoir de fécond le type de 25 francs rapprochant éventuellement la livre sterling, le demi-aigle de 5 dollars, et une pièce adoptée dans la conférence de Vienne comme devant représenter la valeur de 10 florins. Ce type de 25 francs, recommandé spécialement dans la Conférence par les représentants de l'Autriche et des États-Unis, a été accepté à l'unanimité des États votants dans la discussion de la question 9, mais à titre facultatif.

"Les opinions ont été parmi vous plus divisées, et se sont même partagées en deux parts égales sur l'utilité de recommander dès à présent une pièce d'or de 15 francs, équation approximative de 7 florins des Pays-Bas ou de l'Allemagne méridionale, et de 4 thalers de l'Allemagne du Nord. A la presque unanimité cependant, sans recommander ce type comme celui de 25 francs, vous avez pensé que, si les circonstances le rendaient opportun, il ne serait en lui-même, et sauf la délicatesse des procédés de fabrication distincte, susceptible d'aucune objection sérieuse.

"L'extension éventuelle des types de la monnaie d'or comporterait *a fortiori*, pour les États qui le désireraient, des latitudes corrélatives pour la coupure de leurs monnaies d'argent, dont l'internationalité a moins d'importance.

"Telles sont, Monseigneur et Messieurs, les bases simples, mais instructives et nettes, que vos avez cru devoir accepter : sorte de plan de siége contre cette citadelle de la diversité monétaire, dont vous voudriez voir tomber, ou du moins abaisser graduellement les murailles devant les besoins chaque jour croissants du commerce et des échanges de tout genre entre les divers membres de la famille humaine.

"Le désir de ne pas vous retenir plus longtemps, après trois semaines de réunion, excusera l'imperfection de ce résumé écrit à la hâte, Messieurs, en vous rappelant l'espoir accueilli par vous d obtenir, d'ici au milieu de Février 1868, quelques pas décisifs, ou tout au moins des mesures d'instruction*, préparant des décisions de la part des Gouvernements qui vous ont délégués à cette Conférence.

"Si vous parvenez, à un moment donné, à féconder autour de vous les germes de nos aspirations collectives, éclairées et bienfaisantes, dégagées de ces compensations regrettables qui s'attachent quelquefois aux plus séduisantes réformes, aspirations dans la poursuite desquelles nous nous croyons comme vous animés du véritable esprit des temps modernes et de la civilisation, vous vous rappellerez, je l'espère, avec honneur, la part que vous avez prise à des discussions scientifiques délicates, et la satisfaction que nous avons tous ressentie à les suivre ensemble, sous une mémorable présidence, avec autant d'accord et de facilité qu'auraient pu en trouver les délégués d'une même nation dans des délibérations communes.

"*Le Vice-Président de la Conférence*
"*monétaire internationale,*
"E. de PARIEU."

Après l'échange de quelques observations, les termes du rapport de M. de Parieu sont approuvés unanimement par la Conférence.

M. le Baron DE HOCK prononce alors les paroles suivantes :

"MONSEIGNEUR,

"J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter, au nom des "membres étrangers de la Conférence, les hommages "le plus sincères pour la sagesse, la profonde con- "naissance de la cause, l'assiduité et l'énergie avec "lesquelles vous avez bien voulu diriger nos travaux, "ainsi que nos remercîments les plus respectueux "pour la bonté et l'indulgence avec lesquelles Votre "Altesse a daigné agréer nos observations et nos con- "seils.

"Veuillez nous permettre, Monseigneur, de témoigner "aussi de notre gratitude pour l'honorable M. de "Parieu, qui présida nos premières conférences, et qui, "depuis, seconda Votre Altesse avec tant de clarté et "de circonspection. Nous le révérons comme l'un "des auteurs de la Convention du 25 Décembre 1865, "destinée à devenir la base de l'unification monétaire "universelle, et comme l'écrivain qui, par ses traités "éloquents et profonds, a eu sa large part à la pro- "pagation de cette idée noble et lumineuse, et qui, "par son rapport distingué d'aujourd'hui, s'est fait le "*protagoniste* de notre Conférence.

"Je suis aussi chargé de remercier les secrétaires "de la Conférence, MM. Clavery et Roux, de la "perspicacité et de l'exactitude avec lesquelles ils ont "su consigner nos paroles dans les procès-verbaux.

"Que Votre Altesse veuille bien être convaincue que "les heures qu'il nous a été donné de passer sous son "Illustre Présidence nous seront à jamais de précieux "souvenirs.

"Nous osons vous prier, Monseigneur, de bien "vouloir être l'interprète de nos remercîments les plus "dévoués auprès de S. M. l'Empereur, dont le nom "préside à tout ce qui s'accomplit de grand en "France."

Mgr LE PRINCE NAPOLÉON, après avoir exprimé ses remercîments personnels et ceux du bureau tout entier, pour les sentiments qui viennent d'être traduits par M. le Baron de Hock, veut bien ajouter qu'il se fera un plaisir d'être auprès de l'Empereur l'interprète de la Commission, dont les travaux ont été constamment l'objet d'une vive sollicitude de la part de Sa Majesté.

Enfin SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE engage, en termes pressants, MM. les délégués, une fois de retour dans leurs pays respectifs, à mettre en œuvre toute leur influence et toute leur énergie pour faire aboutir à un résultat pratique les décisions qu'ils ont adoptées.

Le procès-verbal de la présente séance est ensuite approuvé, et SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE prononce la clôture des travaux de la Conférence.

Le Prince, Président de la Conférence, NAPOLÉON (JÉRÔME).
Le Secretaire de la Conférence, CLAVERY.
Le Secretaire adjoint, ROUX.

* Hegewisch, professeur à Kiel, conseiller d'Etat du Roi de Danemark.

* En Autriche une commission nombreuse a élucidé en 1867, sous la direction de M. le Baron de Hock, la question monétaire dans ses rapports avec l'idée de la monnaie internationale.

Appendix, No. 5.

Report of English Delegates at the Paris Conference.

APPENDIX No. IV.

Report of Mr. Graham and Mr. Rivers Wilson on the proceedings of the International Monetary Conference.

December 2, 1867.

May it please your Lordships,

We have the honour to lay before you the minutes* of the proceedings of the recent International Monetary Conference which we were instructed to attend on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

The invitation to the Conference emanated, as your Lordships are aware, from the French Government, and its object was stated to be the discussion of the means by which a complete or partial uniformity might be established between the various monetary systems at present in existence in the countries of Europe and in the United States of America.

The convention of 23rd December 1865, concluded between the Governments of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, which established an identity in the weight and fineness of the coins of those countries, as well as in the conditions under which they might be manufactured and pass current, was especially indicated as a basis for the deliberations of the Conference; the right of joining the Convention having, by the 12th clause, been reserved to all other countries which might be prepared to adopt its provisions.

The necessity for an understanding between the Governments of those four States, originated in the alteration of the relative value of the precious metals occasioned in recent years by the influx of gold from the newly discovered fields of California and Australia, and the disturbing effect thereby created upon the currencies of the countries which had adopted a double standard.

The law under which the system of the double standard operates in France assumes the hypothesis of an arbitary relation of value between silver and gold in the proportion of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; and although no doubt this proportion was exact at the period when the law was passed (1803), it has been considerably modified by the cause above mentioned, which, during the last fifteen years, has thrown upon the market of the world gold to the extent of 340,000,000*l.* in excess of the provision requisite for sustaining the proportion contemplated by the French law.

In France, and in Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, where the French system has been adopted, and where, consequently, each of the precious metals is a legal tender, it naturally followed that gold gradually displaced silver as an instrument of exchange, and that the latter almost entirely disappeared from circulation.

The inconvenience occasioned by this state of things was principally felt in the scarcity which it created in the smaller denominations of currency, for which gold is inapplicable, and which are indispensable in the ordinary transactions of life, and some attempts at a remedy were made in Switzerland and Italy, and subsequently in France, by increasing the proportion of alloy in some of the smaller silver pieces, thereby reducing them to the position of subsidiary or token coins. The legislation in the three countries was, however, not unanimous, and differed in some essential particulars, while in Belgium no alteration of any kind was attempted.

Under these circumstances overtures were addressed by the Government of the country last mentioned to the French Government suggesting a joint examination by France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, of the difficulties which had arisen and of the remedies to be applied.

The proposal was accepted, and has resulted in the Convention of 23rd December 1865.

The Convention maintains the double standard, fixing the proportion of pure metal in the case of the gold coins of 20, 10, and 5 francs, and of the silver coin of 5 francs at nine tenths with one tenth of alloy, as heretofore, but reducing the proportion of fineness in the silver coins below 5 francs from $\frac{900}{1000}$ to $\frac{835}{1000}$, these subsidiary coins being only made a legal tender to an amount not exceeding 50 francs (the same limit as that fixed in the case of the English silver token coinage).

Uniformity of coinage is established by the Convention among the countries that are parties to it, but the obligation of accepting reciprocally the coins struck by the different Governments is confined to the public Treasuries.

Although the causes which led to this Convention were of a special nature, nor are we aware that the promoters of it contemplated any ulterior extension of its principles, the union of so considerable a section of the population of Europe seems at once to have given rise to the expectation that it might be made the means of ultimately realizing the idea, which has been a subject of speculation at various times, of a Universal Monetary Confederation.

That project has now been officially adopted by the French Government, and it was for the consideration of it in common that the recent Conference was convoked.

Before coming to a decision upon the advisability of accepting the invitation, your Lordships had carefully to consider the grounds upon which the participation of Her Majesty's Government in the proposed inquiry could be justified, and the position which should be assumed by their Representatives in the event of their deciding that the proposal should be accepted.

Upon the one hand, the inconvenience experienced by some of the countries of the Continent owing to the abstraction of silver from circulation, to which we have alluded, has not been felt in England, whose currency is based upon a gold standard, and where, ever since 1816, silver has occupied a subordinate position, the coins of that metal being of the nature of tokens, and only legal tender to the extent of 40*s.*

Moreover, the currency adopted by the Convention of December 1865, and avowedly recommended as the model for imitation, being based upon the decimal system, offered so wide a divergence from that in operation in this country, which, whatever differences of opinion may exist as to its theoretical perfection, adapts itself well to the requirements of the nation, that a transition from one system to the other, with its many attendant difficulties and disadvantages, or even any sensible modification of our system in the direction of that contained in the provisions of the Convention of December 1865, could only be contemplated on the strongest grounds of expediency.

Upon the other hand, the advantages to be derived from international uniformity of currency, admitting such a consummation to be feasible, were too obvious to be overlooked, and of too vast an interest not to warrant many sacrifices for their attainment; and it was well known that the subject had already attracted a considerable share of public interest in this country; while the interest evinced in the project by the French Government, and the anxiety expressed by them for the co-operation of this country, would naturally carry due weight in influencing the determination of Her Majesty's Government.

Upon a review of these considerations your Lordships decided that it would be proper that Her Majesty's Government should be represented at the Conference, but that their delegates should be instructed to abstain from any act or opinion that might appear to pledge Her Majesty's Government to the adoption of any particular course of action, and that their mission should be confined to a general consideration of the questions that might be brought forward.

The Conference was attended by Representatives from twenty different States,* and with the exception of the Austrian Commissioner, Baron von Hock, who, immediately after the termination of the Conference, negotiated on the part of his Government, and signed, a preliminary Treaty of adhesion to the Convention of December 1865, none of our colleagues appeared to have received more ample authority than that which we possessed.

Under these circumstances we felt little hesitation, notwithstanding the reserve imposed upon us by your Lordships, in recording our votes upon most of the resolutions submitted to the consideration of the Assembly.

* Appendix No. 3.

* Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, United States, France Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Wurtemberg.

We proceed at once to state the several propositions which, with more or less agreement, but in all cases after minute discussion, were affirmed by the Conference and which your Lordships will doubtless consider worthy of attention, as embodying the authoritative opinion of the Representatives of so many countries, and such various systems of currency, as to the most desirable form of monetary union, and as to the most practical means of accomplishing it.

1. The first question which engaged the attention of the Conference was, whether it were desirable to seek among existing systems one which could be adopted, in its integrity or with modifications, for the proposed International Coinage, or whether an entirely new system should be devised.

Whatever the theoretical advantages or perfections which the latter plan might appear to afford, by allowing, for instance, of the creation of a system based upon a gold decimal unit, it was obvious that the acceptance of such a suggestion was inadmissible in practice, owing to the fundamental changes that it would necessitate. The Conference, therefore, had no difficulty in affirming the proposition that "monetary unification may be most readily attained by the adjustment of existing systems, taking into consideration the scientific advantages of certain types and the number of the populations by which they have already been adopted," nor in indicating the system of the Convention of December 1865 as that which might be examined with the greatest advantage. It was understood, however, that this resolution involved no opinion upon the subject of the standard, which was reserved for subsequent and separate discussion, and that it was only intended to imply, with regard to the Convention itself, that its relative completeness, its subordination to the metrical system, and the large number of the population (72,000,000) that had already adopted it, recommended it generally as a nucleus for the further development of the principles of an International Coinage.

It should be mentioned that in the early part of the present year the Papal Government joined the Convention of 1865, and that in the month of April last a law was passed in Greece by which the currency of that country has been remodelled upon the provisions of the Convention.

2. An inquiry for the purpose of determining the proper standard to be adopted in any general system of coinage might have been expected to elicit much diversity of opinion in an assembly where the three systems of a gold standard, a silver standard, and a double standard were represented; and the unanimous declaration of the Conference in favour of a single and a gold standard may be considered as one of the most important features in the deliberations of the Conference.

The importance of the decision will be the better appreciated when it is borne in mind that only two of the States represented, viz., Great Britain and Portugal, possess exclusively a gold standard, and that the question of the relative advantages of a single or double standard, which in France has been much contested, was, as lately as May last, examined in that country by a Government Commission, composed of eminent economists, who pronounced by a majority of voices in favour of maintaining the double standard. We annex a copy of their Report.*

The difficulties to which the adoption of a gold standard would be likely to give rise in the countries possessing a silver standard during the period of transition formed naturally the next subject for consideration; and the conference expressed the opinion that the silver standard might be maintained as a transitory arrangement until such time as gold should become the principal instrument of circulation.

3. With the view of facilitating and accelerating the transition from a silver to a gold currency, it was thought advisable to add a recommendation that care should be taken to fix the relative value of the two metals at such a proportion as would permit the free introduction and maintenance of gold.

4. It was resolved that a common unit should be adopted for the gold coinage possessing identity of fineness.

The standard of fineness was recommended to be 0·900, *i.e.*, 9 parts fine to one alloy, and, although differing from the proportion in use in our Mint, which allows $\frac{1}{12}$ths fine and $\frac{1}{12}$th alloy, we saw no reason to prevent us from joining in the recommendation of the other Commissioners, considering that the proportion of $\frac{9}{10}$ths is not only that which was adopted by the Convention of December 1865, but is the almost universal rule in the mints of Europe and in the United States, and has even been recently introduced in the coinage of silver dollars at the Hong Kong branch of Her Majesty's Mint.

The chief recommendation of the proportion of $\frac{11}{12}$ths consists in the superior hardness of the alloy; but the advantage which it affords in that respect over the coins of $\frac{9}{10}$ths fineness is of no considerable importance. At the same time, to guard against any misapprehension, we thought it right to qualify our vote by the explanation that the adoption of the standard of $\frac{9}{10}$ths could only be introduced in England in the event of a recoinage.

5. The renunciation of the principle of a currency based on a standard of silver seemed to imply and necessitate the adoption of a common unit of higher value than that at present prevailing in countries not possessing a gold standard, and the piece of 5 francs was that which, in spite of individual objections, found favour with the majority of the Commissioners.

Exception was taken to it by some of the members for the practical reason of its insignificant dimensions, and upon the more theoretical ground that it does not perfectly harmonize with the decimal system.

We shared this opinion, and were prepared to have suggested as preferable a 10-franc piece, which would not only be free from these drawbacks, but would be more likely to be acceptable in England, which is accustomed to the higher unit of the sovereign.

A new British coin having the same quantity of gold as the 10-franc piece, with the same proportion of alloy, would be within $\frac{3}{4}d.$ of 8*s.* in value. Such a piece could be legally introduced into circulation as an additional member of the present coinage, provided it was issued as a token coin for 8*s.*, and made a legal tender to a limited amount only, such as 4*l.* or ten pieces. It could have inscribed upon it "10 francs," in addition to its current value of "8 shillings." This coin would become the unit of computation, the new pound or metrical pound, or it might be made the tenth part of a new metrical pound, if a denomination of higher value were demanded. We would thus become possessed of an international coin.

The scheme of coinage which it would be the means of suggesting is one resting upon the penny reduced 4 per cent. in value, and would include a silver piece of ten such pence, in addition to the gold piece of 100 pence. The ultimate adjustment of the European and American coinages contemplated would present:—

In the French coinage:
1 franc divided into 100 centimes;
In the American:
5 francs (dollar) divided into 100 cents;
In the British:
10 francs (gold florin, one metrical pound, or one tenth of a metrical pound), divided into 100 pence; with the addition, if desired, of 100 francs (one metrical pound, 4*l.* sterling), divided into 1,000 pence.

Such a coin as the gold 8*s.*-piece could be produced without expense, owing to the seignorage of $\frac{3}{4}d.$ which it would yield as a token, and the piece could be made sufficiently distinctive by giving it a plain edge. For the issue of such a piece there is the precedent of the silver florin, which was devised to represent the pound and mil system, and to bring that system under the notice of the public. The 8*s.*-piece proposed would represent the metrical system founded upon the penny, which has always been a rival with the former in general estimation, and which seems entitled to equal consideration at the hands of Government. The issue of such a piece, while it brought the metrical system of coinage into notice, would not be conclusive as to the ultimate adoption of that system, but would leave it possible to advance in such a course, or to recede from it at any time without embarrassment.

We may mention that M. de Jacobi, the Representative of Russia, threw out the suggestion that the objections to the 5-franc piece on account of its small size might be obviated by the introduction of platinum as the metal of which it should be composed, observing that a supply in sufficient quantities could be obtained from the Russian and South American mines, and that the disadvantages formerly presented by the difficulties of working it had been, in a great measure, removed by recent improvements.

By a subsequent vote, in which we did not feel called upon to join, an innovation was recommended in the principle of the Convention of 1865, which limited the reciprocal obligation of accepting the coins of the Union to the public Treasuries, by a proposal that the common

* See page 189.

coin of 5 francs should be made a legal tender throughout the countries which might unite in a Monetary Convention.

6. The next proposition, viz., whether the proposed system should include a coin equivalent to 25 francs, offered considerations of more special interest to the English Delegates, inasmuch as it indicates what, at present at all events, is believed by many persons to be the only probable method by which an alliance may be effected between the English monetary system and that adopted under the Convention of December 1865 by so large a portion of the Continent of Europe, and which will, no doubt, receive a still wider extension.

Indeed, as we had occasion to point out, the 25-franc piece is by no means a necessary ingredient or consequence of the scheme recommended by the Conference, and was, avowedly, proposed and supported chiefly in the hope of securing the adhesion of Great Britain, to which, on account of her large monetary circulation, the activity and extent of her commercial transactions, and the influence which they exercise in every foreign country, a natural importance was attached.

At various stages of the discussions the question of equalizing the pound sterling with 25 francs of French gold was brought forward by different members of the Conference, with no undue depreciation of the difficulties which must be encountered in carrying the alteration into effect, but with a generally expressed conviction that these difficulties were in no way insurmountable.

The English sovereign contains 123·274 grains troy, including $\frac{1}{12}$ of alloy; that is to say, 113·002 of fine gold, equivalent to a weight in French grammes of 7·322.

A gold piece of 25 francs would contain 7·258 grammes of pure gold, besides $\frac{1}{10}$ of alloy, representing a difference in favour of the English coin of 0·064 or 64 milligrammes, and an excess of pure gold in the English over the French coin of 0·825 per cent., equal to, as nearly as possible, 20 centimes, or, speaking roundly, 2*d*.

The process of assimilation would therefore consist in diminishing the value of the pound sterling by 2*d*., and substituting for the present sovereign a coin (reduced in fineness to 0·900) which would exactly correspond in value with the proposed French gold piece.

The mode by which the process might be effected was freely debated, and opinions were expressed that the existing sovereigns might be maintained in circulation by taking advantage of the loss of weight by wear allowed by law, and which permits a divergence of 0·774 grain, or 0·628 per cent. (1½*d*. nearly) from the exact weight; but we felt it our duty to declare our opinion that such an expedient would be considered inadmissible in England, and that we were satisfied that so essential a change could only be carried out at the cost of a re-coinage of our whole gold currency, variously estimated at from 80,000,000*l*. to 120,000,000*l*.

It was allowed that the sovereign might continue to be divided, as at present, into 20 shillings; but it is obvious that, unless the sovereign were divided into 25 francs, small progress would be made towards a general unification of coinage. Now the division of our pound into 25 would be found inconvenient in calculation, and would soon lead, in all probability, to the issue of a 20-franc piece to supersede the former.

We do not feel called upon, in the present Report, to enter into any discussion upon this question, which would doubtless form the subject of serious consideration hereafter, should Her Majesty's Government determine to institute an inquiry into the possibility of associating this country in the system of international coinage recommended by the Paris Conference.

We confine ourselves to reporting the earnestness with which the proposition above mentioned was pressed upon our attention, and with which the hope was expressed that it would be made the subject of mature consideration by Her Majesty's Government.

Our attention was directed to a small variation in the weight of the sovereign proposed upon other grounds. It is well known that all gold brought to the Mint is returned in the form of sovereigns without deduction or charge; and there is no doubt that our practice is correct in principle, for the metal which, like gold, is adopted as the measure of value. But it is at the same time undeniable that some additional value is imparted to the metal by the work applied to it in coining; and a small charge to cover, or partially cover, the Mint expenses is, on that account, generally imposed upon coin in the countries of the Continent, under the name of *brassage*. In France the charge thus borne by the holders of bullion amounts to 6 francs 70 centimes on a kilogramme of gold, which is coined into 155 napoleons or 3,100 francs, being equivalent to 4·32 centimes on a 20-franc piece. The system of Free Mintage has also, since 1853, been abandoned in the United States, where, in addition to the charge for refining, a charge of half per cent. (50 cents on 100 dollars) is now taken upon all gold brought for conversion into coin. A small Mint charge does not appear to be complained of anywhere. The charge acts usefully for the preservation of the coin by removing any inducement to melt it down for any ordinary technical purpose, or even to supply bullion to foreign Mints. We have reason to fear, from what we learned from professional members of the Monetary Conference that the British gold coinage is liable to suffer heavily in this way. London is the entrepôt for the precious metals from which other countries draw their supplies. Now, gold may be procured from London either in the form of bars or sovereigns at the same price; while to the foreign purchaser, if a Mint contractor, sovereigns offer the following advantages: the assay may be safely relied upon, the gold is already alloyed with copper, and, more than all, the suitability of the metal for coining is insured. Further, sovereigns are taken by number, and the aggregate weight may be as nearly as possible correct. But that is not true of the weight of individual pieces, which, from the unavoidable imperfection of manufacture, are some heavy and some light within a certain small range, recognized as the *tolerance* in coining. There is reason to believe that large masses of new British sovereigns are occasionally treated so as to separate out the heavy pieces, and these are disposed of as bullion: while the lighter pieces, which may still be all of legal weight, are preserved and put into circulation. This fact will not surprise those persons who are aware of the small margin of profit upon which bullion transactions are often conducted.

A small Mint charge on the British sovereign thus appears to be called for, as the necessary means of preservation to the coin; while the measure is further recommended as an equitable repayment to the country of the cost of coinage.

Although this question of the introduction of a Mint charge into our system of coinage was only incidentally considered by the Conference, we have thought it desirable to mention it somewhat prominently in consequence of the notice which it has occasionally attracted in this country, and the importance which it would doubtless assume as an element of discussion in the consideration of any scheme involving a re-coinage of the gold currency.

We must state that the adoption of the 25-franc piece was warmly supported by Mr. Ruggles, the Representative of the United States, who informed the Conference that his Government attached much importance to the coinage by France of pieces of that denomination.

Mr. Ruggles made the important statement that the United States were prepared to re-coin the whole of their gold, with a view of remodelling their system upon the basis of the Convention of December 1865; and that, notwithstanding the serious loss which such a proceeding would entail, involving a diminution of no less than 3 per cent. in the value of their gold circulation, a far greater proportion than that involved in the proposed conversion of the English sovereign, they looked to no reciprocal advantage beyond the coinage of a 25-franc piece, which would exactly correspond with the half-eagle.

7. Considerable difference of opinion was expressed upon the proposal that a piece of 15 francs should be included in the recommendations of the Conference. The object of the suggestion was to secure the creation of a coin nearly identical in value with 7 florins of Holland or South Germany, and 4 thalers of Prussia, as an inducement to those countries to adopt a coin representing denominations of their own currency, but which would be interchangeable with a French 15-franc piece.

In common with several of our colleagues we abstained from voting upon this question, respecting which no final decision was taken.

8. Having thus enunciated principles for the construction of an international monetary system, the Conference added an expression of their opinion that it would be convenient, and in accordance with the idea of union sought to be established, that the Governments

of such States as might decide on introducing modifications in their system of coinage based upon an adoption of those principles should, as far as possible, make any measures to be taken for that purpose the subject of Diplomatic Conventions.

9. At the final meeting of the Commissioners, His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, the President of the Congress, expressed to them the anxiety of the French Government for a practical and early realization of the scheme embodied in the recommendations of the Conference, and encouraged them with considerable earnestness to communicate to their respective Governments the hope which the Imperial Government entertained that in those countries whose circumstances might render their immediate or complete adhesion to the proposed system impossible, some inquiry might, at all events, be forthwith instituted for the examination of its merits and of its adaptability to their own systems and their own peculiar requirements.

His Imperial Highness accordingly proposed that an early date should be fixed by which the several Governments should be invited to come to some decision as to the course which they might consider it advisable to adopt, and that their views should be then communicated to the French Government, who would examine, upon a review of the several opinions expressed, whether a further combined consideration of the question would be desirable.

We expressed our disinclination to indicate any fixed period within which it could be expected that the English Government would be able to announce a final decision upon so difficult and momentous a question, but stated that in the event of the feeling of the Conference being in favour of accepting the suggestion of the President, we could only desire that a sufficiently long delay should be named to admit of Parliament having an opportunity, should it think proper to do so, of discussing and pronouncing an opinion upon the subject. With this view, we suggested the 1st June 1868, as a date by which Her Majesty's Government might possibly be in a position to make some official communication of their views and intentions.

The anxiety, however, expressed by Prince Napoleon for an earlier reconsideration of the matter, was shared by the majority of the Conference, who fixed the 15th February 1868 as the date by which the Governments should be invited to make known their intentions to the Government of the Emperor.

It will be for Her Majesty's Government now to determine whether any special inquiry should be established into the results of the deliberations of the Conference, and, if so, what form the inquiry should assume.

Your Lordships will no doubt consider that such an investigation is properly due to the intrinsic importance of the question, as well as to a consideration of deference to the earnest interest with which its development from theory to practice has been advocated by the French Government, under whose auspices the Conference was assembled, and which has expressed so cordial a desire for the further co-operation of this country.

We have the honour to be,
Your Lordships' obedient servants,
THOMAS GRAHAM.
C. RIVERS WILSON.

To the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

(Enclosure.)

APPENDIX No. 4.

Report of the French Commission on the Standard.

RAPPORT de la COMMISSION chargée d'étudier la question de L'ÉTALON MONÉTAIRE.

Composition de la Commission.

(Arrêtés des 7 et 15 Mars 1867):

MM. de Parieu. Vice-Président du Conseil d'État, Membre de l'Institut, Président;
Michel Chevalier, Sénateur, Membre de l'Institut;
Wolowski, Membre de l'Institut;
Gouin, Vice-Président de la Chambre des députés;
Louvet, Député;
de Lavenay, Président de section au Conseil d'État;
Andouillé, Sous-Gouverneur de la Banque de France;
*Pelouze, Président de la Commission des monnaies, Membre de l'Institut;
Dutilleul, Directeur du mouvement général des fonds;
Le Mis de Laizer, Auditeur au Conseil d'État, Secrétaire et Rapporteur.

I.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Introduction.

Depuis pleusieurs années, l'attention publique est vivement attirée par la question monétaire. La production plus abondante des mines et le développement du commerce international ont naturellement augmenté le mouvement des métaux précieux. Des faits remarquables se sont produits dans notre situation monétaire qui n'ont pas échappé à votre administration; chaque phase de cette révolution, soigneusement observée, a donné lieu à de nouvelles études.

§ 1er.

Historique.

Au premier regard sur le passé, on voit que, depuis 1789, on veut remédier à l'ancienne mobilité de l'unité monétaire, si nuisible à tous les intérêts; lui substituer une fixité aussi complète que possible: telle est la pensée qui se retrouve dans toute la législation moderne de la France sur ce sujet. Mais les mesures édictées dans ce but étaient-elles les plus propres à l'atteindre? on peut le mettre en doute, et, d'autre part, la perturbation qui s'est opérée dans la production des métaux et dans leur circulation a bien pu déjouer les prévisions les plus sages!

L'Assemblée constituante, saisie de la question monétaire par un mémoire de Mirabeau, ne la résolut pas, non plus que l'Assemblée législative. La Convention comprit l'unité monétaire dans le système général des poids et mesures, elle lui donna le nom de *franc*, à la taille de 5 grammes d'argent au titre de 9 dixièmes de fin; elle établit le même titre pour les pièces d'or, en laissant au commerce le soin d'en fixer la valeur courante.

Le Directoire s'est aussi occupé des monnaies, et l'on peut dire que, depuis l'an vi, la discussion a continué jusqu'au moment où le Consulat régla définitivement la matière par la loi du 7 Germinal an xi.

Loi de Germinal an XI.

Cette loi, qui forme la base de notre système monétaire, constitue l'unité sous le nom de *franc*, d'un poids de 5 grammes d'argent au titre de 9 dixièmes de fin, et prescrit la fabrication de pièces d'or de 20 et de 40 francs, dont elle règle le poids et le titre, c'est-à-dire que, pour faciliter les opérations commerciales, elle règle le taux d'après lequel la pièce d'or sera reçue dans les transactions. D'après les bases adoptées dans la loi de l'an xi, l'or était à l'argent dans le rapport de 1 à 15½. On se bornera ici à rappeler simplement les dispositions de la loi sans essayer d'en indiquer les conséquences, car on verra, dans la suite, que la Commission a longuement discuté sur leur interprétation.

Ce qui est reconnu par tous, c'est que ce rapport, par cela seul qu'il était fixe, ne pouvait être toujours exact. On vit bientôt l'or faire prime, et l'argent rester à peu près seul dans la circulation jusque vers 1850.

Substitution de l'or à l'argent

La découverte des mines de Californie et d'Australie vint tout à coup changer cette situation en jetant sur le marché Européen une quantité d'or très-considérable. A côté de cette force, qui tend à occasionner un écart en abaissant l'or, il en est une autre pui élève l'argent. Sous l'empire de diverses circonstances, qu'il serait trop long d'énumérer, les besoins de l'extrême Orient s'accroissent dans des proportions inusitées, et comme l'argent est seul en faveur dans ces contrées lointaines, il est exporté par masses énormes vers l'extrême Orient. Ce métal fait alors une prime qui s'est élevée jusqu à

* M. Pelouze, n'a pu, à raison de maladie, assister qu' à première séance de la commission.

† For copy of this Law see p. 339.

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près de 8 francs par 1,000 francs, il disparait presque complétement de la circulation métallique, et cède la place à l'or.

Commission de 1857.

Préoccupé de cette situation, le Gouvernment chargea une commission d'étudier les mesures à prendre; ses travaux sont résumés dans un rapport de M. de Bosredon, où l'on voit qu'après avoir examiné le système tendant à conserver intacte la monnaie d'argent en abaissant la valeur de la monnaie d'or, et, d'autre part, le système tendant à adopter l'étalon d'or, en réduisant la monnaie d'argent à l'état de billon, la Commission n'a tranché aucune de ces deux questions. Elle s'est bornée, en effet, à conseiller au Gouvernement une mesure transitoire: l'élévation des droits à la sortie de l'argent,

Votre Excellence sait de quel peu d'influence sont les mesures prohibitives; elle sait que, pour toutes les marchandises, et les métaux précieux sont des marchandises, on doit laisser le commerce libre. Le tarif des douanes ne fut pas élevé.

Commission de 1861. Loi des monnaies divisionnaires.

L'exportation de l'argent continua donc, et si la disparition des pièces de 5 francs ne se fit pas sentir, parce qu'elles étaient remplacées par des pièces d'or de même valeur, il n'en fut pas de même de l'insuffisance des piéces d'une valeur inférieure employées pour les petits payements.

Informé de la gêne du commerce de détail, par ses réclamations portées devant le Sénat, et instruit aussi par l'exemple de la Suisse qui, en 1860, avait réduit le titre de ses monnaies divisionnaires, le Ministre des finances chargea une commission d'étudier les remèdes à apporter à cet état de choses. Cette commission fut d'avis de réduire à 835 millièmes le titre des pièces d'argent inférieures à 5 francs, et elle le fit en parfaite connaissance de cause, après que des membres eurent fait observer que l'on détruisait ainsi, au moins sous sa forme circulante, l'unité monétaire d'argent, base de notre système, car elle n'existerait plus dans le franc ni dans son multiple, la pièce de 5 francs d'argent, qui tend à disparaître complétement de la circulation, et qu'ainsi l'on adoptait en fait, sinon en droit, l'étalon d'or.

La loi de 1864 n'appliqua, il est vrai, qu'aux pièces de 50 centimes et de 20 centimes les conclusions de la Commission administrative.

§ 2.

Convention monétaire.

Nous arrivons, Monsieur le Ministre, au grand fait qui a déterminé la constitution de la Commission actuelle. Le libre échange et la facilité des communications ont multiplié les rapports des peuples entre eux, et dès lors on a dû songer aux avantages de cette monnaie une et universelle que proposait Mirabeau à l'Assemblée constituante.

Le traité Austro-Allemand du 24 Janvier 1857 a donné l'exemple, et la convention du 23 Décembre 1865 a réuni dans une union monétaire la Belgique, la France, la Suisse et l'Italie; union qui a reçu depuis l'adhésion des États-Pontificaux.

Cette convention place au premier rang la monnaie d'or et réduit les pièces d'argent de 2 francs et au-dessous au rôle de monnaie d'appoint; elle consacre ainsi l'ascendant du franc d'or et résout les difficultés pratiques qui surgissaient du double étalon, lorsque les exportations d'argent ôtaient aux menues transactions leur instrument le plus favorable.

En même temps, elle supprime les difficultés qui gênaient les transactions réciproques des quatre nations et entravaient les relations de leurs voyageurs.

Question de l'unité de l'étalon.

Les représentants des trois puissances qui ont traité avec la France posèrent à la conférence la question de l'unité d'étalon, et demandèrent que notre Gouvernement mît à l'étude l'adoption exclusive de l'étalon d'or. Ils étaient persuadés qu'on faciliterait ainsi l'accession à la convention de la plus grande puissance commerciale de l'Europe, l'Angleterre, et de nombre d'autres Etats; en un mot, ils considèrent l'étalon unique comme devant féconder le principe qui a été posé par un écrivain à la suite de la conférence: "Il n'y pas de frontières pour la monnaie."

Constitution de la Commission.

Dans ces circonstances, le Gouvernement a voulu examiner de près le vœu des puissances cosignataires de la convention, vœu appuyé depuis auprès du Ministre des affaires étrangères par plusieurs cabinets de l'Europe. Voyant l'étalon d'argent mis en question par la doctrine de nombreux économistes, ébranlé en quelque sorte par sa réduction à la pièce de 5 francs, résultant de l'abaissement du titre de la pièce de 1 franc; prévoyant enfin qu'il pourrait être ébranlé plus encore par les discussions qui s'engageront à la prochaine conférence internationale, Votre Excellence a voulu prendre l'avis d'une commission spéciale, à l'effet d'élucider la question de l'étalon monétaire.

II.

Questionnaire.

Le Questionnaire soumis à la Commission par M. le président proposait d'étudier successivement les questions de principe, d'application et d'opportunité; il était ainsi conçu:

1° Quel est le système préférable, de l'étalon unique ou du double étalon, dans une législation monétaire *a priori?*

2° Quelle est la nature exacte des inconvénients qu'on peut reprocher au double étalon?

3° Dans quelle circonstance et à quelle condition une nation qui a deux étalons peut-elle, sans léser les droits acquis, passer au régime de l'étalon unique?

4° En ce qui concerne particulièrement la France, quels inconvénients peut présenter le double étalon dans la situation actuelle?

5° La France est-elle dans les conditions requises pour pouvoir adopter l'étalon unique?

6° Quel serait l'étalon à adopter?

7° Y a-t-il opportunité à un changement immédiat de la législation?

Six séances ont été consacrées à la discussion de la première question:

"Quel est le système préférable, de l'étalon unique "ou du double étalon, dans une législation monétaire "*a priori?*" Seule question qui ait été débattue (par suite du vote de la majorité).

Définition du mot *étalon*.

La Commission a dû d'abord fixer le sens du mot *étalon*.

On entend par là, d'une manière générale, quoiqu'un Membre de la Commission ait émis l'opinion que cette expression n'était pas rigoureusement exacte en matière monétaire, le type et l'unité auxquels doivent être rapportées toutes les mesures; en matière de monnaie, c'est la quantité de métal fixe qui forme l'unité de compte, et dont toutes les monnaies sont des multiples ou des divisions.

Dans la pratique, quand la loi a fixé le rapport entre les deux métaux, et que les deux métaux peuvent être employés concurremment et au même titre dans les payements, ces deux métaux, qui constituent la monnaie légale, jouent le rôle d'étalon. On dit que l'étalon est unique, quand un seul des deux métaux sert de monnaie légale devant être acceptée sans réserve et sans limites, dans tous les payements; on dit, au contraire, que l'étalon est double, quand ces qualités appartiennent également aux deux métaux.

Il y a deux points sur lesquels les Membres de la Commission sont tous d'accord:

Mesure de la valeur.

La valeur des choses vénales est une quantité éminemment variable, qui dépend d'un rapport variable lui-même, et, comme on ne saurait mesurer les semblables que par leurs semblables, on ne peut apprécier les valeurs qu'à l'aide des valeurs; donc il ne saurait y avoir une mesure fixe des valeurs, comme il y a une mesure fixe des choses pesantes ou des choses étendues. En effet, l'or et l'argent, qui servent de mesure, sont des marchandises, et, comme telles, ils sont exposés aux diverses variations de la hausse et de la baisse. En réalité donc, il n'y a pas de mesure de la valeur absolue et invariable, parce qu'il n'y a pas de valeur absolue et invariable.

Tous les Membres de la Commission admettent également qu'il faut maintenir les deux métaux dans la circulation; que tous deux possèdent des qualités précieuses pour l'usage monétaire. On se demande seulement s'il convient d'admettre les deux métaux sur le pied d'égalité.

Sur cette question fondamentale, la Commission est partagée.

Les divergences d'opinion se manifestent: 1° sur l'interprétation de la loi de l'an XI; 2° sur la question même de la meilleure mesure des valeurs, avec le double étalon ou l'unité d'étalon; 3° sur les inconvénients ou les avantages de la suppression éventuelle de l'argent du marché monétaire.

Nous avons l'honneur de soumettre à Votre Excellence, d'abord les raisons données en faveur de la théorie de l'unité d'étalon, et, en second lieu, l'opinion des partisans du double étalon.

III.

OPINION DES PARTISANS DE L'UNITÉ D'ÉTALON.

§ 1er.

Voici, Monsieur le Ministre, les principaux arguments produits par les Membres de la Commission qui proposent d'adopter le système de l'unité d'étalon.

Unité d'étalon dans la loi de l'an XI.

La loi de l'an XI, quoique ayant eu pour résultat définitif d'établir deux étalons, semble prendre son point de départ dans l'étalon d'argent; rien ne paraît plus évident, quand on lit, en tête de la loi, que 5 grammes d'argent, au titre de 9 dixièmes de fin, constituent l'unité monétaire, le franc.

D'ailleurs, la question de l'étalon double ou de l'étalon unique a été longuement étudiée avant la loi dont nous parlons. Mirabeau, dans un mémoire célèbre; Gaudin, Prieur, Bérenger, dans les rapports qui servent de préliminaires à la loi, et plusieurs orateurs, dans les longs débats qui précédèrent cette même loi, ont approfondi la matière. Tous ceux qui, à diverses époques, ont pris part à cette discussion ont été unanimes pour demander l'unité d'étalon. On se rappelle que le double étalon a favorisé le faux monnayage; que les princes avaient procédé à une partie de leurs fraudes par le balancement alternatif des deux métaux. Aussi tous les documents de l'époque sont-ils profondément empreints de cette idée: n'avoir qu'une seule unité monétaire.

"Désormais," dit Gaudin, "ni l'abondance, ni la "rareté, ne pourront faire changer ni le poids, ni le "titre, ni la valeur du franc: il sera donc aussi invari- "able que le poids de 5 grammes d'argent à 9 dixièmes, "il sera ce poids même, et quiconque aura prêté 200 "francs, ne pourra être remboursé qu'avec 1 kilo- "gramme d'argent, qui vaudra toujours 200 francs."

Les rapports de Gaudin et les exposés de motifs de Bérenger sont les meilleurs commentaires de la loi: c'est là qu'il faut chercher le véritable esprit de la rédaction des législateurs, et non dans les discours des tribuns Lebreton, Bosc et Daru, qui n'ont pas pris part à la préparation de la loi.

La disposition générale par laquelle débute la loi signifie clairement qu'on peut établir dans le système monétaire un point fixe, et on a cité, à l'appui de cette opinion, le passage suivant de l'exposé des motifs:

"Que cette disposition générale tend à prévenir la "dépréciation de l'étalon et à ramener vers un point "fixe toutes les variations de valeur qui peuvent sur- "venir entre les métaux employés à la fabrication des "monnaies."

Ainsi, depuis 1789 jusqu'à l'an XI, pas un seul dissentiment ne s'élève parmi les législateurs sur cette question: établir autant que possible un poids fixe, un étalon unique: l'argent.

Des divergences d' opinion se sont sans doute manifestées, mais dans un ordre d'idées tout différent. Le législateur était préoccupé d'avoir deux métaux dans la circulation, et, comme le disait Mirabeau, d'établir à côté de l'argent, monnaie constitutionnelle, l'or comme signe additionnel; c'est sur le mode de subordination de l'or que des solutions différentes ont été présentées en l'an IX et en l'an XI. On voulait d'abord laisser au commerce le soin de fixer la valeur courante de l'or; Gaudin montra l'inconvénient de ce système, et la loi de Germinal décida, comme on sait, que les pièces d'or porteraient une empreinte exprimant leur valeur en francs.

Quant au rapport établi entre les deux métaux, loin d'être permanent, il est tout à fait arbitraire, le législateur l'a reconnu lui-même, et il est destiné à varier selon les circonstances; mais c'est à l'argent qu'appartient la fixité et à l'or la mutabilité. On a conclu de ces considérations que, dans l'esprit du législateur de l'an XI, la loi, tout en créant deux étalons, gravitait déjà vers l'unité d'etalon.

§ 2.

lleure ure des eurs.

Théoriquement, le système de l'étalon unique est irréprochable: c'est le seul scientifique, le seul rationnel; on comprend, en effet, qu'une quantité fixe serve d'unité de mesure, tandis qu'on ne comprend pas qu'un rapport variable, comme l'est celui des deux métaux dans le système du double étalon, soit pris comme unité de mesure. Dire qu'une quantité d'or donnée est égale à telle quantité d'argent, c'est établir une équation qui, à peine posée, peut cesser d'être vrai. L'idée seule de deux unités implique contradiction; à une loi qui prétendrait l'appliquer, les faits donneraient un prompt démenti.

Il y a des pays où l'on a pris au sérieux le système du double étalon, et où l'on n'a pas reculé devant les mesures nécessaires pour le maintenir dans l'application. Quand les Espagnols, par exemple, ont vu changer le rapport de l'or et de l'argent, ils ont changé la valeur de leurs monnaies; en 1854, ils ont diminué leur unité d'argent et augmenté leur unité d'or. Ils ont ainsi mis obstacle au cours naturel des choses, tandis qu'en France il n'y a eu, en réalité, guères depuis quelques années, qu'une seule monnaie usuelle de payement, contrairement à la législation qui, à côté de l'unique étalon, voulait deux monnaies légales; mais alors pourquoi conserver deux monnaies légales en théorie?

Sans doute un métal ne peut servir de règle invariable de l'appréciation des valeurs, car on peut dire que l'or et l'argent sont exposés, dans la plupart des cas que nous fournit l'expérience, à subir une dépréciation constante et inégale, élément dont on devra tenir compte quand on stipule un payement pour un avenir lointain. Mais, en définitive, les hommes ont adopté comme moyens d'échange les métaux précieux, parce que ces métaux leur ont semblé un instrument d'une stabilité suffisante pour que les variations n'en fussent pas trop grandes dans les contrats habituels. En effet, si l'on n'a qu'un seul métal pour étalon monétaire, ses variations de valeur ne sauraient se faire sentir que dans des limites très-restreintes pour les marchés à court terme, c'est-à-dire les opérations usuelles; tandis que, s'il y a deux métaux servant de payement, la chance de perte sera bien plus grande, puisque le débiteur payera avec le métal qui aura baissé davantage; le créancier verra s'accumuler contre lui les chances de la baisse de l'argent et les chances de la baisse de l'or. Qu'un créancier stipule que son débiteur lui payera mille francs, à la fin du mois, en rentes sur l'État, il aura à courir la chance de la hausse ou de la baisse de la rente; mais qu'il stipule que le payement sera fait par la remise d'une certain quantité de valeurs cotées à la Bourse, et la chance de perte pour le prêteur sera infiniment plus grande. De même, le payement facultatif en or ou en argent laisse substituer un *aléa* plus grand que le payement qui doit être positivement effectué seulement en or ou seulement en argent.

Théorie de la compensation.

Les partisans du double étalon comparent cette dualité aux éléments réciproquement compensateurs du pendule. Cette comparaison est fort ingénieuse, mais n'est pas rigoureusement exacte; car il n'y a pas de solidarité entre les deux métaux dans le système monétaire comme dans la composition du pendule: la preuve, c'est que, depuis quelques années, nous ne faisons, en France, tous nos payements considérables qu'en or.

Amortissement des crises.

L'emploi simultané des deux métaux dans le système monétaire empêche, dit-on, les crises qu'entraîneraient autrement les révolutions métalliques, ou du moins en amortit tellement le choc que la découverte de l'Australie et la démonétisation de l'or en Hollande n'ont produit presque aucun trouble en France.

Cette opinion aurait quelque chose de fondé si l'on prenait une situation analogue à celle de 1848 et 1849: l'argent était, à cette époque, la seule monnaie usuelle, et quand des masses d'or arrivèrent dans le pays, leur effet fut d'abord de chasser l'argent, opération qui amortit évidemment le coup en ralentissant la dépréciation de l'or. Mais aujourd'hui le mouvement est opéré; l'argent a disparu en grande partie de notre marché monétaire; on peut dire qu'il n'y a plus en circulation qu'un seul métal, et dès lors un accroissement dans la production causerait, en France, les mêmes effets qu'en Angleterre. Ce n'est que dans les situations transitoires que le double étalon peut diminuer l'influence de l'accroissement d'un des métaux, et cette situation est déjà, pour la France, dans le domaine du passé.

Il ne faudrait pas croire que les pays où l'or est seul adopté comme monnaie légale fussent, par suite, le théâtre des crises monétaires toutes les fois qu'il y a accroissement dans la production de ce métal: lors de la découverte des mines d'or, il n'y a pas eu de véritable perturbation en Angleterre, et les économistes de ce pays, qui sont très-favorables à l'étalon d'or, n'ont point, à cette époque, changé d'opinion.

L'invasion de l'or n'est pas d'ailleurs si fort à redouter qu'on veut bien le dire; chacun sait qu'il y a ralentissement dans sa production: la fabrication de la monnaie en absorbe de grandes quantités, et le commerce n'est pas sans en consommer pour des sommes considérables et susceptibles d'accroissement.

Faculté alternative de payement en faveur du débiteur.

Dans un pays où les deux monnaies ont cours légal au même titre, on paye avec celui des deux métaux qui a le moins de valeur, parce que c'est toujours celui qui constitue la plus grande masse de monnaie en circulation; cependant on ne se préoccupe guère de ce fait dans la rédaction des contrats, et on peut dire que les parties contractantes ne tiennent aucun compte de cette faculté alternative de payement que la plupart ignorent, et qui est, pour ainsi dire, recélé dans les entrailles de la loi.

Le payement alternatif a pu avoir lieu sans inconvénient dans le passé, parce qu'il expulsait le métal le plus incommode, l'argent, et parce que l'écart entre la monnaie d'or et la monnaie d'argent était peu considérable; mais si cet écart venait à s'accroître dans une proportion notable; s'il arrivait à affecter les résultats des contrats, le payement en métal déprécié, bien que légal, ne blesserait-il pas la conscience, et la loi ne pourrait-elle être accusée, à juste titre, d'imprévoyance?

Dans cette situation, le payment alternatif consacré par la loi de l'an XI est un principe vicieux: il introduit dans les contrats un élément qui échappe à l'appréciation des parties, et dont la masse des contractants ne

se rend pas compte; il permettrait au débiteur, si l'écart devenait considérable, de payer moins qu'il n'a reçu, de spéculer sur la baisse de l'un ou de l'autre métal.

§ 3.

Telle est, Monsieur le Ministre, l'analyse succincte des idées qu'ont défendues les trois Membres de la Commission partisans de l'étalon unique.

Possibilité de suppression de l'étalon d'argent.

Votre Excellence pourra, au besoin, retrouver dans les procès-verbaux des arguments et des considérations que nous ne reproduisons pas ici, parce qu'ils anticipaient sur les questions ultérieures qui n'ont pas été soumises à une discussion approfondie ni à un vote. Nous dirons seulement que la grande prédominance de l'or sur le marché actuel a été indiquée comme facilitant l'adoption de l'étalon unique, dans le cas où l'or serait reconnu comme ayant à cet effet les qualités voulues. Un changement de la législation en ce sens était éventuellement indiqué comme conforme à la situation réelle du système actuel de la circulation métallique.

IV.

Opinion des partisans du double étalon.

Voici maintenant les principaux arguments que les Membres de la majorité de la Commission ont fait valoir en faveur de l'emploi simultané et concurrent de l'or et de l'argent, c'est-à-dire de ce qu'on appelle, selon une dénomination que tous ne regardent pas comme également exacte, le double étalon.

§ 1er.

Dualité d'étalon dans la loi de l'an XI.

Nous vivons aujourd'hui sous le système de la double monnaie d'or et d'argent; il a été nettement établi par la loi de l'an XI. L'exposé des motifs et les discours des membres du Tribunat, au Corps législatif, démontrent que la loi, dans sa première disposition, établit le franc d'argent comme une monnaie pesant 5 grammes de ce métal, à 9 dixièmes de fin; c'est une prédominance purement honorifique, pour ainsi dire, qui lui est accordée, et qui résulte de la nature de la circulation à cette époque; quelques articles plus loin, la loi décrète la fabrication de pièces d'or qui seront reçues dans les payements, qui seront une monnaie légale, établie sur le même pied que l'argent, et véritablement une seconde unité monétaire.

Le rapport de M. Gaudin ne saurait contredire cette assertion, car il date de l'an IX; on songeait alors à l'unite d'étalon; le projet de cette époque dit formellement que, si les circonstances forcent à changer le rapport de l'or et de l'argent, les pièces de monnaie d'or seules seront refondues. En l'an XI, à la suite de longues discussions, l'opinion du législateur s'est modifiée; nous ne trouvons plus dans la loi de dispositions prescrivant la refonte de l'or, et, d'ailleurs, les discours de Bosc, de Lebreton, de Daru, ne laissent subsister aucun doute quand ils disent que réduire l'or à n'être qu'une marchandise, serait aggraver les causes de variations qu'éprouve la valeur des métaux, et qu'il faut continuer à l'employer comme monnaie légale.

Enfin, si l'exposé des motifs contient quelque passage douteux à cet égard, la confusion doit être considérée comme une trace des divergences d'opinions qui se sont manifestées dans le sein des assemblées, mais ne saurait en rien infirmer le texte même de la loi.

Rapport de l'or à l'argent.

Le legislateur de l'an XI savait parfaitement que la mesure de la valeur n'est pas invariable comme la mesure du poids ou de la longueur, et, en disant que l'argent est à l'or comme 1 est à $15\frac{1}{2}$, il n'a pas prétendu etablir un rapport permanent. Quand Gaudin parle de fixité, même à l'egard de l'argent, il veut simplement faire allusion aux altérations si fréquentes de la monnaie, depuis Philippe le Bel, mais jamais on n'a prétendu arriver à une mesure exacte et absolue de la valeur. Non, le législateur de l'an XI, en adoptant simultanément les deux unités monétaires, n'a pas cru atteindre la fixité, mais bien le moins de variabilité possible dans la mesure des valeurs. Les paroles prononcées, au nom du Tribunat, par Bosc, le démontrent suffisamment lorsqu'il dit: "Les grands spéculateurs doivent faire entrer dans les éléments de leur calcul la certitude d'être payes avec le métal le moins évalué."

§ 2.

La théorie de l'emploi cumulé des deux métaux précieux est rationnelle, parce qu'elle ne consiste pas, comme ses adversaires veulent bien le dire, dans une équation permanente entre deux quantités non semblables. Il n'y a pas, à proprement parler, d'étalon de la valeur; il ne s'agit donc pas, en ce qui le concerne, d'un rappport toujours le même, mais bien d'un centre de gravité vers lequel convergent les variations de la mesure des valeurs.

Ce système est praticable, puisqu'il subsiste avec avantage depuis soixante-quatre ans; il est même le véritable moyen d'atteindre le but proposé, c'est-à-dire le moins de variabilité possible dans la mesure de la valeur. On ne saurait signaler aucun inconvénient sérieux qu'ait entraîné l'application de la loi de Germinal an XI, tandis que les avantages qui s'y attachent sont incontestables.

Du moins de variabilité.

Chaque objet est mesuré par un objet analogue pris comme unité de comparaison: le poids, par un objet pesant; l'étendue, par un objet étendu; mais, comme la valeur ne peut être mesurée que par une valeur, et que toute valeur est essentiellement variable, on n'arriverait à rien de fixe en choisissant l'un des deux métaux employés, puisque chacun d'eux est sujet à varier; le mètre de la valeur, pour nous servir d'un mot souvent employé, quand il ne se composerait que d'un seul métal, serait toujours exposé à s'allonger et à se raccourcir; tout au contraire, l'emploi simultané de l'or et de l'argent conduit à des écarts moins considérables: en effet, si l'on emploie l'or seul ou l'argent seul, selon que la production sera plus ou moins abondante, ce métal subira des variations périlleuses. Si le législateur de l'an XI eût adopté un seul métal, il aurait pris l'argent, et quels inconvénients n'en seraient pas résultés, puisque l'or domine aujourd'hui et qu'on en fait ressortir le mérite; le mètre de la valeur se serait ràccourci ou allongé bien davantage qu'il n'a pu le faire, alors que, au lieu d'être abandonné à une impulsion unique, il a obéi à l'équilibre qui résulte de la compensation entre les deux métaux.

Théorie de la compensation.

Il y a une mesure de la valeur comme il y a une mesure du temps; si le pendule était d'une seule tige de métal, suivant les variations de la température, il y aurait des variations continuelles dans la mesure du temps; relativement à la mesure de la valeur, les deux métaux jouent le même rôle que les substances associées dans la composition du pendule. La demande se précipite vers le métal dont la valeur vient de baisser et lui crée ainsi un parachute; il s'établit une moyenne qui rend les variations moins sensibles. C'est ainsi qui l'emploi simultané des deux métaux précieux diminue l'amplitude des oscillations de leur valeur.

Théorie de l'amortissement des crises.

Le système de la loi de l'an XI a eu le mérite, par son élasticité, de faciliter le passage de la circulation d'argent à la circulation d'or; de permettre la substitution d'un métal à l'autre sans secousse ni crise violente, et sans intervention du législateur.

Lors de la découverte des mines d'Australie et de la Californie, et de l'invasion de l'or sur le marché monetaire de l'Europe, le premier effet qui se fit sentir en France ce fut l'exportation de l'argent, qui faisait équilibre à l'importation de l'or; ces deux opérations, en sens contraire, ont amorti le choc et paré aux perturbations qui, avec une monnaie unique, auraient pu se produire dans toutes les transactions.

En Angleterre, où l'or régnait sans partage, le changement a été plus sensible, et, s'il n'y a pas eu crise violente, c'est qu'en cette matière il ne faut pas considérer une nation isolément, et que, même de l'autre côté du détroit, le choc a été amorti par l'emploi simultané des deux métaux sur le continent. Aujourd'hui, avec la facilité des communications, tous les peuples sont unis, à cet égard, par une intime solidarité.

Système monétaire des Indes (*).

D'ailleurs, l'Angleterre ne peut être citée comme l'exemple d'une nation qui n'emploierait qu'un seul métal: aux Indes, l'argent a, seul, le caractère de monnaie légale. Il y a trois ans, un débat s'est élevé, à ce sujet, dans les Chambres Anglaises; après de longues discussions, le maintien de l'argent a prévalu, et les relations suivies qui unissent la métropole à la colonie permettent de considérer les Indes comme partie intégrante du Royaume-Uni. La question dont on s'occupe aujourd'hui, c'est justement d'introduire aux Indes l'or à côté de l'argent en qualité de monnaie légale.

Faculté alternative payement profit du débiteur.

La loi de l'an XI a établi une faculté alternative de payement en faveur du débiteur: il semble aujourd'hui impossible, sans injustice, de lui enlever ce droit; le législateur a nettement dit qu'on pourrait se libérer dans le métal qui aurait le moins de valeur. On ne peut rompre cet engagement; il faut laisser au débiteur toutes les chances possibles et respecter la loi civile, qui a toujours cherché à le protéger. Les défenseurs du

(*) On trouvera annexé, aux procès-verbaux, un mémoire que M. Hendriks a bien voulu adresser de Londres sur ce sujet à la Commission.

système du double métal insistent vivement sur cette idée de droit et de justice; un des Membres a ajouté que "de ce côté est la liberté des transactions, de " l'autre la contrainte et l'aggravation menaçante des " charges qui pèsent sur les débiteurs, et notamment " sur le débiteur le plus considérable, l'État."

Les idées du législateur ont traduit une prévision que justifient parfaitement les faits survenus durant une période de soixante-quatre ans, marquée par la plus grande révolution métallique qui soit survenue dans le monde depuis la découverte de l'Amerique. Chose remarquable, alors que la masse de l'or a quadruplé depuis cette époque, le rapport, établi entre les deux métaux par la loi de Germinal an XI, après avoir faiblement oscillé, est revenu au point marqué par cette loi. C'est une preuve en faveur du maintien de la faculté alternative posée par la loi de Germinal; elle diminue l'intensité des crises monétaires en répondant plus fidèlement à la pensée des parties contractantes.

§ 3.

de la pression argent.

L'adoption d'un seul métal comme monnaie aurait un grand inconvénient, celui de supprimer un métal très-répandu dans l'outillage monétaire. A supposer qu'on donne la préférence à l'or, du moment où il faudrait remplacer, dans le monde entier, l'argent par l'or dans la fabrication de la monnaie, il y aurait une grande demande d'or, qui en surélèverait la valeur. On agirait rétroactivement sur la masse de l'argent; ce serait, non-seulement comme si l'on fermait, en ce qui concerne l'outillage monétaire, les mines d'argent actuellement ouvertes, mais encore comme si l'on supprimait, à cet égard, le travail des siècles.

Avec ce système, on rend impossible le retour éventuel de l'argent, et la chose est d'autant plus grave que la production de l'or diminue depuis quelques années, tandis que celle de l'argent augmente. On s'expose à voir, avec l'or seul employé en qualité de monnaie légale, l'essence de tous les contrats altérée au détriment du débiteur et, en particulier, de l'État, dont la dette inscrite augmenterait dans le rapport de l'augmentation survenue dans la valeur de l'or.

Tels sont, en résumé, Monsieur le Ministre, les motifs qui ont fait se prononcer cinq Membres de la Commission en faveur du double étalon.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

Report of the French Commission on the Standard.

Conventions monétaires.

Nous ne voulons pas rechercher ici, Monsieur le Ministre, quel système serait le plus favorable aux conventions monétaires quoiqu'il en ait été dit quelques mots dans la Commission; les partisans du double étalon disaient qu'il était utile de pouvoir prendre pour base de convention l'or et l'argent, sans exclusion aucune, et que, pour arriver à un résultat pratique applicable à tous les pays, le mieux serait d'étendre la convention partielle de 1865; leurs adversaires pensaient qu'ils avaient avec eux l'opinion de la plus grande partie de l'Europe; que la Belgique, la Suisse, l'Italie, le Portugal, nous demandaient une réforme, et ils disaient que tout récemment une commission monétaire venait de se prononcer en Autriche pour l'étalon d'or. Mais cette question a été traitée par la Commission trop incidemment pour être développée dans ce résumé.

Vous avez déjà vu, Monsieur le Ministre, par l'exposé qui précède, que la Commission, à la majorité de cinq voix contre trois, s'est prononcée en faveur du double métal. Après ce vote, il ne pouvait y avoir lieu de passer à la discussion des autres points du Questionnaire, tous subordonnés à l'adoption de l'etalon unique.

Votre Excellence regrettera sans doute que la Commission n'ait pas parcouru le vaste champ de discussion qui s'ouvrait devante elle; nous espérons, cependant, que ses travaux n'auront pas été sans utilité sérieuse, en jetant quelque lumière sur une question qui n'avait peut-être pas été suffisament approfondie jusqu'ici et en apportant un document utile à tous ceux qui auront à statuer sur ces graves questions.

Paris, le 24 Mai 1867.

Le Vice-Président du Conseil d'État,
Président de la Commission,
E. DE PARIEU.

L'Auditeur au Conseil d'État,
Secrétaire et Rapporteur,
Mis DE LAIZER.

APPENDIX No. V.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

Report of Mr. Ruggles.

REPORT to the DEPARTMENT of STATE by SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Delegate from the United States in the International Monetary Conference at Paris, 1867.

Paris, *November* 7, 1867.

SIR—On the 4th of October last, the undersigned transmitted to the Department of State duplicate copies duly corrected and verified of the *procès verbaux*, or official reports, of the eight successive *séances*, or sessions, of "The International Monetary Conference," at Paris, terminating on the 6th of July last.

The government of France, at the request of the Conference, undertook the duty of transmitting to the different nations, through their delegates in the Conference, copies of these official reports. The general features of the plan of monetary unification agreed to by the Conference have been already reported to the Department of State. Briefly repeated, they are as follows:

1. A single standard, exclusively of gold;—
2. Coins of equal weight and diameter.
3. Of equal quality (or *titre*), nine tenths fine;—
4. The weight of the present five-franc gold piece, 1612·90 milligrams, to be the unit, with its multiples. [The weight of the present gold dollar of the United States is 1671·50 milligrams. The value of the excess over the five-franc gold piece, 58·60 milligrams, slightly exceeds 3½ cents. To encourage the reduction of the United States half-eagle and of the British sovereign to the value and weight of 25 francs, the Conference unanimously recommended the issue of a new coin of that weight and value by France and the other gold-coining nations. The reduction in value of the half-eagle would slightly exceed 17½ cents; in the sovereign, 4 cents.]
5. The coins of each nation to continue to bear the names and emblems preferred by each, but to be legal tenders, public and private, in all.

The Conference further requested the government of France to invite the different nations to answer, by the 15th of February next, whether they would unite in placing their respective monetary systems on the basis indicated by the Conference, as above stated; and after receiving their answers to convene, if necessary, a new or further conference.

A further resolution of the Conference recommends that the measures of unification which the nations may mutually adopt be completed, as far as practicable, by diplomatic conventions.

By these proceedings and official reports, the whole question of monetary unification is now distinctly presented for consideration and decision to the governmental authorities of the United States, executive and legislative.

The communication from the Department of State to the undersigned, of the 30th of May last, empowering him, within the limits therein stated, to represent the United States in the Conference, directed him not only to report his proceedings and conclusions, but to add such "observations as might seem to be useful." He therefore respectfully submits the following additional report, mainly explanatory of the grounds taken in the Conference in behalf of the United States, but embodying statements which may possibly facilitate to some extent the examination of the subject by the government.

1. All the independent sovereignties of Europe, with the possible exception of some small portions of northern Germany, were represented in the Conference by delegates duly accredited. The delegates from Prussia appear on the roll as representing that power only, but from the fact of their repeatedly abstaining from voting on certain questions in the Conference "without the consent of the Confederated States," they were practically considered as representing all the states and communities of northern Germany now confederated with Prussia. There were no separate delegates from the kingdom of Saxony, or either of the Hanseatic cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Lubec, or Frankfort. There were separate delegates from Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria. None of the nations west of the Atlantic were represented, except the United States of America.

The nations appearing by delegates in the Conference were entered alphabetically on the roll, in which order they voted. A copy of the roll is hereto subjoined. Including Sweden and Norway as one, they were nineteen in number, being—

Austria,	Greece,
Baden,	Italy,
Bavaria,	Pays Bas, (Holland,)
Belgium,	Portugal,
Denmark,	Prussia,

Espagne, (Spain,)	Russia.
États Unis, (United States of America,)	Sweden and Norway,
France,	Switzerland,
Great Britain,	Turkey,
	Wurtemberg.

Their aggregate population, European and American, a little exceeds three hundred and twenty millions. The population of the dependencies of these nations in Asia is estimated at one hundred and ninety millions. There were no separate delegates from any portion of the West or the East Indies, not even from Australia, which had been separately and conspicuously represented in the International Statistical Congress at London, in 1860, and which still plays a part so important in furnishing gold to British India and other oriental countries.

It is, indeed, specially noticeable in the reported discussions of the Conference, how little account was made of that populous quarter of the globe in estimating the world-wide advantages of a common money; and this omission has become more worthy of remark from the circumstance, that information reached Paris, soon after the adjournment of the Conference, that measures were in actual progress, at Pekin, for striking, for the use of the immense population of China, coins of the weight and value respectively of twenty francs, of five francs, and of one franc, bearing on their face the head of the Chinese Emperor, thereby assimilating the money of the Celestial Empire to that of Europe.

The interesting fact is stated in a historical report (recently published by a member of the British embassy) of the money of Japan, that it possesses a coinage of gold and silver in some essential features resembling that of France, particularly in a double standard, under which the ratio of silver to gold is fixed at 13½ to 1.

It appears that, in ignorance of the actual relative values of the two metals in our Atlantic world, (of 15 or 16 to 1,) these Pagan Asiatics had fixed the ratio at only 4 to 1, which great exaggeration of silver they were furthermore induced to continue by a treaty in 1858, under which they were rapidly despoiled of their gold in large quantities by some of the traders from Christian nations. The partial correction of the mistake in 1860, by raising the ratio to 13½ to 1, (if any ratio fixed by governmental regulation be admissible at all,)shows an advance of intelligence in this distant region, inspiring the hope that, in due time, at least a portion of Eastern Asia may be brought within a world-embracing and world-protecting belt of monetary unification.

The British colonies in continental North America, recently consolidated, by imperial authority, in the "Dominion of Canada," were represented in the Conference only as a part of the British empire by the delegates from the United Kingdom. That young but rising power, though remaining in form a colonial dependency, now possesses, under the 91st section of the act of the Imperial Parliament of the 2th of March 1867, the sovereign and "exclusive legislative authority" to regulate its own "currency and coinage," already much assimilated to the decimal system of the United States. The deep interest in the success of the pending measure of unification manifested by Mr. Bouchette and other intelligent Canadian officials, who were at Paris to superintend the exhibition of the products of their country, affords ground for believing that the general conclusions and the basis now proposed by the Conference will command the ready assent and co-operation of that active and interesting portion of the North American continent.

Of the Mohammedan nations, the Ottoman empire was represented in the Conference by his excellency Djemil-Pacha, its ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of France. With him was associated the Colonel Essad Bey the military director of the Ottoman academy in Paris, who had moreover officially represented his government in the preliminary "International Committee on uniform weights and measures, and coins," in which body he had manifested a marked desire that the proposed monetary reform might include the coinage of Turkey. At a later stage of the Conference his excellency Mihran-Bey-Duz, member of the Grand Council of Justice, and director of the mint at Constantinople, whose early arrival had been unexpectedly retarded, appeared and took his seat as a member.

The ambassador to France from Persia, (sometimes called the "France of Asia,") a person of singular intelligence, had also manifested a lively interest in the proposed monetary reform, but had been obliged to leave Paris on the eve of the first meeting of the Conference. It is worthy of notice that the standard of the gold coin of Persia is .900 fine, being the same as that of United States, while that of Turkey is still higher, being .915 fine. The principal gold piece of Persia is worth 22·27 francs; that of Turkey 22·48 francs.

2. There is good reason to believe that the disparity in the representation of the two continents was not occasioned by any want of consideration for the nations of Central and South America, but solely by want of time to reach them with formal invitations. The consequence was, that the United States being the only transatlantic country represented, its delegate is erroneously mentioned in the official report as the "sole representative of the transatlantic countries." He begs to state that he did not profess or seek in any way to represent any nation but the United States. The Conference is repeatedly mentioned in the official report as embracing "all the sovereign states of Europe and the Government at Washington;" but if that implies that the United States assumed any authority to speak for any other of the nations of either of the two Americas, it was not warranted by any act of the undersigned.

Wholly disclaiming any wish to exceed the limits of his proper authority, he would nevertheless venture respectfully to suggest for the discreet consideration of the government at Washington, whether it would not be desirable for the United States, either singly or in co-operation with France, to invite the early attention of the independent American nations of Spanish or Portuguese origin, now nine or ten in number, to the proposed plan of monetary unification, in the hope that the whole of the western hemisphere may be brought into line in this onward march of modern civilization.

The long array of states in Central and South America, which for brevity may be classed among the "Latin" nations, now embraces in the aggregate a population of more than thirty millions of inhabitants, enjoying an oceanic commerce with the United States, Great Britain, and France, (the three great coining nations,) exceeding yearly two hundred millions of dollars, and, above all, possessing the larger portion of the grand trunk of the broad metalliferous mountain range stretching from Cape Horn to the Arctic ocean. Our own gold and silver-bearing snow-clad Sierra-Nevada and Rocky mountains are only the offspring and offshoots of the Sierra Madre, itself a prolongation of the Cordilleras, first yielding up their metallic treasures to the Spanish nations planted by Cortez and Pizarro. Speaking the languages of Spain and Portugal, these "Latin" races of the two Americas approach, to say the least, in general culture and intelligence, some of the Teutonic and Sclavonic races represented in the Conference.

In view of the continental importance of securing the early and cordial co-operation of these neighboring nations, the government of the United States will be gratified to learn that the extensive and rapidly improving empire of Brazil, so favorably known by its well-directed patronage of industry and science, although not directly represented in the Conference, nevertheless enjoyed the opportunity of fully participating in the preliminary examinations of the International Committee on weights and measures and coins, composed largely of members selected from the commissioners from the numerous nations represented at the Universal Exposition. Of that committee Señor de Porto Allegri, the regularly commissioned representative from Brazil, was not only a member but actually the president of the sub-commission on uniform coinage. In that capacity he carefully presided over its deliberations and united in its general resolutions, copies of which have been heretofore transmitted by the undersigned to the Department of State, and which will be found to be fully in harmony with the plan or basis proposed by the Conference.

3. The clear and comprehensive vision of the far-seeing advocates in Europe of monetary unification has fully discerned the grandeur of uniting the two hemispheres in one common civilization. M. Esquirou de Parieu, vice-president of the "*Conseil d'État*" of France, who presided with eminent wisdom and dignity over the Conference at several of its most important meetings, declares, in one of his learned and luminous monetary essays, now lighting the path of the older world, that "a monetary union of "western Europe and the transatlantic nations would possess "an incontestable importance. Above all," he adds, "it would produce a grand moral effect." As if foreseeing, with the eye of prophecy, a continental if not a world-wide "solidarity" for the "dollar," founded historically on the past, he adds, "the Americans can never regard their dollar "as a merely national coin, after having borrowed it from "their neighbouring Spanish colonists."

As a matter of historic truth, Spain itself had borrowed the "dollar" from Austria, during their union under the common empire of Charles the Fifth. The "Joachim's *thaler*," first coined in the silver mines of the Bohemian

valley of Saint Joachim (or James), is the great ancestor, in fact, of the American dollar. In purity of origin and length of lineage it must surely suffice to satisfy the most aristocratic tastes of modern Europe.

Nor is there any such diversity in the coinages of the Central and South American nations, or difference from those of Europe or the United States, as to render the task of unification seriously difficult on their part. The gold doubloon or "*doublon*," (sometimes denominated in the monetary tables the "*quadruple pistole*,") of New Granada, of Bolivia, and of Chili, are each ·870 parts fine; that of Mexico, ·870·5; that of Peru, ·868. The French "Annuaire" reports that of Ecuador at ·875. Their money values, in the existing dollars of the United States, are reported by the director of the mint of the United States as being, for New Granada, $15·61; for Chili and Bolivia, $15·59; for Peru, $15·58; for Mexico, $15·52.

The full and perfect measure of Hispano-American unification would be attained by increasing the weight of all these doubloons to one hundred francs, which would render them at once equivalent to the double eagle (or twenty dollars) of the United States, or to four British sovereigns, (when reduced as now proposed,) and current, without recoinage, brokerage or other impediment, throughout the world. This enlarged doubloon, divided in halves and quarters, would supply for the people of Spanish America one convenient coin, equivalent to fifty francs, or an eagle of the United States, or two British sovereigns; and another coin, equivalent to twenty-five francs, or a United States half-eagle, or one British sovereign. Mexico has already a gold coin of 20 *pesos*, finely executed; and Peru has a gold gold piece of twenty *soles*; each of them being nearly equivalent to the double eagle.

The 20 "*mil-réis*" of Brazil, now worth $10·85, would probably be conformed to the plan proposed for Portugal, the parent country, by the Count d'Avila, her experienced and able delegate in the Conference, by the issue of a gold coin equivalent to twenty-five francs, with such subdivisions and multiples as convenience might require.

4. The importance of including the whole of the western hemisphere in the work of unification is still more evident when we consider its intermediate position on the globe, as a connecting link or stepping stone between western Europe and eastern Asia, and the dominant fact that the two Americas already furnish the larger portion of the gold and silver of the world. The comparatively moderate quantities found on the eastern continent, hardly suffice for the necessary consumption in the arts in the populous parts of Europe. The mines of Russia yield annually but little more than fifteen millions of rubles ($12,000,000), of which more than two thirds are painfully extracted from eastern Siberia, north of the sixtieth parallel of latitude, in ground frozen eight months of the year, and far remote from any adequate supply of food. There is no probability of any large or disturbing influx of gold into western Europe from that distant quarter of the globe.

The course of the monetary currents through middle and eastern Asia is instructively indicated by recent statistical returns from Russia, showing that of the gold and silver coin sent in 1865 from Russia overland into China, through the international *entrepôt* of Kiachta, 3,876,184 rubles were in silver, and only 327,979 rubles in gold.

Of the large gold product of Australia, exceeding in some years sixty millions of dollars, portions are sent to Calcutta, Canton, and other oriental ports, and the residue principally to London. The sovereigns of Australia, bearing the head of Queen Victoria, finely struck, have recently been made a legal tender throughout the British empire.

A portion of the gold of California and of Nevada has now begun to find its way directly to China, in the Pacific steamers, by a line shorter by at least eight thousand miles than the circuitous route hitherto pursued by the way of Panama, the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean, the Red sea, and the great Indian ocean. So marvellous indeed are the facility and the economy already afforded by this new line, in connection with the land and ocean telegraphs, that the London banker, with one hand, and within thirty-six hours, may order his correspondent at San Francisco to ship gold to Canton directly across the Pacific, requiring from twenty to twenty-five days, and with the other may telegraph to his correspondent in Ceylon to send to China by the steamer mail from that island, in ten or twelve days, the necessary advices of the shipment. The "inexorable law of cheapness" will soon render permanent this strange geographical inversion, by which the money of the Pacific slope of the western world is sent westward to find the markets of the east.

5. The proposed unification of gold will necessarily involve the expense of coinage only by the nations not already measuring their money in francs. No recoinage will be needed in France, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy, to which have been recently added the Pontifical States and Greece, the whole embracing a population exceeding seventy-two millions. Every other nation has a different coinage, no two of them being alike. It could not be reasonably proposed that these united nations, with seventy-two millions of people, should call in and recoin all their gold, to conform its weight and value to the coinage of any other separate nation, with a population much inferior in number, and especially with a much smaller amount of actual coinage.

On this point it became necessary to examine the statistics, so far as the United States, Great Britain, and France, the three great coining nations, were concerned. Gathered exclusively from official documents, they will be found condensed in the "*Note*" or written argument in favor of the twenty-five-franc coin, submitted by the undersigned in behalf of the United States, and printed as an appendix to the sixth "*séance*," at page 37.*

For more convenient reference, the figures are now repeated, as follows:

I. The gold coinage of the United States in the fifty-seven years from 1792 to 1849, next preceding the outburst of gold in California in 1849, was	$85,588,038 00
In the next two years, 1849 and 1850	94,596,230 00
In the next fifteen years, 1851 to 1866	665,352,323 00
Total	845,536,591 00
II. The gold coinage of Great Britain in the thirty-five years from its reform, in 1816 to 1851, was £96,021,151, or	$480,105,755 00
In the fifteen years from 1851 to 1866, £91,047,139, or	455,235,655 00
Total	935,341,450 00
III. The gold coinage of France in fifty-eight years, from 1793 to 1851, was, in francs, 1,622,462,580, or	$324,492,516 00
In the fifteen years, under the empire of Napoleon III., from 1851 to 1866, in francs, 4,938,641,490, or	987,728,298 00
Total	1,312,220,814 00

SUMMARY.

Total coinage by the three nations before 1851:	
By the United States	$180,184,268 00
By Great Britain	480,105,755 00
By France	324,492,516 00
Amount	984,782,639 00
From 1851 to 1866:	
By the United States	$665,352,323 00
By Great Britain	455,225,695 00
By France	987,728,298 00
Amount	2,108,356,316 00

The preceding summary does not include the gold coinage of Australia, full statistics of which the undersigned hopes to be able soon to furnish. The value of the gold produced in the year 1865 in Australia was $43,686,665; in New Zealand, $11,133,370. He also proposes to add to this statement reliable statistics of the gold coinages of the other principal coining nations of Europe, and especially of Spain, Prussia, Austria, and Russia; but for the present purpose the preceding comparison of the three nations may suffice. It points clearly to the following results:

The amount coined by the United States having been $845,536,591, if two thirds shall be deducted for the portion recoined in Europe or used in the arts, the amount remaining which would require recoinage would not exceed, in round numbers, $300,000,000. It is true that a portion of the coin of the United Stutes exported to Europe is sent without recoinage to Germany and other continental nations, for the use of their people emigrating to the United States. But if we allow $200 *per capita* (which, including women and children, would be a large estimate), for 150,000 emigrants, it would amount only to thirty millions of dollars. In view, moreover, of our large importations of foreign merchandise, with our temporary disuse of gold for domestic purposes, even the estimate

* *See* p. 183 ante.

of $300,000,000 may be too large. The recoinage, however, of the whole amount would cost, at one fifth of one per cent., (the rate ascertained by experience,) only $600,000.

The amount of gold now in actual circulation in France, Belgium, and Italy, is estimated by M. de Parieu, and other distinguished economists of Europe, at 7,000,000,000 of francs, or $1,400,000,000. The amount in circulation in the residue of continental Europe would probably carry the total to $1,800,000,000. To suppose that the seventeen nations, from the Atlantic to the Volga, would or could unite in recoining such an amount, and in abandoning every vestige of the monetary portion of the metric system, merely to adopt the existing coinage of the United States, with only $300,000,000 outstanding, would be preposterous indeed.

The proportion of the total amount of British gold coinage ($935,331,450 in fifty years) now in circulation, is variously estimated from £80,000,000 ($400,000 000) to £100,000,000, ($500,000,000,) mainly in sovereigns, many of which are now so much worn as to be reduced in actual value to twenty-five francs. A considerable amount of British gold must have been imported into France, to enable her to coin the $987,728,298 in the fifteen years from 1851 to 1866. If $500,000,000 yet remains outstanding in Great Britain, the cost of its recoinage at one fifth of one per cent., to effect the proposed unification, would be covered by a million of dollars.

It will be borne in mind that this expense of recoinage by the several nations is to be incurred but once for all, while the incessant remeltings and recoinages under the present system by the mints of different nations are a constant and needless diminution of the monetary wealth of the world. The burden principally falls on the nations, like the United States, which export gold needing to be recoined, the value of which abroad is reduced precisely by the cost of its recoinage.

If the total expense of the necessary recoinage throughout the world to accomplish the proposed unification were even to reach two millions of dollars, it would be speedily reimbursed in the saving of further recoinages, brokerages and exchange. Without attempting at the present time accurately to estimate these savings in detail, (more properly the duty of an experienced commercial committee,) we may safely assume that they would amount yearly to several millions of dollars.

It is stated by an eminent and experienced banker in Europe, that there are now scattered through its different nations and along their frontiers at least five thousand money changers, (including their employés,) who gain their living by changing the gold of the various countries of the world. If there are but two thousand, earning yearly an average of one thousand dollars each, it would amount to two millions of dollars yearly, which the world ought to save and would save by the proposed unification, not to mention the vexatious loss of time in calculating fictitious rates of exchange, and the large additional saving in the future product of gold.

The estimates of $1,400,000,000 as the gold circulation of France, Italy, and Belgium, will not be regarded as exaggerated when we consider the heavy drain of silver from France during the last fifteen years, in connection with the fact that its silver coinage from 1795 to 1851 had amounted to 4,457,595,345 francs, or $891,519,069. Of this large amount, at least $750,000,000 are said to have been exported within the last fifteen years, principally to the East Indies, leaving the amount of silver now in circulation, in France, not exceeding $150,000,000.

The coinage of silver at the royal mint of Great Britain in the ten years from 1857 to 1866, both inclusive, was only £3,677,182 or $18,385,910. The total coinage of silver in France during the reign of the present Emperor, in the fifteen years from 1851 to 1866, was only 215,561,101 francs, or $43,112,180. The silver coinage of France, Great Britain, and the United States, from 1851 to 1866, was, in round numbers, only $117,000,000, against a gold coinage, in the same period, of $2,108,000,000.

So severe, indeed, had become the destitution of small silver coin in 1865, that the treaty of the 23d of December of that year, authorizing the issue of silver of denominations less than five francs, reduced its standard about seven per cent., (from ·900 fine to ·835 fine,) to prevent its further disappearance. At the same time it limited the amount to be coined in France to 239,000,000 francs, or $47,800,000.

Fortunately for France and the commercial world, the surplus gold of the United States was at hand during these fifteen years, ready to be recoined. Steadily filling the immense vacuum caused by this great export of silver, it now invigorates every branch of industry in France.

The monetary movement in these fifteen years on the waters of the globe signally illustrates the power of the oceans not to divide but to unite the continents in a common "solidarity." Subdued by steam to the use of man, they are now incessantly ministering to the wide-spread monetary necessities of the human race. It needs but a glimpse of their statistics to map out the great oceanic monetary currents. Within that brief period, only the dawn of the opening auriferous era, we discern a mass of gold, in the aggregate exceeding $500,000,000, moving across the Atlantic from the United States; another and still larger volume of $833,000,000 pouring out from Australia upon the surrounding oriental waters, and at least one half finding its way to London over the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic; another golden mass of $620,000,000 crossing the British Channel into France, while the great countercurrent of $565,000,000 of silver, largely derived from France, is seen flowing out of England and up the Mediterranean on its way to the ever-absorbing East.

6. While we see the gold of the United States largely diminished by export to other nations, it should be considered that its present product may rapidly and largely increase under the stimulating influence of the Pacific railway and its branches, (the main line being now in vigorous progress,) penetrating our metalliferous interior, and greatly facilitating and encouraging our mining industry by the cheap and expeditious carriage, not only of machinery, but of food in large quantities, both from the Pacific slope and the fertile valley of the Mississipi. With these superadded facilities, our rate of product of gold for the next fifteen years, to say the least, can hardly diminish. At only $60,000,000 yearly (the average rate for the last fifteen years), our product in the next fifteen years will add to the gold of the world $900,000,000. It certainly is not impossible, nor very improbable, that this amount may be considerably exceeded. It was in view of the large and inevitable addition to our gold product, that the undersigned deemed it necessary to insist in the Conference, in behalf of the United States, that the work of monetary unification, with its consequent recoinage, must be accomplished "now or never."

The interesting theme of the future development of the trade and power of the two Americas on the Pacific, an ocean as yet almost unoccupied, would open a field of view quite too large for exploration on the present occasion. Confining our examination to their mining industry, it is enough to say, that by the natural increase of their population, incessantly swelled by immigration from overcrowded Europe, at least 130,000,000 of inhabitants, under governments more or less united or confederated, will be found, at the end of the next fifty years, in possession of the whole line of the gold and silver bearing Cordilleras and their branches, from Behring's Straits to the confines of Patagonia. Their incalculable masses of treasure, now comparatively dormant, but then brought actively out to light, will be counted indifferently by dollars and by francs. We need but to look calmly and clearly ahead to perceive and to feel that it has already become, not only the privilege, but the solemn duty of the United States and of all the nations of the western hemisphere, custodians, under the irresistible logic of events, of so large a portion of the money of the world, to secure the uniformity of its coinage for no narrow "inch of time," but for the unnumbered ages yet to come.

Above all, let us never forget that the two Americas are Christian members of the great family of nations, and that the unification of money may be close akin to other and higher objects of Christian concord. We cannot wisely or rightfully remain in continental isolation. Integral portions of the mighty organism of modern civilization, let us ever fraternally and promptly take our part in the world-wide works of peace.

7. The present heterogeneous condition of the coinages of Europe was originally and primarily caused by the downfall of the Roman empire. The wide-spread rule of Augustus and his successors embraced a population of various races, estimated at its zenith at one hundred and twenty millions. His vigorous arm suppressed the private coinages of the leading Roman families under the republic. The coin of his government bore "the image and superscription of Cæsar" throughout the wide extent of the empire. Authoritative alike on the Jordan and the Thames, the far-reaching imperial edict regulated the money of Judea, and restrained the rude coinage of the barbarous tribes of Britain.

It is true that the imperial money, subject, like all human things, to the fundamental law of demand and supply, largely fluctuated in value during the first four centuries, but its coinage remained directly or indirectly subject to the central authority until the final wreck and disintegration of the empire.

By that momentous event, western Europe was strewed with fragments from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, and the wall of Britain. The monetary fabric, once so firmly united, shared the fate of the empire. Petty chieftans, seizing the political *débris*, built up petty states, lay and ecclesiastic, by hundreds on hundreds, each of them claiming, and most of them exercising, the sovereign power of coining money. Pre-eminently was this the case in that portion of Europe now called "Germany," which bears even yet on its motley political surface, and still more strikingly on its diversified coinage, the marks of the great disintegration. Even the most powerful of the German emperors seemed unaware of the necessity of centralizing and regulating the coinage of money. In 910 we find Otho the Second, of the Great and then dominant Saxon line, granting licences to the Archbishop of Strasburg and the bishops in its vicinity, to exercise this high function of sovereignty.

Nor was this mingling of God and mammon confined to Germany. Before the extinction of the Heptarchy, similar powers had been vested in the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, while France was annoyed for centuries with the varying coinages, not only of petty feudal sovereigns, but of abbots and other ecclesiastics of high and low degree, perhaps quite as fit for the trust as the ignorant princes at their side. The cabinets of coins in Europe are filled with the heterogeneous issues of mediæval France and modern Germany.

There may now be seen, at the mint of the United States in Philadelphia, specimens of the coinages, not only of the royal houses of Germany, but of the secondary dukedoms and minor principalities of Brunswick, Nassau, Hesse Cassel, Mecklenburg, Anhalt, Bernburg, Oldenburg, Reuss, Lippe, Saxe Weimar, Saxe Gotha, Saxe Coburg, Saxe Meiningen, Schwartzburg, Hohenlohe, Hohenzollern, and Waldeck; some of them ruling populations of less than one hundred thousand souls.

8. For this fragmentary state of things there could be but one remedy. The disintegrated political and monetary world must be reintegrated; and this has been the tedious task of the last ten or twelve centuries. During this long interval of reconstruction, the scattered members of the once united monetary organism have been slowly coming together. Hundreds of petty sovereignties have been already extinguished or consolidated, giving place to large and efficient nations.

The fusion of the seven little kingdoms of the heptarchy in the undivided realm of England; the conjunction, in Spain, of the crowns of Castile and Arragon; the consolidation of the provinces of France, and consequent extinction of feudal rule and feudal coinage; the union of the three kingdoms in the British Islands;—all becoming centres of monetary reform, in which discordant coinages have been melted into unity;—the recent conjunction of the fragmentary portions of the Italian peninsula, incoherent and jarring for centuries; the unifying operations now in vigorous progress in northern Germany; and, above all, the advent and progress of the great empire of Russia, emerging from Asia, and steadily moving into eastern Europe, have all converged to one grand monetary result—the diminution in number of the coining nations, enabling them all at last to meet face to face in general and friendly conference, as they have just done for the first time in the history of man.

It is true that a cluster of smaller principalities with mimic sovereignties may yet remain in Germany, portions of a more numerous group, whose multifarious and multitudinous silver coinages had been so long the annoyance and pest of every traveller through central Europe; but recent events give reason for hope that a confederation, if not the political unity, of their intelligent populations, which may utter a common voice for a common money, will not be much longer postponed.

9. From this hasty sketch of the coinages of Europe, we may point with just satisfaction to the historical contrast furnished by the United States of America.

The thirteen colonies which first occupied that portion of the North American continent extending southwardly from the great chain of lakes nearly to the Gulf of Mexico, brought with them, or soon adopted, the "pound" as their unit of money. The twenty silver shillings which they coined, being reduced in weight, were not equal in value to the pound sterling of the parent country. The pound of some of the colonies was not worth in silver more than three dollars and thirty-three cents, measured in the present money of the United States. In others it was worth only two dollars and fifty cents. The natural attachment of the colonists to the traditions of the parent country, nevertheless, induced them to retain the inconvenient and absurd subdivisions of shillings, pence, and farthings, with their three differing divisors.

Several of the colonies coined silver money of small denominations, with subdivisions in copper, until the restoration of Charles the Second to the throne of England. A royal order issued by his authority about the year 1660, strictly prohibited any further coinage by the colonies, as the usurpation of a sovereign power. Their coinages consequently ceased or greatly diminished until the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775, after which various coins were issued by the several "States" claiming to be sovereign, until the final adoption of the dollar as the coin of the United States. To comprehend clearly that important event, we must briefly revert to the history of the "pound."

The money pound of England is of French origin. Charlemagne, crowned "Charles Augustus, Emperor of the West," in the year 800, sought, like his imperial predecessor, the first Augustus, to unify the money of his empire. With that view he ordained that the French livre, or pound weight of silver, should constitute the monetary livre, or pound of money. This livre, carried across the channel into England by William of Normandy, was imposed by him as Conqueror on the English people. The "Tower pound," actually containing a pound weight of silver, bears date in 1066, the year of the conquest. The word, however, failed long ago to possess any truthful significance, for the money pound has been steadily dwindling in weight for the last eight centuries, until the twenty shillings into which it is now divided actually contain less than one quarter of a pound of pure silver.

On the recognition by England, in 1783, of the political independence of the United States, their then existing political organization, "The Congress of the Confederation," deemed it proper, also, to throw off the monetary yoke of pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings. On the 6th of July 1785 this continental Congress unanimously passed the memorable monetary ordinance reported by the "grand committee of thirteen," of which Rufus King, one of the wisest and most far-seeing of the statesmen of America, was a member. Not only did it omit in any way to recognize the pound, but it distinctly brought in and established the dollar, as the permanent monetary unit of the United States. Its precise weight was fixed by a subsequent ordinance, passed on the 8th of August 1786, which further provided for the issue of a gold coin of ten dollars, to bear the impress of the eagle, which imperial emblem had been selected in 1782, in view of the national sovereignty then clearly discerned in the future. What was far more important, the ordinance expressly provided that the dollar should be decimally divided.

This cardinal monetary reform preceded, by at least six years, the establishment of the "metric system" of France, with the consequent decimalization of its coin, in 1792, under which the ancient "livre" of Charlemagne, dwarfed and shrunk in its long life through the vicissitudes of ten centuries, disappeared from the world.

The government of the United States has lost no opportunity of commending the metric system to the admiration of its people and of the civilized world. By a recent act of Congress, passed on the excellent report of Mr. Kasson, in the House of Representatives, supported with learning and ability by Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, its use has been actually legalized throughout the American Union. But the dominant historic fact will for ever remain, that the previous step, among the first if not the earliest of the authoritative measures for decimalizing the money of the world, was taken by our young republic, just emerging from its cradle.

Nor did the services and the example of the United States in the cause of monetary unification stop with the ordinance of 1786. A further and far more comprehensive measure was adopted in 1789, in substituting, in place of a loose political confederation, a nation, with a government throwing the mantle of a common sovereignty over the States and the peoples then united, with the transcendent and exclusive power to establish one uniform coinage for the whole. The great monetary clause in the national Constitution—the most important act of political conjunction which history records—with a sublime forecast of the geographical expansion of the nation then brought into being, is condensed and crystallized in the few brief words, "no state shall coin money," firmly and for ever establishing the monetary unity and the monetary sovereignty of the continental republic, from ocean to ocean.

10. The first Napoleon, looking down on the world from the rock of St. Helena, declared that what Europe most needed was "a common law, a common measure, and a common money." This solemn utterance was a legacy not alone to Europe, but to the whole family of nations. It was in 1821, the very year of his disappearance from the world, that the American Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, submitted to the Congress of the United States

his celebrated report, pointing out the incalculable advantages of a common measure and a common money, "to overspread the globe," in his own comprehensive language, "from the equator to the poles." With clear political sagacity, he saw and said that the object could only be accomplished "by a general convention of nations, to which the world shall be parties," and "in which the energies of opinion must precede those of legislation." It certainly was the first official proposition for a general monetary convention, known in civil history.

More than forty years elapsed before that memorable proposition was carried in any way into practical effect. It is true, that some of the States of Germany had met in a monetary convention in January 1857, which fixed the values (for purposes of their local Zollverein) of the gold crown, the silver thaler, and the silver florin; but no general assembly of nations, by delegates duly accredited, was ever held, in which the question of general monetary unification was openly discussed, until the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, in September 1863. To that body, composed largely of representatives from governments, an elaborate report was presented by a committee of delegates from fourteen nations, mainly prepared by Mr. Samuel Brown and Professor Leone Levi, of London, both favorably known by their valuable labors in the "International Decimal Association." It recommended the decimalization of the pound sterling, but proposed to retain the pound itself as the monetary unit. It further proposed, that "in respect to silver coins, *the "dollar reduced in value to five francs*, the florin made equal "in value to two and one half francs, and the franc itself, "should also be retained as units; and that all of them "should be decimally divided."

It is gratifying to add, that a large and influential party in England, embracing many of its most eminent and intelligent merchants and bankers, (and especially the late Sir William Brown, of Liverpool,) have strongly advocated, for several years the decimalization of the pound sterling.

The above-mentioned report coming up for discussion in the Congress at Berlin, the undersigned, as the delegate from the United States, objected to the adoption of the four units, and expressly on the ground, among others, that it would tend to preserve the double standard of gold and silver, and thus prolong the vain attempt to fix by legislative enactment the values of two different metals, in their nature necessarily mutable, and governed only by the fundamental law of demand and supply.

In the course of the discussion, a suggestion was made by Dr. Farr, Registrar General of the United Kingdom, and one of the most distinguished of the British delegates, that the gold dollar of the United States should be made equal to one-fifth of the British sovereign; to which it was answered, in behalf of the United States, that both the British sovereign and the United States half-eagle of five dollars should be reduced to the value of twenty-five francs, and thereby unify at once the gold coinage of the three nations. The difference of opinion on this point between the delegates of Great Britain and those of the United States and of other nations, led the Congress to adjourn without deciding the question.

It would not be just to leave this portion of the subject, without acknowledging the valuable aid rendered by delegates from other countries in sustaining the proposition for unifying at once the gold of the three nations, and pre-eminently by the Count d'Avila, the well-known financier and delegate from Portugal, (now minister at Madrid,) who ably supported, at the Berlin Congress of 1863, the plan of triple unification, and with still greater efficiency, in the recent Conference, the proposition of the United States for the issue by France of the new gold coin of twenty-five francs.

As a part of the history of monetary unification it is proper also to add, that the present Chief Justice of the United States, while Secretary of the Treasury, practically proposed, in his annual report to Congress in 1862, to unify the coinage of the English races by reducing the value of the half eagle of the United States to that of the British sovereign, which would have required a reducfion in the half eagle of 13½ cents. His forcible exposition of the advantages of such a step is still more applicable to the wider measure of unification now proposed by the international monetary Conference, requiring a further reduction of only four cents.

It must, however, be evident that such a conjunction of the coinages of the United Kingdom and of the United States, embracing a population in Europe and America not exceeding seventy millions, would have brought the conjoined monetary system of the two nations into perpetual antagonism with the system or systems of the European continent, now embracing a population of two hundred and fifty millions—not to mention the possibility, not very far remote, of ultimately bringing the populous nations of eastern Asia, with their four or five hundred millions, into one common world-embracing system, to remain united while modern civilization shall endure.

11. On the 23rd of December 1865, the governments of France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, made the quadripartite monetary treaty, the text of which is given in full, as an appendix to the second *séance* of the Conference, at page 27.* A translation is herewith transmitted.

With profound respect for the distinguished negotiators of the treaty, several of whom were also members of the Conference, we may, nevertheless, assert that its principal value is geographical, in fusing into a single mass, for monetary purposes, the large and important portion of Europe embraced within the boundaries of the four nations, since enlarged by the adhesion of the Pontifical States and of Greece. By this brilliant and masterly consolidation, the gold of Europe is already unified throughout one broad, unbroken belt, from the Atlantic ocean to the eastern limits of the Grecian archipelago, constituting an extensive and attractive nucleus, around which the coin of the remaining nations of Europe may readily cluster. Opening wide an unobstructed path through Europe for American coin, it now needs only a brief law of Congress, fixing the weight of the gold dollar at 1·612·90 milligrams, to establish a permanent line of monetary unity spanning the Christian world from San Francisco to the confines of Constantinople.

The treaty is, moreover, of primary importance in prescribing and defining, with scientific precision, the weight, diameter, quality, and "tolerance" of the coin thus unified. On the other hand, it contains provisions which are wholly inadmissible in a general basis of monetary unification for the nations of the world. They are the following:

1. In including silver in the coin to be unified, thereby rendering it necessary to fix a permanent ratio between the values of gold and of silver.

2. In limiting the amount of silver coin, of denominations less than five francs, to six francs, *per capita*, for the population of each nation.

3. In prohibiting the issue of any gold coin of an intermediate denomination between ten francs and twenty francs, or between twenty francs and fifty francs, a prohibition which would prevent the issue, not only of the twenty-five franc coin required by the interests of the United States and other nations, but of a fifteen franc gold coin, which may soon become necessary in unifying the coinages of Germany, and perhaps of Holland.

It is enough to add that the Conference, in view of these provisions, did not adopt the treaty as the fundamental basis of their plan of unification.

12. The double standard was legally established in France by the well-known law of *7th Germinal*, an XI,† (March 28, 1803,) which fixed, or, more properly speaking, sought to fix the ratio of silver to gold at 15½ grams of silver to 1 gram of gold. The power of a legislative body thus to fix a ratio of values has been for the last seventy years the cherished belief of many economists of France. It was probably in deference to their opinions that the recent Act of the *Corps Legislatif*, ratifying the treaty of December 1865, studiously declared that the Law of *7th Germinal* "was not repealed," and this in face of the treaty itself, which authorized the issue in France alone of 239,000,000 of silver francs, at a standard reduced from ·900 fine to ·835, about seven per cent,, and that too, for the very reason that silver had actually become more valuable by seven per cent. than the rate of 15½ to 1 fixed by the law of *7th Germinal*.

The practical reduction of the ratio directed by the treaty was in fact a distinct and most instructive admission, in the most solemn form known to nations, that any act of mere legislation, seeking to fix a "double" *standard*, is alike in its nature and in its very terms fallacious, illogical, and impossible. No formal legislative act was needed for repealing the law of *7th Germinal*, for it had been already effectually repealed in fact, by the natural and irresistible increase in the value of silver in obedience to the superior and overruling law of demand and supply.

The vital element in the double standard is the legal right which it gives to a debtor to pay his debt, at his option, in either of the two metals; in other words, rendering both a "legal tender." In view of this, the treaty of 1865, permitting this large silver coinage of reduced standard, declared it not to be a legal tender between individuals for sums exceeding fifty francs, and so far repudiated the theory of a double standard.

The Congress of the United States have also virtually abandoned the ratio which it had sought to fix by legislation. The Act of 1853 directs all subdivisions of the dollar thereafter to be coined to be reduced (not in standard,

* P. 158 ante. † See p. 339.

as in the four nations, but) in weight, about seven per cent.; and also declares such subdivisions not to be a legal tender for any sum exceeding five dollars.

The total coinage of silver dollars by the United States in the last seventy years falls short of five millions of dollars, nearly all of which have disappeared from circulation. But the total coinage of the subdivisions has exceeded $131,000,000, of which nearly the whole of the portion coined before 1853 has also disappeared. In view of these facts, submitted by the undersigned to the Conference (3d "*séance*," page 37,*) he felt justified in claiming and insisting that the double standard now existed in the United States only in form, and not in in fact.

The establishment of the single standard exclusively of gold, is in truth the cardinal, if not the all-important feature of the plan proposed by the Conference, relieving the whole subject, by a single stroke of the pen, from the perplexity, and indeed the impossibility, of permanently unifying the multiplicity of silver coins scattered through the various nations of Europe. It is a matter of world-wide congratulation, that on this vital point the delegates from the nineteen nations represented in the Conference were unanimous—not excepting France itself, so strongly wedded by its national traditions to a double standard.

13. It will be seen by the report of the discussions (6th "*séance*," pages 79 to 82,†) that the subject of the "common denominator," or unit of gold, elicited a considerable difference of opinion. A denominator or unit equivalent to and equiponderant with the existing gold five-franc coin of France, was actively supported by the United States, and by Austria, Russia, Switzerland, Portugal, and other nations. The delegates from Great Britain and from Sweden urged, in preference, a denominator or unit of ten francs.

The question was finally decided by a formal vote by ayes and noes, on a roll-call of the nations, which resulted in a large majority in favour of the denominator or unit of five francs—thirteen (13) nations voting in its favour, and two, (2,) Great Britain and Sweden, in favour of the ten francs. The delegates from Prussia, Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg abstained from voting, mainly in view of existing stipulations in local monetary conventions, which temporarily embarrassed their action.

On all these questions, the interests of monetary unification were materially advanced by the publication at Paris of the concise but admirable letter from the Hon. John Sherman, senator in Congress from the State of Ohio, a copy of which has been already communicated to the Department of State, but which for more convenient reference is now transmitted herewith in duplicate, with its French translation.

His opinions are unmistakably expressed in the following extracts:

"As the gold 5-franc piece is now in use by over sixty millions of people of several different nationalities, and is of convenient form and size, it may well be adopted by other nations as the common standard of value, leaving to each nation to regulate the divisions of this unit in silver coin or tokens.

"If this be done, France will surely abandon the impossible effort of making two standards of value. Gold coins will answer all the purposes of European commerce. A common gold standard will regulate silver coinage.

"In England, many persons of influence, and different Chambers, are earnestly in favour of the proposed change in the coinage. The change is so slight with them that an enlightened self-interest will soon induce them to make it; especially if we make the greater change in our coinage.

"We can easily adjust the reduction with the public creditors in the payment or conversion of their securities, while private creditors might be authorized to recover upon the old standard."

In connection with the propositions so clearly stated, it should be borne in mind that the change proposed in the weight of the dollar might be made, if necessary, so far prospective as to permit most of the private contracts now existing to mature. In point of fact, no practical inconvenience was experienced from the act of Congress of 1834, which reduced the weight of the gold dollar more than five per cent.

14. It is due to the British delegates, Mr. Thomas Graham, master of the royal mint, and Mr. Rivers Wilson, of the British Treasury, to acknowledge their personal intelligence and liberality in the Conference. They voted in favour of the single standard, and other important propositions, but were compelled, under the strictly limited instructions from their government, formally to state to the Conference, (5th "*séance*," page 64,‡) that, "until it should be incontestably demonstrated that the adoption of a new system offered superior advantages justifying the abandonment of that which was approved by experience, and rooted in the habits of the people, the British Government could not take the initiative in assimilating its money with that of the nations of the continent."

The plan proposed by the Conference has been formally transmitted to the British government, and will probably be referred, for careful consideration and report, either to a royal commission or a parliamentary committee. This will afford sufficient time, on the one hand, for the advocates of the existing system of pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings, and on the other, for the friends of decimilation and the slight reduction assimilating the sovereign to the continental systems of Europe and America, to take the necessary measures to develope and render effective the matured opinion of the British people. We surely may indulge the hope, that the practical and clear-headed Anglo-Saxon race, now so widely diffused through different quarters of the globe, abandoning narrow prejudices and worn-out traditions, may be found cordially agreeing on a common money for the use of civilized man.

15. The efforts made in behalf of the United States, in the necessary interviews with the imperial authorities, including the Emperor in person, to induce the government of France to issue a gold coin of 25 francs, to "go hand in hand throughout the civilized world in perfect "equality with the half-eagle of the United States and the "sovereign of Great Britain," have been fully reported to the Department of State in former communications. There was some reason to fear that such a coin might be regarded as approaching too nearly in size the existing "napoleon," or 20-franc coin. If that were so, it would enhance only the more the sense which must be entertained of the liberal and conciliatory course actually pursued by the imperial government.

At the 5th meeting of the conference, the Prince Napoleon, (Jerome,) at the special instance of the Emperor, and to mark his lively interest in the proposed monetary unification, entered upon the duties of the presidency, which had been discharged with signal ability by M. de Parieu. At the next meeting the question of the coinage of the 25-franc gold piece became the subject of serious discussion, during which Mr. Graham, of the British delegation, after expressing his opinion that a coin either of 20 francs or of 15 francs would inconveniently approach in size the existing coin of 20 francs, inquired whether the government of France "really proposed to issue a coin of 25 francs;" to which it was answered by the Prince President, with the courtesy which peculiarly and uniformly characterized his conduct of the presidency, that "if France "consulted only her individual convenience, she would see "no necessity for issuing the new coin; but for the purpose "of facilitating the work of unification, she would make the "concession requested by the United States;" adding, moreover, that "the new coin would also promote the convenience both of England and of Austria." The delegate from Spain, the Count Nava de Tajo, thereupon stated that it would also accommodate Spain. The question was then put formally to vote, on which the issue of the 25-franc coin was unanimously recommended. Prussia, Baden, and Wurtemberg abstained from voting, mainly for the local and temporary reasons above referred to.

It is proper to add, that in the repeated interviews on the subject of this important concession by France, with Monsieur Rouher, the Chief Minister of State, he uniformly manifested his cordial and respectful regard for the government and the people of the United States, and his earnest desire to harmonize the monetary systems of the two nations.

16. To prevent any misapprehension on either side of the Atlantic, it should be distinctly understood, that the Conference do not propose, nor was any proposition or suggestion made in that body, or elsewhere, to the knowledge of the undersigned, to abandon the use in any way of the word "dollar," or "sovereign," or "thaler," or florin," or "ruble," for any other local denomination of money, or in anyway to substitute the word "franc" for any or either of them. By the proposed unification, all those terms will be practically rendered synonymous or mutually convertible, but every nation will continue to use the names, with the local emblems, it may prefer.

That such will be the case is now fully evident from the fact, that since the adjournment of the Conference in July last, a preliminary treaty has been signed by accredited representatives from France and Austria, providing for the issue of a gold coin of the weight and value of twenty-five francs for the international use and convenience of those two important powers, and by which the ten florins of Austria are made precisely equal in weight and value to the twenty-five francs of France, the coin of each nation to be stamped with the head of its respective Emperor.

A specimen or medal in gold, showing the weight and diameter of the proposed coin, with its reverse inscribed

* P. 168 ante. † P. 180 ante. ‡ P. 175 ante.

"*Or. Essai Monétaire,*" encircling "25 Francs, 10 Florins, 1867," has been already struck by order of the government of France, a duplicate of which was recently delivered at Paris to the Emperor of Austria.

A similar specimen or medal in gold has also been struck, inscribed on its reverse "5 Dollars, 25 Francs, 1867," three duplicates of which, with the proper official letters from M. Dumas, "senator of France and president of the commission on coins and medals," have been intrusted to the undersigned for delivery to the President, to the Secretary of State, and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. A fourth specimen, presented to the undersigned, may be used when necessary for the further illustration of the subject.

The diameter of this international coin is 24 millimetres, exceeding a little that of the present half eagle of the United States, and that of the sovereign of Great Britain, while the medallion of the Emperor in bold relief on the face of the coin to be issued in France distinguishes it at once from the ordinary "napoleon" of 20 francs, which is only 21 millimetres in diameter. The counterpart, when issued by the United States, will doubtless bear the proper national emblems, and especially the national monetary motto, "IN GOD WE TRUST."

Should the present effort of the nations of the earth to unify their coin be crowned with success, this specimen medal, the first-born offspring of the International Monetary Conference, bearing its conjoint inscription of "dollars and francs," with its "millésime" or date of issue, will possess an enduring historic value, in recording the commencement of the new monetary era with the precious and indissoluble union of the coinage of the eastern and the western continents.

In closing this communication, the undersigned respectfully begs leave to testify his grateful sense of the steady support in the discharge of his official duty, which he has received from the Department of State, and of the cordial co-operation, at Paris, of General John A Dix, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX No. 1 to Mr. Ruggles's Report.

Roll of the Delegates in the International Monetary Conference at Paris, June, 1867, alphabetically arranged by nations.

(The names of the delegates will be found in the Report of the Proceedings of the Conference, p. 162.)

APPENDIX No. 2 to Mr. Ruggles's Report.

Monetary Convention concluded December 23, 1865, between France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland.

(A copy of this Convention will be found at page 158.)

APPENDIX No. 3 to Mr. Ruggles's Report.

LETTER from SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, vice-president of the United States commission at the Universal Exposition at Paris, 1867, and specially designated as member of committee on weights and measures and coins, to Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States of America.

Paris, May 17, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: You are of course aware that there is a special "International Committee" now in session at Paris, organized by the Imperial Commission of France, to sit simultaneously with the "Universal Exposition," and composed of delegates from most of the nations therein represented. Its object, among others, is to agree, if possible, on a common unit of money for the use of the civilized world.

It is not improper to mention, that the opinions of the Committee appear to be running strongly in favor of adopting as the unit the existing French five-franc piece of gold.

May I ask what, in your opinion, is the probability that the Congress of the United States of America would agree at an early period to reduce the weight and value of our American dollar, to correspond with the present weight and value of the gold five-franc piece in France, and how far such a change would commend itself to your own judgment.

I also ask the privilege of submitting your answer to the consideration of the Committee.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

Answer from Hon. J. Sherman to Samuel B. Ruggles, Esq.

Hotel Jardin des Tuileries.
May 18, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of yesterday, inquiring whether Congress would probably, in future coinage, make our gold dollar conform in value to the gold five-franc piece, has been received.

There has been so little discussion in Congress upon the subject, that I cannot base my opinion upon anything said or done there.

The subject has, however, excited the attention of several important commercial bodies in the United States, and the time is now so favorable, that I feel quite sure that Congress will adopt any practical measure that will secure to the commercial world a uniform standard of value and exchange.

The only question will be, how this can be accomplished.

The treaty of December 23, 1865, between France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, and the probable acquiescence in that treaty by Prussia, has laid the foundation for such a standard. If Great Britain will reduce the value of her sovereign two pence, and the United States will reduce the value of her dollar something over three cents, we then have a coinage in the franc, dollar, and sovereign, easily computed, and which will readily pass in all countries; the dollar as five francs, and the sovereign as twenty-five francs.

This will put an end to the loss and intricacies of exchange and discount.

Our gold dollar is certainly as good a unit of value as the franc; and so the English think of their pound sterling. These coins are now exchangeable only at a considerable loss, and this exchange is a profit only to brokers and bankers. Surely each commercial nation should be willing to yield a little to secure a gold coin of equal value, weight, and diameter, from whatever mint it may have been issued.

As the gold five-franc piece is now in use by over sixty millions of people of several different nationalities, and is of convenient form and size, it may well be adopted by other nations as the common standard of value; leaving to each nation to regulate the divisions of this unit in silver coin or tokens.

If this is done, France will surely abandon the impossible effort of making two standards of value. Gold coins will answer all the purposes of European commerce. A common gold standard will regulate silver coinage, of which the United States will furnish the greater part, especially for the Chinese trade.

I have thought a good deal of how the object you propose may be most readily accomplished. It is clear that the United States cannot become a party to the treaty referred to. They could not agree upon the silver standard; nor could we limit the amount of our coinage, as proposed by the treaty. The United States is so large in extent, is so sparsely populated, and the price of labor is so much higher than in Europe, that we require more currency *per capita*. We now produce the larger part of the gold and silver of the world, and cannot limit our coinage, except by the wants of our people and the demands of commerce.

Congress alone can change the value of our coin. I see no object in negotiating with other powers on the subject. As coin is not now in general circulation with us, we can readily fix by law the size, weight and measure of future issues. It is not worth while to negotiate about that which we can do without negotiation, and we do not wish to limit ourselves by treaty restrictions.

In England, many persons of influence and different Chambers of commerce are earnestly in favor of the proposed change in their coinage. The change is so slight with them, that an enlightened self-interest will soon induce them to make it; especially if we make the greater change in our coinage. We will have some difficulty in adjusting existing contracts with the new dollar; but as contracts are now based upon the fluctuating value of paper money, even the reduced dollar in coin will be of more purchasable value than our currency.

We can easily adjust the reduction with the public creditors in the payment or conversion of their securities, while private creditors might be authorized to recover upon the old standard. All these are matters of detail to which I hope the commission will direct their attention.

And now, my dear sir, allow me to say in conclusion, that I heartily sympathize with you and others in your efforts to secure the adoption of the metrical system of weights and measures.

The tendency of the age is to break down all needless restrictions upon social and commercial intercourse. Na-

tions are now as much akin to each other as provinces were of old. Prejudices disappear by contact. People of different nations learn to respect each other as they find that their differences are the effect of social and local custom not founded upon good reasons. I trust that the Industrial Commission will enable the world to compute the value of all productions by the same standard, to measure by the same yard or metre, and weigh by the same scales.

Such a result would be of greater value than the usual employments of diplomatists and statesmen.

I am very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

APPENDIX No. VI.

APPENDIX, No. 6.

Report of Committee of Exhibition of 1867.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION of 1867.

TRANSLATION of the REPORT of the INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE on WEIGHTS, MEASURES, and COINAGE, respecting UNIFORMITY of COINAGE.

The inconveniences which result from the diversity of monetary systems exceed even those growing out of the diversity of the systems of weights and measures. These are confined to the trouble and loss of time occasioned by the tedious calculations required to pass from one system to the other; still, the objects which are weighed or measured continue the same, and may be made use of anywhere. In the case of coin, on the contrary, besides similar calculations of allowance which are necessary, the objects themselves, that is, the coin, lose a portion of their value in passing from one country to another.

The causes which render the diversity of coin more troublesome than that of weights and measures have, as a consequence, that it is more difficult to effect a unification of the former than of the latter, because it is required to change not only the measure of the different coins but also the coins themselves; so that the change will involve a far more considerable expense, and is likely to affect much more the habits and prejudices of the different people.

For the reasons just stated, the efforts for the unification of money were commenced at a later hour, and have progressed with less vigor, than those made for the unification of weights and measures. And yet the various assemblies—the different statistical conventions, international associations, the commissioners and jurors of universal expositions—have all pursued the double purpose, and they have made very satisfactory progress, considering the great difficulties they had to overcome.

On the 23rd December 1865, France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland signed a treaty for a monetary convention for the entire extent of their different territories. Negotiations have already been opened by the Papal States and Greece to join the convention. Austria, as well as Spain, Portugal, Roumania, and even the United States of America, are on the point of doing likewise; and, at the moment of writing this report, an international monetary commission, convened by the initiative of the imperial government, and presided over by his imperial highness the Prince Napoleon, who has also deigned to accept the presidency over our informal conferences, has terminated its labors for establishing the basis upon which is to be achieved a unification of the different coins.

The committee on the unification of weights and measures and of the coinage, appointed by the imperial commission of the Universal Exposition, had been for a long time engaged in its labors, and had concluded them by a resolution also in favor of unification, when the international monetary conference first commenced its deliberations. These two bodies acted in entire independence of each other; with the exception of three or four persons, they were each composed of different members, and yet they both arrived at the same conclusions, with a simple difference of phraseology. This circumstance certainly bears most eloquent testimony to the truth and force of the ideas advanced, and to the influence which they have already exercised over the men of science, finance, and administration of all nations.

It cannot be doubted that the universal unification of coins, by creating a common medium of circulation, constitutes one of the most effective means for the development of general commerce. Such a medium, adopted by every state and individual, saves the loss of time and the trouble caused by the computation to which it is constantly necessary to resort to ascertain the precise value of the different coins; it reduces to a minimum the rate of exchange, that painful burden to commerce; it obviates the losses from exchange of money, to which the arts and manufactures and not less travellers are subject; it increases the utility of money, and thereby even its value; it diminishes the needs of circulation, and tends finally to an immediate and radical cure of the crises which spring up in commerce by the accumulation of money at one point and its absence at another.

The idea of a unification of the coins is so elevated, and the purpose so useful, that whenever a favorable situation renders its adoption possible, no progressive people, desirous of entering upon the great and fruitful road of universal commerce, can remain indifferent or reject it, unless from motives of the last importance.

With a view to the unification of coins, the committee has drawn up nine propositions, which have been submitted to the discussion of the informal conferences. The following draught was almost unanimously agreed upon by the members present at the conferences:

The committee, considering that the adoption of a uniform money system presents advantages so evident, as well in point of convenience as of economy in the regulation of international exchange, that it recommends itself to all enlightened governments; considering, further, that this measure cannot be realized unless a great number of people sacrifice their former and deeply rooted mediums of traffic; that it is necessary to their interest that the change should be made gradually and in a continuing degree, and that, therefore, the first bases for it ought to be as simple as possible, and disembarrassed of all unnecessary complication, offers the following propositions:

1. The first necessary condition is the adoption, by the different governments interested in this question, of a unity in the issue of their gold coins.

2. It is desirable that these coins should be everywhere struck at the standard of nine tenths.

3. It is desirable that each government should introduce among its gold coin at least one piece of an equal value to that of some one piece in use by the other governments interested, in order that there be between the different systems one point of common contact, from which each nation may labor toward a gradual assimilation of its system of coinage to that which might be chosen as a uniform basis.

4. The series of gold coin now in use in France, having been adopted by a large part of the population of Europe, recommends itself as a basis for the uniform system sought after.

5. Considering that, by an accidental and fortunate conjuncture, the more important of monetary units can adapt themselves to the French five-franc gold piece, with the necessity of but slight alteration, that piece would be the most expedient as a basis for the monetary system, and the coins struck upon that basis would, as soon as the convenience of the interested nations might permit it, become the multiples of that unity.

6. It is desirable that the different governments determine that the coins struck by each nation, conformably to the uniform system proposed and agreed upon, should pass as legal tenders, in their respective countries.

7. It is extremely desirable that the system of two different monetary standards should be discontinued wherever it still exists.

8. It is extremely desirable that the decimal scale of numeration be universally adopted, and that the coins of the different nations have the same standard and form.

9. It is desirable that the governments agree to adopt a common regulation for stamping, in order to preserve the integrity of the coins as well in their making as during their currency.

We take the liberty to add to these propositions some explanations:

Propositions 1, 2, *and* 3.—There are different methods by which a unification of the coins may be effected; all, however, not having the same merit, especially when considered with a view to their practical value. For instance, the efforts might be limited to creating everywhere a coin of the same intrinsic value, that is to say, of a similar weight of fine gold or silver, with-

out regard to a unity of the weight to be employed, to the standard of the piece, or to its form. In this manner a theoretical uniformity would doubtless be achieved, but by no means a practical one. It is by reason of weight and form that coin is received or declined in circulation. It were almost impossible to insure the reception, at the same value, of coins differing entirely in weight and form; moreover, if the coins were to have neither the same unity of weight nor the same standard, there would always exist a difference between them, especially on account of the irrational analogy between the diverse unities of gross weight. These differences would be small, no doubt, but always sufficiently considerable to prevent the limits of allowance appointed for the reception of coins which have not the full weight or standard from continuing the same, and therefore coins still good in one country would incur the danger of not being so in another, a circumstance which would to a certainty hinder the international circulation of coins.

Another system would consist in creating in the countries which should adhere to the monetary union some coins based upon the same unit of weight and standard, yet wholly different in value; for instance, five, ten, and twenty-franc pieces in one country, and pieces of four, eight, and sixteen francs in another.

Of course the international circulation would then be easier than it is to-day, but the unification would not yet exist; besides, the labor and the expense of recoinage remaining the same, if a more perfect coincidence or similarity is to be attained, there is no doubt that it would be preferable to obtain it at once.

Finally, an absolute unification can be admitted, that is, the identity of all coins, whether current or fractional. But no one can dispute the fact that this unification is impossible at present. The interests, customs, and prejudices of nations are too much opposed to it. The principal object of the unification of moneys is to facilitate and to increase international commerce, which requires non-fractional medium. It is from these coins that the prices of merchandise and the rates of exchange are regulated, while fractional moneys have really but a local utility.

The neighbouring countries alone are interested in having identical coins of subdivisionary money, but then that identity can easily be effected by special conventions, without the participation of the universal unification. Thus, if the different nations have the same standard of fineness and weight for their money, and thereby facilitate the comparison of one coin with another, it will suffice to have but one or two identical coins between the two countries. The perfect assimilation of the systems may be reserved for the future. Such is the meaning of the three first propositions.

Propositions 4 and 5.—Gold coin alone can serve as international money. Gold being in fact more portable than silver, and the loss in exchange very small, it is owing to these advantages that it is better adapted than silver for business transactions, and transmission from one country to another, securing protection on that account against a monetary crisis, and permitting the reduction of exchange to a minimum. Among the gold coins of the different nations, those only of France will be taken as a basis for the desired system, inasmuch as, having been already adopted by seventy millions of persons, and perhaps in the present year will be accepted by one hundred millions, as much on account of their decimal standard as for the relation, though a little complicated, existing between them and the metrical units, (there being actually 155 pieces of 20 francs in a kilogram,) they also correspond to the system of weights and measures recommended for universal adoption by so many authorities.

In the committee, as well as in the informal conferences, there have been some persons, it is true, who proposed to adopt a monetary system entirely new, re-establishing for the gold coins the simple and immediate relation to the metrical units established by organic laws for silver coins. It is their idea that a gold coin of five grams weight, and of nine tenths fineness, should be the monetary unit.

Without overlooking the scientific merits, in some respects, of such a system, the committee and the conference have not hesitated for an instant to decline giving it their adhesion. Only a system already adopted by a great majority could have any chance of being generally received. The proof of this can be seen in the monetary convention of December 23, 1865, in the recent adhesions to that convention, and in the vote of the international monetary conference.

An entirely new system could not be accepted by nations already possessing the French system, with greater chance than the present for adoption by other nations.

Moreover, the present having small units, such as five and ten francs, could easily be substituted for those of other nations, as, for instance, the English sovereign, the American dollar, the Austrian florin, &c., which differ but little from one or the other of these French units. That advantage would not exist with the proposed coin of five gold grams of nine tenths fineness. That coin really would have a value of fifteen francs fifty centimes, which has no analogy whatever with the values of present coins, and which would be a common factor too great to arrive at an equation.

The same reason has also induced the committee and the conference to select as a common factor the five-franc piece, thus intimating that all the contracting governments will coin no other gold pieces than those of five francs or its multiples. To avoid misunderstandings, it must be added that the committee never desired to require the coinage by the governments of pieces of five francs rather than of ten francs or any other multiple of five francs.

The committee thinks that these observations will serve as an explanation to the propositions 4 and 5.

Proposition 6.—Should the preceding propositions be universally adopted, there nevertheless would not be a complete community of moneys among the different nations. In order to reach this end of unification, it would still be necessary that the coins struck by any nation according to the uniform system should be a legal tender among all the other nations of the union. This requirement is set forth in proposition 6. Perhaps it would not be judicious in the beginning to recognise as common coins all which are struck by the different nations, but only some of them; perhaps, also, it will be sufficient to accept their admission in the depositories of public moneys, without imposing the legal and compulsory tender.

The committee, however, has deemed it proper to propose what would be most favourable to the development of international commerce.

Proposition 7.—The community and identity which the committee endeavours to establish are limited to coins of gold. From this the conclusion might be drawn that from the opinion of the committee the states in the union would have the right to maintain silver coins by the side of those of gold, and equally a legal tender: in other words, that they will be able to preserve or introduce the double standard. The seventh proposition is intended to avoid that inference.

The object of the monetary union is not only to induce the different nations to strike identical coins, but it is also necessary that these should enter into universal circulation, and that their intrinsic value should be scrupulously preserved. This could not occur under the system of the double standard of gold and silver, that is to say, in giving the same unlimited right of tender to coins both of gold and silver.

These two standards can be admitted without difficulty when one of these two kinds of coins is the principal and the only one, having a legal and unlimited currency, while the other is simply fractional, (change money,) having a legal currency only for small payments, or when it is optional or accepted by the agreement of the party, and at the price fixed by the rate of the money market. In that case the two kinds of money are not in opposition; on the contrary, they may exist at the same time, and even benefit the circulation.

By giving legal currency both to gold and silver coins there would be constant fear of displacing one or the other. What is still less admissible is to establish a permanent and invariable ratio between gold and silver, as has taken place in France, in the United States, and in some of the South American republics.

The relative value of gold to that of silver fluctuates and varies from one market to the other in accordance with the demand and supply. Sometimes one, sometimes the other, of these two metals—that of which the market value is higher than the legal rate—will necessarily disappear from the circulation, to be exported or recoined, and thus the coins of the depreciated metal alone remain. It moreover follows, that the coins of the better alloy and of the greater intrinsic value first disappear, and the others, which are below the standard or the legal weight, remain in circulation.

These are not idle or theoretical fears: the experience of France, and in all the countries having the double standard, has demonstrated their reality. Before the discovery of the rich mines in California, in Australia, in the North-west of the United States, and in the British

North American Possessions, gold having a higher market price than the legal rate, the coins of that metal disappeared from circulation, and could only be obtained at a premium.

After these discoveries, on the contrary, gold having depreciated below the legal rate, it was then the turn of silver to disappear. All the masses of silver which the Bank of France had sought to accumulate at a great expense to obviate that result were soon exhausted. The retail business suffered very much, and finally no other remedy was found but that of coining gold pieces of five francs, and silver change of .835 fine.

In the South American republics, which had retained the double standard of the Spanish system, the uneasiness occasioned by the influx of gold was still greater. Silver rapidly disappeared, and was replaced only with coins more alloyed, or by a depreciated paper currency.

The monetary union would be only apparent if every nation were able to replace at any time the coins of the union by others, or to diminish the weight agreed upon by the union, and that would certainly happen under the system of the double standard.

Moreover, speculations in coins, which the unification seeks for ever to prevent, would never cease, and would increase in proportion to the extent of the union. Therefore, the proposition seven declares that the monetary system of the double standard must be abandoned where it exists.

Proposition 8.—The proposition eight requests anew that the coins of every nation should have the same standard, but it adds that they must also have the same form. The form is given by the dimensions and by the stamp. As all the actual coins are round, and as from the preceding propositions the coins of the same value must be of the same weight, the identity of the dimension is given by that of the diameter.

As for the stamp, the various governments will always be at liberty to issue their coins with the effigies, emblems, and denominations they most prefer; but it would be useful to add upon the piece the relation existing between its value and the five-franc piece accepted as the basis of the system. Perhaps the appellation of "money (or coin) of the union" might be engraved upon it.

The proposition eight recommends also the decimal enumeration for the same reasons which induced its adoption for weights and measures.

Proposition 9.—Nevertheless, the monetary union would not prove to be a benefit, but rather a misfortune, if, by any vicious or careless process in the coining or in the issue, coins having neither the exact weight nor fineness should be introduced into commerce. An active speculation in the coins, and a corruption of the whole system, would inevitably follow. To prevent such a misfortune, the governments must agree upon some common measures of control and precaution, to guarantee the integrity of the coins. It is that object which the ninth and last proposition of the committee seeks to establish.

If the committee has not entered into more detail in respect to these measures of control, it is owing to its desire carefully to abstain from interfering with matters of mere regulation between the governments which may adhere to the monetary union.

The committee, in perfect accord with the conference to which the propositions were submitted, thinks that it has proved sufficiently the utility and the necessity of the universal monetary union, and established the principles upon which it should be founded.

L. Mathieu,
President of the Committee, Member of the French Institute, and of the Bureau of Longitudes.

Ch. Baron De Hock,
President of the Sub-Commission on Coins, Reporter, Private Councillor to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and Member of the House of Lords.

APPENDIX No. VII.

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint of the UNITED STATES for the Fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

Mint of the United States.

Sir, Philadelphia, October 25, 1867.

I have the honour to submit the following Report of the operations of the Mint and Branches for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867.

The deposits of bullion at the Mint and Branches during the fiscal year were as follows: Gold, $40,069,200,06; Silver, $1,823,900,70.—Total deposits, $41,893,100,76: deducting from this total the re-deposits of bullion, or bars, made at one branch of the Mint. and deposited at another for coinage, the amount will be $34,537,048,39. This amount exceeds the deposits of the preceding year by $2,625,329,15.

The Coinage for the same period was as follows: Gold coin, pieces, 1,469,482; value $28,217,187,50. Unparted and fine gold bars, $11,621,691,32. Silver coin, pieces, 2,074,902; value, $986,871,00; bars, $575,823,18; nickel-copper and bronze coinage, pieces, 50,566,000; value, $1,879,540,00. Total number of pieces struck, 54,110,384.—Total value of coinage, $43,281,113,00.

The distribution of the bullion received at the Mint and Branches, was as follows: at Philadelphia, gold deposited, $9,962,410,17; gold coined, $9,992,187,50. Fine gold bars, $79,873,36; silver deposits and purchases, $350,475,69; silver coined, $352,871,00; silver bars, $4,619,38; nickel-copper and bronze coinage, value $1,879,540,00; total deposits of gold and silver, $10,312,885,86; total coinage, $12,309,091,24.

At the Branch Mint, San Francisco, the gold deposits were $18,190,603,13; gold coined, $18,225,000,00; silver deposits and purchases, $819,434,02; silver coined, $634,000; silver bars, value, $146,048,54: total deposits and purchases, $19,010,037,15; total coinage, $19,005,048,54.

The Assay Office in New York received during the year in gold bullion, $11,785,627,06; silver bullion, including purchases, $653,990,99; number of fine gold bars stamped 4,176; value, $11,411,258,26; silver bars, 3,635; value, $425,155,26; total, $11,836,413,52.

The operations of the Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado, are confined by law to the melting, assaying, and stamping of bullion, returning the same to the depositor in the form of unparted bars, bearing the government stamp of weight and fineness of the gold and silver contained. The number of bars stamped was 214; value, $129,616,38.

Branch Mints at New Orleans and Charlotte.

There is a large demand for the five cent nickel-copper coin in the Southern States, to meet which I respectfully recommend that provision be made by law for the coinage of such pieces at the Branch Mint at New Orleans. The appointment of the necessary officers to conduct the business at the above institution should also be authorized. The duties of Melter and Refiner and Coiner could readily be performed by the Superintendent. The only other officer required will be an Assayer. The employment of one Clerk and a few workmen is all the additional force that will be required. The coinage of five cent nickel-copper pieces, and the melting and assaying of gold and silver, and casting the same into unparted bars, is all that is required, at least for the present, at New Orleans, and these facilities will be found beneficial to the people of that section of the union.

The Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, is being repaired and placed in condition for melting and assaying the precious metals, and casting the same into unparted bars. The expense attending these operations will be quite small, and the result beneficial to the interests of the gold-bearing districts in that vicinity.

Development of the Precious Metals.

The amount of bullion derived from the mines of the United States corresponds very nearly in amount with the production during the previous year. This result is very gratifying, considering the causes which have interfered with the prosecution of mining enterprises. The Indian war has greatly retarded emigration to the mining regions, and the population resident at different points in the mineral districts has been subjected, throughout the entire season most favourable to mining operations, to all the perils and inconveniences arising from extensive Indian hostilities. The frequent attacks made on the great lines of travel to the bullion districts have prevented, except at much risk, the transportation of supplies and mining materials. The expenses of living and of mining have consequently been kept very high, and the risks and uncertainties, ever attending gold mining, greatly increased. It may also be remarked, that throughout the greater portion of the districts in which mining is now carried on, the surface mines have become exhausted, and attention during the last few years has been generally turned to "*Lode*"

mining. The ores from the "Lodes" or mineral veins, although usually containing a high per-centage of the precious metals, are more or less refractory in their character, and are difficult and expensive to work on account of the base and obnoxious metals, either chemically or mechanically associated with the gold and silver. To crush and pulverize these ores, and extract from them the precious metals, requires powerful machinery, complicated apparatus, and skilled labour. These essentials for successful "Lode" mining now exist only to a limited extent, and cannot be brought into full requisition until railroad communication is extended to the gold and silver bearing territories. When this shall have been done, gold and silver mining enterprise will be carried on in this country to an extent hitherto unknown, and with the most favourable results.

The Railroads now being constructed across the continent are rapidly approaching the base of the Rocky Mountains from the East, and the Mineral Districts will soon begin to experience the benefits arising from the approach of Rail communication, and if peace is made with the Indians we may safely estimate a large increase in the production of the precious metals during the coming year.

The law now imposes on all bullion a tax of the half of one per cent. and a coinage charge of the same amount. In view of the hazardous character of Gold Mining, of the great difficulties and privations experienced by those engaged in it, and of the necessity of extending every practicable aid and protection to the important interest, it would appear to be a wise policy to repeal the laws imposing the tax and charge above referred to, or at least to reduce them by one half.

Renovation and Repairs of the Mint Edifice and Machinery.

When I assumed the duties of the Directorship, early in April last, the condition of the Mint was very unsatisfactory. Owing mainly to the immense amount of the lower coinage, and the somewhat refractory nature of the nickel-copper alloys used in pursuance of law, the machinery had become much worn, and unsuitable for the proper execution of the work. This is strikingly shown by a single fact, that in three months' operations over 1,100 working dies were used and broken. The Mint building was also in a condition to require repairs and renovation, some of the floors being decayed, and the walls and ceilings much soiled and blackened.

The authority to rectify these matters having promptly been given by the Department, the work was taken in hand on the 1st of August, the regular operations being necessarily intermitted. The repairs were so far completed as to enable us to resume coinage on the 1st of October.

Every department of the Mint is now believed to be in a satisfactory condition, except that some new machinery remains to be added. When this is done, we expect to be able to meet all present calls, and to be ready for any coinage or re-coinage that may be necessary, whether on resumption of specie payments, or change of gold standard, or both. We also take some pride in an improved appearance of a representative structure of the United States.

It has always been the practice of the Mint to keep in the front rank as regards improved apparatus and appliances; and I may here take occasion to speak with pleasure of the very recent introduction of an admirable apparatus of minute platinum vessels, used for parting in the Assaying department. This is nearly the first of its kind that has been made. It is only just to state that it is the invention and manufacture of a London artist.

Restriction and Redemption of the Inferior Coins.

A provision was incorporated in the Act of May 16th, 1866 (Sect. 5), to redeem in National Currency, the five cent nickel-copper coins, in sums of not less than 100 dollars, under certain regulations. It is easy to see that one effect of this enactment is, to restrict the issue of such coins, and prevent them from flooding the community. A most wise and just provision it is; and it is greatly to be deplored that it does not as yet extend to the pieces of one, two, and three cents. If the public are under the impression that it is the fault of the Mint or the Treasury Department, when such coins become redundant, it is a great mistake. We have a law to make such coins without limitation; and we have also a law to take orders for them, and fill up the orders. And it is to be expected that when the banks, and other moneyed institutions, want these pieces in quantities, they will not seek for old and discoloured ones here and there, but will go at once where they can get them the easiest and in the neatest order. Thus we are told that in London, although the coins of this class can be had in any amount, at a discount, by going to breweries and alehouses for them, yet the people prefer clean pennies, and so the Mint is kept at work, although the country is overstocked. They have no law of restriction or redemption. In this respect the old country is no example, but a warning for the new. Some evils are said to cure themselves, but this is not one of them. The copper currency years ago became an enormity in Brazil. The servant going to market had a heavy load to carry each way—copper coin in going, and provisions in returning. Before our recent conflict, we were approaching the same condition: the appearance of small notes made a diversion, but now we are again in danger in the same line.

How is such an evil to be prevented or mitigated? Simply by wise legislation. But it is not sufficient to enact, as in the instance already stated, that there shall or may be a system of redemption; a fund must be created and kept up for this purpose; and there can easily be one made which shall not be felt as a charge upon the public treasury. It should be created out of the *profits of such coinage;* these should be sacredly set apart and put at interest for that single purpose. And we might justly and safely go back, and take the profits which began to accrue with the nickel coinage in 1857; for it is not right that the Treasury should derive a revenue from such a source. Those profits have by this time reached a sum which would be ample for the object under contemplation; for, of course, the larger part of the inferior currency would either never come back, or only to be exchanged for better pieces.

It is, therefore, respectfully and urgently proposed that a section in something like the following terms may receive the attention of the committees on Coinage and Finance, and become a law at an early date:—

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby " required to ascertain the amount which has been " paid into the Treasury by the Mint of the United " States, beginning with the year 1857, as profits " accruing from the coinage of nickel-copper and " bronze pieces: which amount is hereby set apart and " appropriated as a fund for the purpose herein-after " mentioned; and to this fund shall be added all " similar profits, accruing from and after the passage " of this Act. And it shall be the duty of the Trea- " surer of the Mint, under regulations made by the " Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary " of the Treasury, to receive any such coins that may " be offered in sums not less than ———— dollars, " and to pay for the same out of the fund herein " created. And the metal thus received may be " worked into new coin, or otherwise disposed of to " the best advantage, and any gain or loss thereby is " to be set to the account of the said fund."

If it should be thought best to avoid retroaction, and begin with the present time, then the section may read thus: That the amount of profits accruing from the " coinage of nickel-copper and bronze pieces, from and " after the passage of this Act, is hereby set apart and " appropriated as a fund for the redemption of such " coins; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of " the Mint, under regulations made by the Director " of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the " Treasury, to receive any such coins that may be " offered in sums not less than ———— dollars, and to " pay for the same out of the fund herein created, as " soon as such fund shall have sufficiently accumu- " lated. And the metal thus received, &c." [as before.]

The operation of this Act might be extended to the Branch Mint at New Orleans, with power to coin such pieces.

The net profits arising from the minor coinage, and paid into the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year, amounts to $1,175,000.

Maintenance of the Coin in good Condition.

There is a subject which I believe has not been brought to the attention of the law-making power, and the present seems to be a proper opportunity. If it is the duty of government to keep the paper currency in good repair, as is acknowledged and practised, it cannot be otherwise in regard to the metallic currency, whether of gold, silver, or copper. A wealthy and refined people, accustomed to keep everything about them in good order, ought to have the same attention paid to the current money, so constantly in their hands and their pockets. As far as practicable, it ought to

be kept neat and legible; it ought not to be worn to smoothness, nor, in the case of precious metals, be materially reduced in bullion value.

This doctrine has been recognized in England, where, in 1774 to 1788, there was a great recoinage of the old worn-out guineas, at an expense to the Treasury of over half a million of pounds sterling. Another instance has just been brought to our notice; in 1866 a large amount of worn silver coin was received from the Bank of England and recoined.

In general, when a renovation of coins has been effected, it has been on the occasion of reducing the standards, either of weight or fineness, or both. Such has been the case in this country, and in England, France, Germany, Spain, and other countries. This is a very cheap way of keeping the coins in order; but even where there is no such reduction a recoinage of worn and spoiled pieces would not be a very serious charge upon the Treasury, because (unlike the paper moneys) they constitute but a small part of the pieces circulating: for coins, in general, wear very slowly. But the more important consideration is that they are constantly going abroad, where they find their way to the foreign melting pot, and reappear with other names and devices. Of all the many millions that have been coined here, in gold and silver, a very small proportion now bears the stamp of the United States. And when the sovereigns, francs, or thalers come back to us we treat them in the same way; so that a busy commerce keeps the coinage new and good, and lightens the loss which might otherwise be vexatious and burdensome. Still, in specie times, there is much gold and silver current that ought not to be; and that which is worst circulates most, by a fixed law of human sagacity or self-care.

If this proposition be true of gold and silver, it is no less so of nickel-copper and bronze coins. They ought to be kept clean and legible; and when they cease to be so the Mint ought to be authorized and enabled to take them back, and give new pieces in their stead.

International Coinage.

In regard to a grand and comprehensive scheme of international coinage, it is of course not necessary for me to say a word as to the desirableness of its accomplishment. I shall simply offer a few words as to the most feasible plan.

The first difficulty that meets us is the fact that in some commercial countries gold is the principal medium of trade; in others, silver. To maintain these at a steady relation may be given up as an impossibility. We must therefore calculate, or assume, that as the world grows richer, one nation after another will fall into the wake of those which have taken the lead in adopting gold as the standard; using silver only for subsidiary purposes.

The next difficulty is to harmonize or unitize the three principal moneys of the world; the Pound Sterling, the Franc, and the Dollar. When these are brought into a precise relation, the great work will not be far from its accomplishment.

Each of these three great units has its peculiar advantage, or prestige. The Pound or Sovereign is everywhere familiar; it regulates the exchanges of the world. The Franc is built upon a scientific basis; it has all the éclat of a fixed natural measurement; it has been adopted in various countries of Europe. The Dollar, which first found its name (thaler) in Austria, more than three centuries ago, then became the principal coin of Spain, and afterwards gave its title to the vast products of the mines of Spanish America, from whence it was adopted into our own coinage; this welcome visitor to the millions of China, and the merchants of London, has such a hold upon men's minds, that it will not easily be displaced, in any readjustment of standards or nomenclature. It has also that amount of value, as it were, midway between the great pound and the little franc, which gives it a decided superiority to both. In this respect I speak of it rather as a money of account; in actual coinage, a multiple of the dollar (in gold) is much better for size. The idea would therefore be, to have a pound, a five-dollar piece, and a twenty-five franc piece, identical as to value; each nation retaining its own money terms, if they cannot agree upon *one*.

But there is a third preliminary difficulty which must be noticed, not dwelt upon, because it rather belongs to those who are learned in the law. To make this accommodation, one coin or other must be changed in intrinsic value. In plain terms, if we lighten the gold five-dollar piece, so as to make it conform to the sovereign, would not that impair the obligation of contracts, inasmuch as the holders of our government bonds would get a less amount of interest, without changing the nominal rates?

But supposing these difficulties obviated, the main question comes up, what is the most feasible plan of uniformity?

Nearly five years ago (December 31, 1862,) a letter on this subject was addressed to the Treasury Department from the Mint, in which the precise ground was taken, which has lately been agreed upon by the Paris Conference. It was, in effect, as follows:—A French coin of 25 francs would be worth in our present money, $4·82·5. A British sovereign, new, is worth $4·86·7. Here are pretty near approaches, not only as to those two, but also as to our five-dollar piece. Supposing them all fashioned on the French basis, then the new sovereign would be brought down by 4·2 cents, and the new five dollar piece by 17·5 cents. The shilling in money of account, would be 25 cents, and the franc 20 cents. We should also have a definite relation to the new gold coinage system of Austria, Prussia, and the German States. The lira of Italy has long been in unison with the franc of France.

The weight of the half-eagle would be $124\frac{9}{20}$ grains instead of 129 grains, as at present.

Whether England could be induced to acquiesce in this movement, or whether we should move without her, need not here be discussed.

Protection of Gold Coins from Debasement.

If the proposed international coinage of gold should become a law of the United States, the reduced weight would call for a recoinage; and this would be a proper moment to introduce an improvement, which the progress of *counterfeiting* loudly calls for. Indeed, whether the proposed reduction should be adopted or not, there seems a necessity for improving the gold coin, in the point just referred to, and which I will proceed to explain briefly, leaving larger details for a time of particular inquiry from an authoritative source.

Of all the various frauds practised upon the metallic currency (and they all call for more or less care on the part of receivers and payees), there is but one that is really alarming; and it has grown out of the advanced state of science and mechanic arts. It attaches only to the gold coin, for it cannot profitably be performed on the silver. The opportunity for it lies in the *thickness* of the coin. With pieces like ducats or guineas or the original ten dollar piece, it would not have been practicable. These remarks are enough to indicate that the fraud is performed by sawing out the interior of a thick gold coin, preserving the two outer faces intact, and inserting a planchet of heavy metal, platinum, between; then finishing up the edge with a gold rim, closely soldered. One would suppose that the labour and skill required for such an achievement would not be compensated by the gold extracted; or that they could be better paid in an honest calling; or that the difficulty of adjusting the weight to half a grain would be insuperable. But there is evidence enough that the fraud pays, and that the right weight, and pretty nearly the specific gravity, can be maintained. And then there seems to be a *pride of success* in this line, as there is in burglary and picking of pockets, sufficient to keep a few skilful men at it, whether the gain is something or nothing.

Now, to counteract this capital fraud, I do not propose to recommend any of the schemes which have been prompted by theory without experience, and which always seem to have an eye to the pecuniary benefits of a patent, or a congressional bonus. Several years ago (1860) this subject was taken in hand by officers of the Mint, upon the pressing proof that such filled pieces, especially twenty and ten dollar pieces, were growing in numbers, and occasioning alarm. Without giving in detail their written conclusions (which are at hand), it is sufficient to state that the remedy, in their view, lies in making the coin thinner, and slightly double-concave. This would necessitate an expansion of surface, so as to make the ten-dollar pieces about the same diameter as the twenty-dollar now is; and, of course, to take the other out of the list, as any larger diameter would be inadmissible. After being so long accustomed to the double eagle, there are some persons, especially in treasury offices and banks, who have much counting to do, who would strenuously object to this change. It is, however, expressly for their advantage. If pieces are liable to be offered to them, made up of gold and platinum, which they cannot distinguish from the genuine, they are running a great risk, merely for

the sake of doing double-quick work. This is not practical wisdom. Moreover, be the wishes of tellers what they may, the public at large have a right to the best guarantees of the genuineness of money. And, again, the wealthiest nations in the world, most abundant in gold currency, have nearly all their coins in a size under five dollars. To put the most of our coin in such very large pieces, is, in effect, to keep it out of ordinary circulation; an idea agreeable enough to a small class, but not to the people at large, nor to the spirit of the Constitution and Laws.

A specimen piece of five dollars, of the proposed form and size, was prepared and struck in copper at the time. If desired, this or something like it can be reproduced for inspection. It is entirely proof against the mischievous art under discussion. Lesser pieces, such as the three, two and a half, and one dollar, need not be made of the dishing shape, provided they have the suitable enlargement of diameter; the dollar, however, need not be altered in any way

I shall not discuss this subject any further, preferring to enter into larger details when they may be called for. I must add, however, the hope that no section will be inserted in the laws requiring particular and fixed *diameters*. Such a thing never has been done in legislation, and it ought always to be left to the discretion of the Mint officers, under the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. If foreign Mints do not choose to make their coins thief-proof, (which, indeed, they have little occasion to do, their pieces being mostly small and thin,) this should not stand in the way of our carrying out such an improvement. I say this, because it was decided by the Paris Conference to make uniform *sizes* one of their articles. If there must be, let there be a further conference, as to whether *safety* does not require a return to the old system of making gold coins thin, and of enlarged diameter.

Devices upon the Coinage.

The character of the devices upon the coinage, as a matter of increasing interest in the public mind, is not unworthy of special notice in reviewing the operations of the Mint; and in this connection it seems quite in place to remark that the Engraver's Department has lately been enriched by the acquisition of an important and interesting machine, (the invention of Mr. C. J. Hill, of London,) very superior to any heretofore in use, which greatly facilitates the work of the artist on the devices appropriate to the coinage.

The peculiar power of this machine consists in the perfect accuracy, and almost perfect finish, given by its operation in the reduction of the artistic model, by which all the freedom of execution of which the larger model is susceptible in the hands of the artist, can be preserved in the most minute proportions in its application to the face of the coin for which it may be designed.

Of the advantage thus afforded, in the execution of this interesting portion of the public service, the most liberal use is intended to be made in the future issues of our more important coins, which while preserving the national character required by law, will add materially to their beauty and distinctness of expression.

Foreign Coins.

There are a few items to be added to this branch of the report.

The silver *sol* of Peru, which is the successor of the peso or dollar, is found to be of standard fineness, and the average weight 0·802 ounce troy. The dates observed are 1864 to 1866.

The Mexican silver peso, or dollar of Maximilian, of the date 1866, averages 902½ thousandths fine, and 0·861 oz. or 413⅛ grains in weight, upon trial of a considerable quantity, These two reports are furnished by the Assay Office at New York.

We have seen but one gold piece of Maximilian, called "20 pesos," of the date 1866, and weighing 1·086 oz. or 521¼ grains. We had not the opportunity of assaying it, being held as a curiosity, but the weight indicated that the doubloon fineness of 875 has been retained. On this assumption we placed it in the table.

I will here add the result of a recent assay of single gold pieces of France, of the dates 1863 to 1867, and mintmarks of Paris and Strasbourg. This is important in its bearing upon the question of international coinage, for if such an interchange is to take place, the respective countries must keep good faith in regard to the fineness of their coins, otherwise the matter will soon come to an end. We find the fineness varying from 898·5 to 899·8 and averaging 899·2. This has generally been the result for many years, and is not what should be expected. The average ought to be 900, as required by law. The British coins are kept up to the mark.

In concluding this report, it is proper, that I should express my acknowledgment to the Officers, Clerks, and employés of the Mint, for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

The statistics relating to the Coinage will be found in the tabular statements hereto annexed.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

H. R. Linderman,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A.—Statement of Deposits at the Mint of the United States; the Branch Mint, San Francisco; Assay Office, New York; and Branch Mint, Denver, during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1867.

Description of Bullion.	Mint United States, Philadelphia.	Branch Mint, San Francisco.	Assay Office, New York.	Branch Mint, Denver.	Total.
	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dolls. C.
Gold:					
Fine Bars	6,973,142 02	—	—	—	6,973,142 02
Unparted Bars	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Bullion	2,418,197 89	17,936,169 40	10,320,821 55	130,559 70	30,805,748 54
U.S. Coin	106,868 21	—	115,780 85	—	222,649 06
Jewellers' Bars	148,959 28	—	320,971 71	—	469,930 99
Foreign Coin	41,617 12	162,785 96	358,082 13	—	562,485 21
Foreign Bullion	273,625 65	91,647 77	669,970 82	—	1,035,244 24
Total Gold	9,962,410 17	18,190,603 13	11,785,627 06	130,559 70	40,069,200 06
Silver:					
Bars	254,994 39	—	—	—	254,994 39
U.S. Bullion	37,399 72	744,387 48	274,893 19	—	1,056,680 39
U.S. Coin	12,861 22	—	3,596 60	—	16,457 82
Jewellers' Bars	27,401 06	—	69,232 82	—	96,633 88
Foreign Coin	12,205 22	26,042 26	277,431 81	—	315,679 29
Foreign Bullion	5,614 08	49,004 28	28,836 57	—	83,454 93
Total Silver	350,475 69	819,434 02	653,990 99	—	1,823,900 70
Total Gold and Silver	10,312,885 86	19,010,037 15	12,439,618 05	130,559 70	41,893,100 76
Less Re-deposit at different institutions - Gold	7,100,861 86				
Do. do. - Silver	255,190 51	—	—	—	7,356,052 37
					34,537,048 39

B.—STATEMENT of the COINAGE at the MINT of the UNITED STATES; the BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO; ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK; and BRANCH MINT, DENVER, during the Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1867.

DENOMINATION.	Mint United States, Philadelphia.		Branch Mint, San Francisco.		Assay Office, New York.	Branch Mint, Denver.	Total.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD:		Dols. C.		Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.		Dols. C.
Double Eagles	405,270	9,905,400 00	901,000	18,020,000 00	—	—	1,306,270	27,925,100 00
Eagles	3,115	31,150 00	2,000	20,000 00	—	—	5,115	51,150 00
Half Eagles	6,895	34,475 00	24,000	120,000 00	—	—	30,895	154,475 00
Three Dollars	2,625	7,875 00	—	—	—	—	2,625	7,875 00
Quarter Eagles	3,225	8,062 50	26,000	65,000 00	—	—	29,225	73,062 50
Dollars	5,225	5,225 00	—	—	—	—	5,225	5,225 00
Fine Bars	127	79,873 36	—	—	11,411,258 26	—	127	11,491,131 62
Unparted Bars	—	—	—	—	—	130,559 70	—	130,559 70
Total Gold	516,482	10,072,060 86	953,000	18,225,000 00	11,411,258 26	130,559 70	1,469,482	39,838,878 82
SILVER:								
Dollars	57,000	57,000 00	—	—	—	—	57,000	57,000 00
Half Dollars	578,900	289,450 00	1,216,000	608,000 00	—	—	1,794,900	897,450 00
Quarter Dollars	20,700	5,175 00	52,000	13,000 00	—	—	72,700	18,175 00
Dimes	6,700	670 00	130,000	13,000 00	—	—	136,700	13,670 00
Half Dimes	8,700	435 00	—	—	—	—	8,700	435 00
Three Cent Pieces	4,700	141 00	—	—	—	—	4,700	141 00
Bars	69	4,619 38	133	146,048 54	425,155 26	—	202	575,823 18
Total Silver	676,769	357,490 38	1,398,133	780,048 54	425,155 26	—	2,074,902	1,562,694 18
COPPER:								
Five Cent Pieces	31,250,000	1,562,500 00	—	—	—	—	31,250,000	1,562,500 00
Three Cent Pieces	4,447,000	133,410 00	—	—	—	—	4,447,000	133,410 00
Two Cent Pieces	3,494,000	69,880 00	—	—	—	—	3,494,000	69,880 00
One Cent Pieces	11,375,000	113,750 00	—	—	—	—	11,375,000	113,750 00
Total Copper	50,566,000	1,879,540 00	—	—	—	—	50,566,000	1,879,540 00
Total Coinage	51,759,251	12,309,091 24	2,351,133	19,005,048 54	11,836,413 52	130,559 70	54,110,384	43,281,113 00

C.—STATEMENT of GOLD and SILVER of Domestic Production, deposited at the MINT of the UNITED STATES; BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO; ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK; and BRANCH MINT, DENVER, during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1867.

DESCRIPTION OF BULLION.	Mint of United States, Philadelphia.	Branch Mint, San Francisco.	Assay Office, New York.	Branch Mint, Denver.	TOTAL.
GOLD:	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
Alabama	437 30	—	—	—	437 30
Arizona	458 64	23,437 51	—	—	23,896 15
California	57,347 94	8,179,771 82	5,103,602 24	—	13,340,722 00
Colorado	213,263 32	—	657,390 69	110,203 82	980,857 83
Georgia	20,673 89	—	8,084 31	—	28,758 20
Idaho	262,697 01	2,020,899 72	108,467 43	531 61	2,392,595 77
Montana	1,758,852 97	576,397 80	4,246,410 26	13,758 92	6,595,419 95
Nevada	—	48,677 09	—	—	48,677 09
New Mexico	5,740 75	—	9,616 33	—	15,357 08
N. Carolina	38,951 12	—	27,354 50	—	66,305 62
Oregon	34,052 79	975,974 30	4,377 32	6,065 35	1,020,469 76
S. Carolina	486 61	—	713 93	—	1,200 54
Utah	4,327 11	—	—	—	4,327 11
Virginia	9,505 16	—	700 74	—	10,205 90
Mint Bars	—	—	111,168 30	—	111,168 30
Parted from Silver	11,403 28	395,750 76	42,935 50	—	450,089 54
Refined Gold or Fine Bars	—	5,715,260 40	—	—	5,715,260 40
Total Gold	2,418,197 89	17,936,169 40	10,320,821 55	130,559 70	30,805,748 54
SILVER:					
Arizona	—	3,212 26	—	—	3,212 26
California	—	—	310 25	—	310 25
Colorado	543 78	—	—	—	543 78
Idaho	1,226 95	98,865 59	60,176 70	—	160,269 24
Lake Superior	5,228 22	—	13,327 13	—	18,555 35
Montana	—	—	19,095 48	—	19,095 48
Nevada	2,153 64	517,658 75	60,119 37	—	579,931 76
Oregon	—	183 68	—	—	183 68
Bars	—	10,709 00	—	—	10,709 00
Parted from Gold	28,247 13	113,758 20	121,864 26	—	263,869 59
Total Silver	37,399 72	744,387 48	274,893 19		1,056,680 39
Total Gold and Silver of Domestic Production	2,455,597 61	18,680,556 88	10,595,714 74	130,559 70	31,862,428 93

D. 1.—Coinage of the Mint and Branches, from their Organization to the Close of the Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1867.

1.—Mint of the United States, Philadelphia.

Gold Coinage.

Period.	Double Eagles Pieces.	Eagles Pieces.	Half Eagles Pieces.	Three Dollars Pieces.	Quarter Eagles Pieces.	Dollars Pieces.	Fine Bars Value.
1793 to 1817 -	—	132,592	845,909	—	22,197	—	—
1818 to 1837 -	—	—	3,087,925	—	879,903	—	—
1838 to 1847 -	—	1,227,759	3,269,921	—	345,526	—	—
1848 to 1857 -	8,122,526	1,970,597	2,260,390	223,015	5,544,900	15,348,608	33,612,140,46
1858 - -	468,504	13,690	32,633	13,059	113,097	208,724	21,088,10
1859 - -	98,196	8,600	20,718	11,524	76,562	231,873	49,286,59
1860 - -	188,615	16,013	19,724	13,402	13,721	78,743	170,275,34
1861 - -	2,341,921	44,005	56,526	6,072	121,376	13,955	66,434,76
1862 - -	1,052,375	79,299	639,432	5,785	1,253,249	1,799,259	49,421,61
1863 - -	152,963	3,658	6,902	39	20,990	1,950	156,039,74
1864 - -	125,962	3,580	300	5,490	474	6,750	307,322,07
1865 - -	318,820	675	5,215	4,355	3,945	7,225	85,310,24
1866 - -	498,245	7,110	6,730	4,030	3,110	7,130	93,116,70
1867 - -	495,270	3,115	6,895	2,625	3,225	5,225	79,873,36
Total - -	13,863,397	3,510,693	10,259,220	288,396	8,402,275	17,709,442	34,690,308,97

D. 2.—Coinage of the Mint and Branches.

Mint of the United States, Philadelphia—(*continued*).

Silver Coinage.

Period.	Dollars. Pieces.	Half Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Dolls. Pieces.	Dimes. Pieces.	Half Dimes. Pieces.	Three Cents. Pieces.	Bars. Value.
							Dols. C.
1793 to 1817 -	1,439,517	13,104,433	650,280	1,007,151	265,543	—	—
1818 to 1837 -	1,000	74,793,560	5,041,749	11,854,949	14,463,700	—	—
1838 to 1847 -	879,873	20,203,333	4,952,073	11,387,995	11,093,235	—	—
1848 to 1857 -	350,250	10,691,088	41,073,080	35,172,010	34,368,520	37,778,900	32,355 55
1858 - -	—	4,028,000	10,600,000	690,000	4,000,000	1,266,000	843 37
1859 - -	73,500	2,636,000	4,996,000	1,760,000	2,840,000	1,380,000	9,341 08
1860 - -	315,530	349,800	909,800	576,000	870,000	548,000	21,656 30
1861 - -	164,900	741,300	3,034,200	1,573,000	2,787,000	265,000	2,624 37
1862 - -	1,750	2,391,350	2,803,750	1,364,550	2,352,550	608,550	1,797 79
1863 - -	31,400	425,260	412,860	49,460	64,460	93,460	6,897 83
1864 - -	23,170	319,970	69,970	370	370	370	7,655 23
1865 - -	32,900	493,200	88,600	21,600	61,600	20,600	3,671 66
1866 - -	58,550	669,050	19,850	650	10,650	22,650	14,445 44
1867 - -	57,000	578,900	20,700	6,700	8,700	4,700	4,619 38
Total - -	3,429,340	131,425,244	74,672,912	65,464,435	73,186,328	41,988,230	105,908 00

D. 3.—Coinage of the Mint and Branches—(*continued*).

Mint of the United States, Philadelphia—(*continued*).

Period.	Copper Coinage.					Total Coinage.				
	Five Cent Pieces.	Three Cent Pieces.	Two Cent Pieces.	One Cent Pieces.	Half Cent Pieces.	No. of Pieces Coined.	Value of Gold.	Value of Silver.	Value of Copper.	Total.
							Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
1793 to 1817	—	—	—	29,316,272	5,235,513	52,019,407	5,610,957 50	8,268,295 75	319,340 28	14,198,593 53
1818 to 1837	—	—	—	46,554,830	2,205,200	158,882,876	17,639,382 50	40,566,897 15	476,574 30	58,682,853 95
1838 to 1847	—	—	—	34,967,663	—	88,327,378	29,491,010 00	13,913,019 00	349,676 63	43,753,705 63
1848 to 1857	—	—	—	51,449,979	544,510	244,898,373	256,950,474 46	22,365,413 55	517,222 34	279,833,110 35
1858 -	—	—	—	23,400,000	—	44,833,707	10,221,876 60	4,971,823 37	234,000 00	15,427,699 97
1859 -	—	—	—	30,700,000	—	44,832,973	2,660,646 59	3,009,241 08	307,000 00	5,976,887 67
1860 -	—	—	—	34,200,000	—	38,099,348	4,354,576 84	857,076 30	342,000 00	5,553,653 14
1861 -	—	—	—	10,166,000	—	21,315,255	47,963,145 76	1,601,324 37	101,660 00	49,666,130 13
1862 -	—	—	—	11,600,000	—	25,951,899	30,036,808 11	2,172,499 29	116,000 00	32,325,307 40
1863 -	—	—	—	47,845,000	—	49,108,402	3,340,941 74	365,115 63	478,450 00	4,184,507 37
1864 -	—	—	1,822,500	42,735,000	—	45,114,276	2,888,267 07	208,369 33	463,800 00	3,560,436 40
1865 -	—	3,531,000	26,780,000	54,186,000	—	85,548,735	6,521,687 74	311,179 66	1,183,330 00	8,016,197 40
1866 -	1,324,000	9,009,000	6,149,000	18,708,000	—	36,498,042	10,189,761 70	413,759 94	646,570 00	11,250,091 64
1867 -	31,250,000	4,447,000	3,494,000	11,375,000	—	51,759,055	9,992,187 50	352,871 00	1,879,540 00	12,224,598 50
Total -	32,574,000	16,987,000	38,245,500	447,197,744	7,985,223	987,189,666	437,861,724 11	99,376,885 42	7,415,163 55	544,653,773 08

E. 1.—COINAGE of the MINT and BRANCHES—(*continued*).

Branch Mint at San Francisco.

GOLD COINAGE.

PERIOD.	Double Eagles. Pieces.	Eagles. Pieces.	Half Eagles. Pieces.	Three Doll. Pieces.	Quar. Eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.	Unparted Bars. Value.	Fine Bars. Value.
							Dols. C.	Dols. C.
1854 -	141,468	123,826	268	—	246	14,632	5,641,504 05	5,863 16
1855 -	859,175	9,000	61,000	6,600	—	—	3,270,594 93	88,782 50
1856 -	1,181,750	73,500	94,100	34,500	71,120	24,600	3,047,001 29	122,136 55
1857 -	604,500	10,000	47,000	5,000	20,000	—	—	—
1858 -	885,940	27,800	58,600	9,000	49,200	20,000	816,295 65	—
1859 -	689,140	2,000	9,720	—	8,000	15,000	—	19,871 68
1860 -	579,975	10,000	16,700	7,000	28,800	13,000	—	—
1861 -	614,300	6,000	8,000	—	14,000	—	—	—
1862 -	760,000	18,000	18,000	—	30,000	—	—	—
1863 -	866,423	9,000	16,500	—	4,000	—	—	—
1864 -	947,320	5,000	10,000	—	8,800	—	—	—
1865 -	925,160	8,700	12,000	—	8,256	—	—	—
1866 -	876,500	30,500	53,420	—	46,080	—	—	—
1867 -	901,000	2,000	24,000	—	26,000	—	—	—
Totals -	10,832,651	335,326	429,308	62,100	314,502	87,232	12,775,395 92	236,653 89

E. 2.—COINAGE of the MINT and BRANCHES—(*continued*).

Branch Mint, San Francisco—(*continued*).

PERIOD.	SILVER COINAGE.						TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Dollars. Pieces.	Half Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Dollars. Pieces.	Dimes. Pieces.	Half Dimes. Pieces.	Bars, Value.	Number of Pieces.	Gold Value.	Silver Value.	Total Value.
						Dols. C.		Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
1854 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	280,440	9,731,574 21	—	9,731,574 21
1855 -	—	121,950	412,400	—	—	—	1,470,125	20,957,677 43	164,075 00	21,121,752 43
1856 -	—	211,000	86,000	—	—	23,609 45	1,976,570	28,315,537 84	200,609 45	28,516,147 29
1857 -	—	86,000	28,000	—	—	—	800,500	12,490,000 00	50,000 00	12,540,000 00
1858 -	—	218,000	63,000	30,000	—	19,752 61	1,361,540	19,276,095 65	147,502 61	19,423,598 26
1859 -	15,000	463,000	172,000	80,000	—	29,469 87	1,463,860	13,906,271 68	327,969 87	14,234,241 55
1860 -	5,000	693,000	24,000	40,000	—	211,411 52	1,417,475	11,889,000 00	572,911 52	12,461,911 52
1861 -	—	350,000	52,000	100,000	—	71,485 61	1,144,300	12,421,000 00	269,485 61	12,690,485 61
1862 -	—	1,179,500	120,000	219,500	—	1,278 65	2,345,000	15,545,000 00	642,978 65	16,187,978 65
1863 -	—	1,542,000	43,000	291,250	100,000	224,763 68	2,872,173	17,510,960 00	1,040,638 68	18,551,598 68
1864 -	—	648,000	20,000	140,000	90,000	120,909 02	1,869,120	19,068,400 00	468,409 02	19,536,809 02
1865 -	—	613,000	22,000	150,000	36,000	145,235 58	1,775,116	18,670,840 00	474,035 58	19,144,875 58
1866 -	—	490,000	19,000	210,000	204,000	442,342 64	1,929,881	18,217,300 00	723,292 64	18,940,592 64
1867 -	—	1,216,000	52,000	130,000	—	146,048 54	2,351,133	18,225,000 00	780,048 54	19,005,048 54
Total -	20,000	7,831,450	1,313,400	1,400,75	430,000	1,436,307 17	23,057,233	236,224,656 81	5,861,957 17	242,086,613 98

F. 1.—COINAGE of the MINT and BRANCHES—(*continued*).

Branch Mint, New Orleans.—(To January 31, 1861.)

PERIOD.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double Eagles. Pieces.	Eagles. Pieces.	Half Eagles. Pieces.	Three Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.
1838 to 1847 - -	—	1,026,342	709,925	—	550,528	—
1848 to 1857 - -	730,500	534,250	108,100	24,000	546,100	1,004,000
1858 - - -	47,500	21,500	13,000	—	34,000	—
1859 - - -	24,500	4,000	—	—	—	—
1860 - - -	4,350	8,200	—	—	—	—
1861 - - -	9,600	5,200	—	—	—	—
Total - -	816,450	1,599,492	831,025	24,000	1,130,628	1,004,000

F. 2.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES.

Branch Mint, New Orleans—(*continued*).—To January 31, 1861.

PERIOD.	SILVER COINAGE.							TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Dollars. Pieces.	Half Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Dollars. Pieces.	Dimes. Pieces.	Half Dimes. Pieces.	Three Cents. Pieces.	Bars, Value.	No. of Pieces.	Value of Gold.	Value of Silver.	Total Value coined.
							Dols. C.		Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
1838 to 1847 -	59,000	13,509,000	3,273,600	6,473,500	2,789,000	—	—	28,390,894	15,189,365	8,418,700 00	23,608,065 00
1848 to 1857 -	40,009	21,406,000	4,556,000	5,590,000	8,170,000	720,000	—	43,528,950	22,034,250	12,881,100 00	35,815,350 00
1858 - -	—	4,614,000	1,416,000	1,540,000	2,540,000	—	—	10,226,000	1,315,000	2,942,000 00	4,257,000 00
1859 - -	200,000	4,912,000	544,000	440,000	1,060,000	—	334,996 47	7,184,500	530,000	3,223,996 37	3,753,996 37
1860 - -	280,000	2,212,000	388,000	370,000	1,060,000	—	25,422 33	4,322,550	169,000	1,598,422 33	1,767,422 33
1861 - -	395,000	828,000	—	—	—	—	16,818 33	1,237,800	244,000	825,818 33	1,069,818 33
Total -	974,000	47,481,000	10,177,600	14,513,500	15,619,000	720,000	377,237 13	94,890,695	40,381,615	29,890,037 03	70,271,652 03

G.—COINAGE of the MINT and BRANCHES—(*continued*).
Branch Mint, Dahlonega, G.A.—(To February 28th, 1861.)

PERIOD.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Half Eagles. Pieces.	Three Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.	Total Pieces.	Total Value.
						Dols. C.
1838 to 1847 - -	576,553	—	134,101	—	710,654	3,218,017 50
1848 to 1857 - -	478,392	1,120	60,605	60,897	601,014	2,607,729 50
1858 - - -	19,256	—	900	1,637	21,793	100,167 00
1859 - - -	11,404	—	642	6,957	19,003	65,582 00
1860 - - -	12,800	—	1,602	1,472	15,874	69,477 00
1861 - - -	11,876	—	—	1,566	13,442	60,946 00
Total - -	1,110,281	1,120	197,850	72,529	1,381,780	6,121,919 00

H.—COINAGE of the MINT and BRANCHES—(*continued*).
Branch Mint, Charlotte, N.C.—(To March 31, 1861.)

PERIOD.	GOLD COINAGE.				
	Half Eagles. Pieces.	Quarter Eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.	Total Pieces.	Total Value.
					Dols. C.
1838 to 1847 - - -	269,424	123,576	—	393,000	1,656,060 00
1848 to 1857 - - -	500,872	79,736	103,899	684,507	2,807,599 00
1858 - - - -	31,066	9,056	—	40,122	177,970 00
1859 - - - -	39,500	—	5,235	44,735	202,735 00
1860 - - - -	23,005	7,469	—	30,474	133,697 50
1861 - - - -	14,116	—	—	14,116	70,580 00
Total - -	877,983	219,837	109,134	1,206,954	5,048,641 50

I.—COINAGE of the MINT and BRANCHES—(*continued*).
Assay Office, New York.

Period.	Fine Gold Bars. Value.	Fine Silver Bars. Value.	Total Value.
	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
1854 - - - - -	2,888,059 18	—	2,888,059 18
1855 - - - - -	20,441,813 63	—	20,441,813 63
1856 - - - - -	19,396,046 89	6,792 63	19,402,839 52
1857 - - - - -	9,335,414 00	123,317 00	9,458,731 00
1858 - - - - -	21,798,691 04	171,961 79	21,970,652 83
1859 - - - - -	13,044,718 43	272,424 05	13,317,142 48
1860 - - - - -	6,831,532 01	222,226 11	7,053,758 12
1861 - - - - -	19,948,728 88	187,078 63	20,135,807 51
1862 - - - - -	16,094,768 44	415,603 57	16,510,372 01
1863 - - - - -	1,793,838 16	158,542 91	1,952,381 07
1864 - - - - -	1,539,751 27	173,308 64	1,713,059 91
1865 - - - - -	4,947,809 21	165,003 45	5,112,812 66
1866 - - - - -	8,862,451 00	459,594 00	9,322,045 00
1867 - - - - -	11,411,258 26	425,155 26	11,836,413 52
Total - -	158,334,880 40	2,781,008 04	161,115,888 44

K.—COINAGE of the MINT and BRANCHES—(*continued*).
Branch Mint, Denver.

Period.	Unparted Gold Bars. Value.
	Dols. C.
1864 - - - -	486,329 97
1865 - - - -	545,363 00
1866 - - - -	159,917 76
1867 - - - -	130,559 70
Total - - -	1,322,170 43

L.—COINAGE of the MINT and BRANCHES—(*continued*).

Summary Exhibit of the Coinage of the Mint and Branches, to the close of the year ending June 30th, 1867.

MINTS.	Commencement of Coinage.	Gold Coinage. Value.	Silver Coinage. Value.	Copper Coinage. Value.	ENTIRE COINAGE. Pieces.	Value.
		Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.		Dols. C.
Philadelphia - -	1793	437,941,597 47	90,381,504 80	7,415,163 55	987,189,862	544,738,265 82
San Francisco - -	1854	236,224,656 81	5,861,957 17	— —	23,057,233	242,086,613 98
New Orleans (to Jan. 31, '65)	1838	40,381,615 00	29,890,037 13	— —	94,890,695	70,271,652 13
Charlotte (to March 31, '61)	1838	5,048,641 50	— —	— —	1,206,954	5,048,641 50
Dahlonega (to Feb. 28, '61) -	1838	6,121,919 00	— —	— —	1,381,780	6,121,919 00
Assay Office, New York -	1854	158,334,880 40	2,781,008 04	— —	—	161,115,888 44
Denver - - -	1863	1,322,170 43	— —	— —	—	1,322,170 43
Total - -		885,375,480 61	137,914,507 14	7,415,163 55	1,107,726,524	1,030,705,151 30

M.—STATEMENT of GOLD of DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, deposited at the MINT of the UNITED STATES and BRANCHES, to the close of the Year ending June 30, 1867.

1.—Mint of the United States, Philadelphia.

PERIOD.	Parted from Silver.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	New Mexico.	California.	Nebraska.
	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
1804 to 1827 -	—	—	110,000 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1828 to 1837 -	—	427,000 00	2,519,500 00	327,500 00	1,763,900 00	12,400 00	—	—	—	—
1838 to 1847 -	—	518,294 00	1,303,636 00	152,366 00	566,316 00	16,499 00	45,493 00	—	—	—
1848 to 1857 -	—	534,491 50	467,237 00	55,626 00	44,577 50	6,669 00	9,451 00	48,397 00	226,839,521 62	—
1858 - -	—	18,377 00	15,175 00	300 00	18,365 00	—	—	—	1,372,506 07	—
1859 - -	—	15,720 00	9,305 00	4,675 00	20,190 00	240 00	—	275 00	959,191 79	—
1860 - -	—	17,402 62	8,450 11	—	7,556 41	595 88	92 76	—	663,389 02	—
1861 - -	—	7,200 29	7,523 80	—	15,049 41	—	—	—	426,807 81	—
1862 - -	68,864 66	—	81 38	—	135 40	—	—	—	244,259 81	—
1863 - -	3,468 69	69 00	1,178 84	—	246 66	—	—	514 53	109,778 58	—
1864 - -	7,896 79	—	6,093 85	—	—	—	—	—	91,663 75	—
1865 - -	7,519 76	910 77	16,293 25	—	10,450 12	—	—	—	64,308 07	—
1866 - -	5,916 98	8,704 64	111,401 39	694 54	37,273 11	—	—	3,155 05	107,024 46	3,645 08
1867 - -	11,403 28	9,505 16	38,951 12	486 61	20,673 89	—	437 30	5,740 75	57,347 94	—
Total -	105,070 16	1,557,674 98	4,614,826 74	541,648 15	2,504,733 50	36,403 88	55,474 06	58,082 33	230,935,798 92	3,645 08

PERIOD.	Montana.	Oregon.	Colorado.	Arizona.	Washington Territory.	Idaho Territory.	Utah Territory.	Nevada.	Other Sources.	Total.
	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
1804 to 1827 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110,000 00
1828 to 1837 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,200 00	5,063,500 00
1838 to 1847 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,037 00	2,623,641 00
1848 to 1857 -	—	54,285 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,218 00	228,067,473 62
1858 - -	—	3,600 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,423,323 07
1859 - -	—	2,690 00	145 00	—	—	—	—	—	1,402 01	1,012,431 79
1860 - -	—	2,780 16	346,604 05	—	—	—	—	—	1,507 96	1,048,273 02
1861 - -	—	—	607,592 08	3,048 37	—	—	—	—	—	1,068,729 72
1862 - -	—	—	1,122,333 50	—	215 70	—	—	—	—	1,435,890 45
1863 - -	—	7,910 78	1,896,329 87	3,869 75	18,563 88	1,816 97	—	103 68	2,198 88	2,046,050 11
1864 - -	—	14,192 90	935,146 72	114 72	7,347 97	847,732 60	—	944 74	—	1,911,184 04
1865 - -	453,250 71	11,491 05	308,590 55	276 80	—	1,400,863 12	—	576 37	—	2,274,530 57
1866 - -	1,778,836 84	46,521 12	425,145 14	—	—	286,400 11	—	897 88	—	2,815,616 34
1867 - -	1,758,852 97	34,052 79	213,263 32	458 64	—	262,697 01	4,327 11	—	—	2,418,197 89
Total -	3,990,940 52	177,523 80	5,855,150 23	7,768 28	26,127 55	2,799,559 81	4,327 11	2,522 67	46,563 85	253,323,841 62

N.—STATEMENT of GOLD of DOMESTIC PRODUCTION—(*continued*).

Branch Mint, San Francisco.

PERIOD	Parted from Silver.	California.	Colorado.	Nevada.	Oregon.	Dacotah.	Washington.	Idaho.	Arizona.	Montana.	Refined Gold.	Total.
	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
1854	—	10,842,281 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,842,281 23
1855	—	20,860,437 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,860,437 20
1856	—	29,209,218 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,209,218 24
1857	—	12,526,826 93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,526,826 93
1858	—	19,104,369 99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,104,369 99
1859	—	14,098,564 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,098,564 14
1860	—	11,319,913 83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,319,913 83
1861	—	12,206,382 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,206,382 64
1862	822,823 01	14,029,759 95	680 00	13,000 00	888,000 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,754,262 96
1863	1,108,456 57	13,045,711 69	59,472 00	11,250 00	3,001,104 00	5,760 00	12,672 00	—	—	—	—	17,244,436 26
1864	220,890 18	14,863,657 52	—	—	2,189,805 00	—	—	1,267,497 50	—	—	—	18,481,350 20
1865	217,935 98	11,089,974 52	—	5,400 00	1,103,676 54	—	22,460 94	3,449,281 14	20,369 48	3,000 00	2,598,601 49	18,560,100 09
1866	374,393 28	10,034,775 03	—	43,497 28	858,433 11	—	—	2,880,203 48	30,430 68	549,733 32	2,665,033 00	17,436,499 18
1867	395,750 76	8,179,771 82	—	48,677 09	975,974 30	—	—	2,020,899 72	23,437 51	576,397 80	5,715,260 40	17,936,169 40
Total	3,140,259 78	201,411,644 73	60,152 00	121,824 37	8,965,892 95	5,760 00	35,132 94	9,657,881 84	74,237 67	1,129,131 12	10,978,894 89	235,580,812 29

O.—STATEMENT of GOLD of DOMESTIC PRODUCTION—(*continued*).

3.—Branch Mint, New Orleans—(To January 31, 1861).

PERIOD.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Colorado.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
1838 to 1847 -	741 00	14,306 00	37,364 00	1,772 00	61,903 00	—	—	3,613 00	119,699 00
1848 to 1857 -	—	1,911 00	2,317 00	947 00	15,379 00	21,606,461 54	—	3,677 00	21,630,692 00
1858 - -	—	—	1,560 00	164 12	—	448,439 84	—	—	450,163 96
1859 - -	—	—	—	—	—	93,272 41	—	—	93,272 41
1860 - -	—	—	—	—	661 53	97,135 00	1,770 39	—	99,566 92
1861 (to Jan. 31.)	—	—	—	—	—	19,932 10	1,666 81	—	21,598 91
Total -	741 00	16,217 00	41,241 00	2,883 12	77,943 53	22,265,240 89	3,437 20	7,290 00	22,414,993 74

P.—STATEMENT of GOLD of DOMESTIC PRODUCTION—(*continued*).

4.—Branch Mint, Dahlonega—(To February 28, 1861).

PERIOD.	Utah.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Colorado.	Other Sources.	Total.
	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
1838 to 1847	—	64,351 00	95,427 00	2,978,353 00	32,175 00	47,711 00	—	—	—	3,218,017 00
1848 to 1857	—	28,278 82	174,811 91	1,159,420 98	9,837 42	11,918 92	1,124,712 82	—	951 00	2,509,931 87
1858 - -	—	—	32,322 28	57,891 45	107 33	—	5,293 52	—	—	95,614 58
1859 - -	—	2,656 88	4,610 35	57,023 12	—	—	699 19	82 70	—	65,072 24
1860 - -	—	3,485 70	2,004 36	35,588 92	—	—	1,097 37	2,490 86	—	44,667 21
1861 (to Feb. 28)	145 14	812 79	2,066 91	22,182 14	—	—	4,213 79	32,772 28	—	62,193 05
Total - -	145 14	99,585 19	311,242 81	4,310,459 61	42,119 75	59,629 92	1,136,016 69	35,345 84	951 00	5,995,495 95

Q.—STATEMENT of GOLD of DOMESTIC PRODUCTION—(*continued*).

5.—Branch Mint, Charlotte, N.C.—(To March 31, 1861).

Period.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	California.	Total.
	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
1838 to 1847 - - -	1,529,777 00	143,941 00	—	1,673,718 00
1848 to 1857 - - -	2,503,412 68	222,754 17	87,321 00	2,813,487 86
1858 - - - -	170,650 33	5,507 16	—	176,067 49
1859 - - - -	182,489 61	22,762 71	—	205,252 32
1860 - - - -	134,491 17	—	—	134,491 17
1861 (to March 31) - -	—	65,558 30	—	65,558 30
Total - -	4,520,730 79	460,523 34	87,321 01	5,068,575 14

R.—STATEMENT of GOLD of DOMESTIC PRODUCTION—(*continued*).

Assay Office, New York.

PERIOD.	Parted from Silver.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	New Mexico.	California.	Montana.
	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
1854 - -	—	167 00	3,916 00	395 00	1,242 00	—	—	9,221,457 00	—
1855 - -	—	2,370 00	3,750 00	7,620 00	13,100 00	350 00	—	25,026,896 11	—
1856 - -	—	6,928 00	805 07	4,052 29	41,101 28	233 62	—	16,529,008 90	—
1857 - -	—	1,531 00	1,689 00	2,663 00	10,451 00	1,545 00	—	9,899,957 00	—
1858 - -	—	501 00	7,007 00	6,354 00	12,951 00	2,181 00	—	19,660,531 46	—
1859 - -	—	436 00	20,122 00	700 00	14,756 00	593 00	—	11,694,872 25	—
1860 - -	—	4,204 00	9,755 00	—	19,368 00	—	—	6,023,628 36	—
1861 - -	—	3,869 00	2,753 00	670 00	6,900 00	818 00	6,714 00	19,227,658 14	—
1862 - -	241,029 00	316 00	2,232 00	2,065 00	1,469 00	—	1,543 00	12,580,647 83	—
1863 - -	34,328 00	—	130 00	—	—	—	5,580 00	346,244 60	—
1864 - -	7,618 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	116,101 06	—
1865 - -	14,003 00	—	—	—	3,422 00	2,269 00	3,924 00	2,177,954 04	1,217,518 00
1866 - -	79,304 00	1,693 00	29,536 00	—	11,161 00	1,135 00	—	4,456,392 00	3,132,370 00
1867 - -	42,935 50	700 74	27,354 50	713 93	8,084 31	—	9,616 33	5,103,602 24	4,246,410 00
Total - -	419,217 50	22,713 74	109,049 57	25,233 22	144,005 59	9,124 62	27,377 33	142,064,950 99	8,596,298 26

R.—STATEMENT of GOLD of DOMESTIC PRODUCTION—(*continued*).

Assay Office, New York—(*continued*).

PERIOD.	Idaho.	Colorado.	Utah.	Arizona.	Oregon.	Nevada.	Vermont.	Other Sources.	Total.
	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
1854 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,227,177 00
1855 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,600 00	25,055,686 11
1856 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,582,129 16
1857 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,917,836 00
1858 - -	—	—	—	—	5,581 00	—	—	27,523 00	19,722,629 46
1859 - -	—	3,944 00	—	—	2,866 00	—	—	405 00	11,738,694 25
1860 - -	—	248,981 00	4,680 00	1,190 00	—	—	—	—	6,311,804 36
1861 - -	—	1,449,166 00	73,734 00	16,871 00	3,181 00	—	—	—	20,792,334 14
1862 - -	—	912,403 00	—	391 00	205 00	40,846 00	—	3,293 00	13,786,439 83
1863 - -	—	937,535 00	—	391 00	7,813 00	—	298 00	—	1,332,319 60
1864 - -	201,288 00	715,208 00	—	3,775 00	8,650 00	74 00	—	117,347 00	1,170,061 06
1865 - -	—	938,593 00	—	707 00	9,876 00	949 00	316 00	364,857 00	4,734,388 04
1866 - -	205,844 00	496,805 00	—	—	8,705 00	5,710 00	—	129,100 00	8,557,755 00
1867 - -	108,467 43	657,390 69	—	—	4,377 32	—	—	—	10,209,653 25
	515,599 43	6,360,025 69	78,414 00	23,325 00	51,254 32	47,579 00	614 00	644,125 00	159,138,907 26

S.—STATEMENT of GOLD of DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.

Branch Mint, Denver.

PERIOD.	Colordao.	Montana.	Idaho.	Oregon.	Arizona.	Total.
	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
1864 - -	486,329 97	—	—	—	—	486,329 97
1865 - -	375,065 90	93,613 01	71,310 49	1,230 16	339 48	541,559 04
1866 - -	96,521 38	44,134 13	19,549 89	777 54	—	160,982 94
1867 - -	110,203 82	13,758 92	531 61	6,065 35	—	130,559 70
Total -	1,068,121 07	151,506 06	91,391 99	8,073 05	339 48	1,319,431 65

T.—STATEMENT of GOLD of DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.

Summary Exhibit of the entire Deposits of Domestic Gold at the Mint of the United States and Branches. (To June 30, 1867.)

MINT.	Parted from Silver.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Tennessee.	Utah.	Nebraska.	Colorado.	California.
	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
Philadelphia -	105,070 16	1,557,674 98	4,614,826 74	541,648 15	2,504,733 50	55,474 06	36,403 88	4,327 11	3,645 08	5,855,150 23	230,935,789 92
San Francisco	3,140,259 78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,152 00	201,411,644 73
New Orleans -	—	—	741 00	16,217 00	41,241 00	77,943 53	2,883 12	—	—	3,437 20	22,265,240 89
Charlotte -	—	—	4,520,730 79	460,523 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	87,321 01
Dahlonega -	—	—	99,585 19	311,242 81	4,310,459 61	59,629 92	42,119 75	145 14	—	35,345 84	1,136,016 69
N.Y.(A.Office)	419,217 50	22,713 74	109,049 57	25,233 22	144,005 59	9,124 62	—	78,414 00	—	6,360,025 69	142,063,950 99
Denver - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,068,121 07	—
Total -	3,664,547 44	1,580,388 72	9,344,933 29	1,354,864 52	7,000,439 70	202,172 13	81,406 75	82,886 25	3,645 08	13,382,232 03	597,899,964 23

MINT.	Montana.	Arizona.	New Mexico.	Oregon.	Nevada.	Washington.	Dacotah.	Vermont.	Idaho.	Other Sources.	Total.
	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
Philadelphia -	3,990,940 25	7,768 28	58,082 33	177,793 80	2,522 67	26,127 55	2,198 88	—	2,799,559 81	44,364 97	253,324,102 62
San Francisco	1,129,131 12	74,237 67	—	8,965,892 95	121,824 37	35,132 94	5,760 00	—	9,757,881 84	10,978,894 89	235,680,812 29
New Orleans -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,290 00	22,414,993 74
Charlotte -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,068,575 14
Dahlonega -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	951 00	5,995,495 95
New York -	8,596,298 26	23,325 00	27,377 33	51,254 32	47,579 00	—	—	614 00	515,599 43	644,125 00	159,137,907 26
Denver - -	151,506 06	339 48	—	8,073 05	—	—	—	—	91,391 99	—	1,319,431 65
Total -	13,867,875 96	105,670 43	85,459 66	9,203,014 12	171,926 04	61,260 49	7,958 88	614 00	13,164,433 07	11,675,625 86	682,941,318 65

U.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT of SILVER COINED at the MINT of the UNITED STATES and BRANCHES at SAN FRANCISCO and NEW ORLEANS, under the Act of February 21st, 1853.

YEAR.	U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.	Branch Mint, San Francisco.	Branch Mint, New Orleans, to Jan. 31, 1861.	Total.
	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
1853	7,806,461 00	—	1,225,000 00	9,031,461 00
1854	5,340,130 00	—	3,246,000 00	8,586,130 00
1855	1,393,170 00	164,075 00	1,918,000 00	3,475,245 00
1856	3,150,740 00	177,000 00	1,744,000 00	5,071,740 00
1857	1,333,000 00	50,000 00	—	1,383,000 00
1858	4,970,980 00	127,750 00	2,942,000 00	8,040,730 00
1859	2,926,400 00	283,500 00	2,689,000 00	5,898,900 00
1860	519,890 00	356,500 00	1,293,000 00	2,169,390 00
1861	1,433,800 00	198,000 00	414,000 00	2,045,800 00
1862	2,168,941 50	641,700 00	—	2,810,641 50
1863	326,817 80	815,875 00	—	1,142,692 80
1864	177,544 10	347,500 00	—	525,044 10
1865	278,279 66	474,635 58	—	752,915 24
1866	399,314 50	723,292 64	—	1,122,607 14
1867	352,871 00	780,048 54	—	1,132,919 54
Total	32,578,339 56	5,139,876 76	15,471,000 00	53,189,216 32

V.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT of SILVER of DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, deposited at the MINT of the UNITED STATES and BRANCHES, from January 1841 to June 30, 1867.

YEAR.	Parted from Gold.	Oregon.	Arizona.	Nevada.	Lake Superior.	Idaho.	Georgia.	California.	Montana.	New Mexico.	North Carolina.	Colorado.	Bars.	Total.
	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
1841 to 1851	768,509 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	768,509 00
1852	404,494 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	404,494 00
1853	417,297 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	417,279 00
1854	328,199 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328,199 00
1855	333,053 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333,053 00
1856	321,938 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321,938 38
1857	127,256 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127,256 12
1858	300,849 36	—	—	—	15,623 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	316,472 36
1859	219,647 34	—	—	—	30,122 13	—	—	—	—	—	23,398 00	—	—	278,167 47
1860	138,561 70	—	13,357 00	102,540 57	25,880 58	—	—	—	—	1,200 00	12,257 00	—	—	293,796 85
1861	364,724 73	—	12,260 00	213,420 84	13,372 72	—	—	—	—	—	6,233 00	—	—	610,011 29
1862	245,122 47	—	105 00	757,446 60	21,366 38	—	—	824 00	—	—	—	—	—	1,032,264 45
1863	188,394 94	—	—	856,043 27	13,111 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,057,549 53
1864	166,791 55	—	—	311,837 01	8,765 77	—	—	—	—	45 00	—	—	—	487,439 33
1865	251,757 87	—	—	355,910 42	13,671 51	—	—	459 18	—	25 84	—	—	—	621,824 82
1866	271,888 51	1,580 51	139 63	540,345 87	22,913 96	38,859 49	403 83	453 00	—	—	—	419 00	16,278 22	893,282 02
1867	265,932 64	183 68	3,212 26	579,931 76	18,555 35	160,269 24	—	310 25	19,095 48	—	—	543 78	10,709 00	1,058,743 44
Total	5,144,399 61	1,764 19	29,073 89	3,717,476 34	183,382 72	199,128 73	403 83	9,446 43	19,095 48	1,270 84	41,888 00	962 78	26,987 22	9,345,280 06

A STATEMENT OF FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS,

Prepared by the Director of the Mint, to accompany his Annual Report, in pursuance of the Act of February 21, 1857.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

THE first column embraces the names of the countries where the coins are issued; the second contains the names of the coin, only the principal denominations being given. The other sizes are proportional; and when this is not the case, the deviation is stated.

The third column expresses the weight of a single piece in fractions of the troy ounce, carried to the thousandth, and in a few cases to the ten thousandth, of an ounce. The method is preferable to expressing the weight in grains for commercial purposes, and corresponds better with the terms of the Mint. It may be readily transferred to weight in grains by the following rule—Remove the decimal point; from one-half deduct four per cent. of that half, and the remainder will be grains.

The fourth column expresses the fineness in thousandths, *i. e.* the number of parts of pure gold or silver in 1,000 parts of the coin.

The fifth and sixth columns of the first table express the valuation of gold. In the fifth, is shown the value as compared with the legal contents, or amount of fine gold in our coin. In the sixth, is shown the value as paid at the Mint after the uniform deduction of one-half of one per cent. The former is the value for any other purposes than re-coinage, and especially for the purpose of comparison; the latter is the value in exchange for our coins at the Mint.

For the silver there is no fixed legal valuation, the law providing for shifting the price according to the condition of demand and supply. The present price of standard silver is 122½ cents per ounce, at which rate the values in the fifth column of the second table are calculated. In a few cases, where the coins could not be procured, the data are *assumed* from the legal rates, and so stated.

W.—SILVER COINS.

COUNTRY.	Denominations.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.
		Oz. Dec.	Thous.	Dols. C.
Austria	Old rix dollar	0·902	833	1.02·27
„	Old scudo	0·836	902	1.02·64
„	Florin before 1858	0·451	833	51·14
„	New florin	0·397	900	48·63
„	New Union dollar	0·596	900	73·01
„	Maria Theresa dollar, 1780	0·895	838	1.02·12
Belgium	Five francs	0·803	897	98·04
Bolivia	New dollar	0·643	903·5	79·07
„	Half dollar	0·432	667	39·22
Brazil	Double Milreis	0·820	918·5	1.02·53
Canada	Twenty cents	0·150	925	18·87
Central America	Dollar	0·866	850	1.00·19
Chili	Old dollar	0·864	908	1.06·79
„	New dollar	0·801	900·5	98·17
Denmark	Two rigsdaler	0·927	877	1.10·65
England	Shilling, new	0·182·5	924·5	22·96
„	Shilling, average	0·178	925	22·41
France	Five franc, average	0·800	900	98·00
Germany, North	Thaler before 1857	0·712	750	72·67
„	New thaler	0·595	900	72·89
„ South	Florin before 1857	0·340	900	41·65
„	New florin (assumed)	0·340	900	41·65
Greece	Five drachms	0·719	900	88·08
Hindostan	Rupee	0·374	916	46·62
Japan	Itzebu	0·279	991	37·63
„	New itzebu	0·279	890	33·80
Mexico	Dollar, new	0·867·5	903	1.06·62
„	Dollar, average	0·866	901	1.06·20
„	Peso of Maximilian	0·861	902·5	1.05·50
Naples	Scudo	0·844	830	95·34
Netherlands	2½ guilders	0·804	944	1.03·31
Norway	Specie daler	0·927	877	1.10·65
New Grenada	Dollar of 1857	0·803	896	97·92
Peru	Old dollar	0·866	901	1.06·20
„	Dollar of 1858	0·766	909	94·77
„	Half dollar 1835 and 1838	0·433	650	38·31
„	Sol	0·802	900	98·24
Prussia	Thaler before 1857	0·712	750	72·68
„	New Thaler	0·595	900	72·89
Rome	Scudo	0·864	900	1.05·84
Russia	Rouble	0·667	875	79·44
Sardinia	Five lire	0·800	900	98·00
Spain	New pistareen	0·166	899	20·31
Sweden	Rix dollar	1·092	750	1.11·48
Switzerland	Two francs	0·323	899	39·52
Tunis	Five piastres	0·511	898·5	62·49
Turkey	Twenty piastres	0·770	830	86·98
Tuscany	Florin	0·220	925	27·60

X.—GOLD COINS.

COUNTRY.	Denominations.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.	Value after Deduction.
		Oz. Dec.	Thous.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
Australia	Pound of 1852	0·281	916·5	5.32·37	5.29·71
„	Sovereign of 1855–60	0·256·5	916	4.85·58	4 83·16
Austria	Ducat	0·112	986	2.28·28	2.27·04
„	Souvereign	0·363	900	6.75·35	6.71·98
„	New Union Crown (assumed)	0·357	900	6.64·19	6.60·87
Belgium	25 Francs	0·254	899	4.72·03	4.69·67
Bolivia	Doubloon	0·867	870	15.59·25	15.51·46
Brazil	Twenty Milreis	0·575	917·5	10.90·57	10.85·12
Central America	Two Escudos	0·209	853·5	3.68·75	3.66·91
„	Four Reals	0·027	875	0.48·8	0.48·6
Chili	Old Doubloon	0·867	870	15.59·26	15.51·47
„	Ten Pesos	0·492	900	9.15·35	9.10·78
Denmark	Ten Thaler	0·427	895	7·90·01	7.86·06

Appendix, No. 7.

Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint for 1866-7.

X.—Gold Coins—(*continued*).

Country.	Denominations.	Weight.	Fineness	Value.	Value after Deduction.
		Oz. Dec.	Thou.	Dols. C.	Dols. C.
Ecuador	Four Escudos	0·433	844	7. 55·46	7. 51·69
England	Pound or Sovereign, new	0·256·7	916·5	4. 86·34	4. 83·91
„	„ „ average	0·256·2	916	4. 84·92	4. 82·50
France	Twenty Francs, new	0.207·5	899	3. 85·83	3. 83·91
„	„ „ average	0·207	899	3. 84·69	3. 82·77
Germany, North	Ten Thaler	0·427	895	7. 90·01	7. 86·06
„ „	„ „ Prussian	0·427	903	7. 97·07	7. 93·09
„ „	Krone (Crown)	0·357	900	6. 64·20	6. 60·88
„ South	Ducat	0·112	986	2. 28·28	2. 27·14
Greece	Twenty Drachms	0·185	900	3. 44·19	3. 42·47
Hindostan	Mohur	0·374	916	7. 08·18	7. 04·64
Italy	Twenty Lire	0·207	898	3. 84·26	3. 82·34
Japan	Old Cobang	0·362	568	4. 44·00	4. 41·8
„	„ „	0·289	572	3. 57·6	3. 55.8
Mexico	Doubloon, average	0·867·5	866	15. 52·98	15. 45·22
„	„ new	0·867·5	870·5	15. 61·05	15. 53·25
„	Twenty Pesos (Max.)	1·086	875	19. 64	19. 54
Naples	Six Ducati, new	0·245	996	5. 04·43	5. 01·91
Netherlands	Ten Guilders	0·215	899	3. 99·56	3. 97·57
New Grenada	Old Doubloon, Bogota	0·868	870	15. 61·06	15. 53·26
„	„ „ Popayan	0·867	858	15. 37·75	15. 30·07
„	Ten Pesos	0·525	891·5	9. 67·51	9. 62·68
Peru	Old Doubloon	0·867	868	15. 55·67	15. 47·90
„	Twenty Soles	1·035	898	19. 21·8	19. 12·2
Portugal	Gold Crown	0·308	912	5. 80·66	5. 77·76
Prussia	New Union Crown (assumed)	0·357	900	6. 64·19	6. 60·87
Rome	2½ Scudi, new	0·140	900	2. 60·47	2. 59·17
Russia	Five Roubles	0·210	916	3. 97·64	3. 95·66
Spain	100 Reals	0.268	896	4. 96·39	4. 93·91
„	80 „	0·215	869·5	3. 86·44	3. 84·51
Sweden	Ducat	0·111	975	2. 23·72	2. 22·61
Tunis	25 Piastres	0·161	900	2. 99·54	2. 98·05
Turkey	100 „	0·231	915	4. 36·93	4. 34·75
Tuscany	Seguin	0·112	999	2. 31·29	2. 30·14

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Negotiations for a Monetay Convention between FRANCE and AUSTRIA.

Appendix, No. 8.

Monetary Convention between France and Austria.

Sir, Foreign Office, April 26, 1867.

With reference to previous correspondence upon the subject, I am directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a Despatch, with its enclosures, from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, relative to the proceedings of a Commission for the assimilation of the Austrian Currency to that of other nations, parties to the Convention of 1865.

I am to request that the inclosed papers may be returned to this office when done with.

I am, &c.
E. C. Egerton.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

(No. 15 Commercial.)

My Lord, Vienna, April 17, 1867.

In the month of January last the Duc de Gramont communicated to Baron Beust a copy of the convention concluded the 23rd December 1865 between France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, on the subject of a uniformity of currency, and called the attention of the Austrian Government to the advantages they would derive from acceding to the convention.

Baron Beust replied to this communication, in a note of which I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy to your Lordship, that Austria quite appreciates the advantages which would arise from a uniform system of currency, but that she cannot at present do much, fettered as she is by the stipulations of the 24th January 1857, and the difficulties of her financial position. Negotiations, however, have been commenced at Berlin, which it is hoped may release her from the engagements contracted with Germany. A special Commission was then appointed by the Imperial Government to consider what changes could be made with advantage in the Austrian system of currency, in order to bring it into harmony with that arranged by the convention of 1865.

This Commission has now concluded its labours, and made a report, of which I enclose a copy, and of which the principal features are as follows:—

1. It is in the interest of Austria that she should co-operate in the endeavours of France to introduce a uniform currency.

(Two of the Commissioners were opposed to this; one on the ground of the moment not being now favourable, and the other because he desired the currency question to be discussed in concert with the German Governments.)

2. Austria cannot be a party to the convention without changing her present system of currency.

3. This change must extend beyond creating in place of the "crown" a gold coin more suited for the general purposes of trade, which will not have a fixed value.

4. The "metric" system is the best for attaining this end, by means of a coinage with one tenth alloy, which will be convertible easily into francs.

5. It is inadvisable to have a currency based at the same time both on gold and silver.

6. A gold base will alone be selected.

7. A gold coin of 10 florins = 25 francs, is to be the base of the new currency system of Austria, so that the proportionate value of the florin (1 florin = 2½ francs) will be preserved.

A gold coin of 4 florins = 10 francs will also be introduced. Gold coins of 2 florins will not be introduced. Ducats are no longer to be coined.

The following silver coins are to be used:—

2 florin pieces.
1 „ „
40 kreutzer.
25 „

and copper coins of 10, 4, 2, and 1 kreutzers.

The silver coinage to be $\frac{835}{1000}$ fine silver.

Maria Theresa thalers will still be coined for use in the East.

8. Austria can therefore adhere to the Convention only on condition that the double basis of gold and silver be abandoned, and that the countries parties to the Convention should give up the double basis.

That arrangements be made similar to those stipulated in the monetary convention of January 24th, 1857, respecting the system of coinage. That the 40 kreutzer pieces are not to be included under the common coinage; and that a proper interval should elapse between the ratification of the Convention and its being carried into execution.

9. The Commission desires that advantage should be taken of the negotiations for putting an end to the monetary convention of 1857, to propose to the German States to co-operate with Austria in agreeing upon a uniformity of coinage.

The Commissioners cannot at present lay down any rules as to how the monetary convention should be made, as its provisions will be affected by the relative values of gold and silver at the time.

10. The Commission expect that the monetary convention when made will not be ratified without the consent of the legislative bodies.

I have, &c.

The Lord Stanley, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

BLOOMFIELD.

Enclosure No. 1 in Lord Bloomfield's Despatch of 17 April 1867.

COPIE d'une NOTE au DUC DE GRAMONT en date de Vienne le 27 Janvier 1867.

Le Ministère Impérial et Royal des Affaires Etrangères a eu l'honneur de recevoir la note datée du 6 de ce mois par laquelle M. le Duc de Gramont, etc., a bien voulu lui transmettre le texte de la convention monétaire conclue le 23 Décembre 1865, entre la France, la Belgique, l'Italie et la Suisse afin d'appeler l'attention du Gouvernement Impèrial d'Autriche sur les avantages qu'il y aurait pour lui à profiter de la clause d'accession contenue dans l'article 12 de cette convention ou du moins à entrer dans des arrangemens déstinés à établir des équations entre ses propres types monétaires d'or ou d'argent et ceux de l'union monétaire de 1865.

Pour remercier M. l'Ambassadeur de cette obligeante communication, qui a été aussitôt recommandée à l'étude des autorités compétentes de l'Intérieur, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères n'attend pas le résultat de l'examen détaillé, auquel la proposition en instance va être livrée, mais il s'empresse de donner dès à present à M. le Duc de Gramont l'assurance que malgré les difficultés particulières prévues dans sa note, le Gouvernement Imperial d'Autriche reconnaît et apprécie trop la justesse du problème éminemment pratique que s'est proposé l'union monétaire de 1865, inaugurée par la France, pour ne pas être déterminée à y vouer désormais sa constante sollicitude. Parmi les difficultés qui l'empêchent momentanément d'accéder à cette union, celle qui retient l'Autriche comme partie contractante dans l'union du 24 Janvier 1857, pourra—il est permis de l'espérer—être bientôt écartée, puisque par une stipulation récente elle s'est réservé la faculté de se dégager des obligations ressortant de cette dernière convention et que les négociations pour arriver à ce but viennent d'être entamées à Berlin. Mais lors même qu'elle se trouvera entièrement dégagée de cette entrave et parfaitement libre de ses mouvemens, l'Autriche,—privée comme elle le sera pour quelque temps encore, de la circulation de ses valeurs monnayées,—ne pourra donner d'abord qu'une solution théorique à la proposition qui lui est faite et devra se borner à préparer les voies pour se rapprocher du système de l'union monétaire de 1865, ou pour y accéder. En effet le désavantage actuel de sa position lui offrira plus tard peut-être l'avantage de pouvoir sans trop d'inconvéniens passer d'emblée à l'étalon unique de l'or. En attendant la question internationale entre la pièce de 20 francs et celle de 25 francs, équivalant à 10 florins du système actuel d'Autriche,—question sur laquelle l'opinion des hommes spéciaux du pays n'est pas encore arrêtée, sera probablement décidée. En tout état de cause le Gouvernement Imperial et Royal est très disposé à prendre part à une Conférence internationale dans laquelle seraient discutés les moyens d'arriver à une entente monétaire, conference telle, p.e., qu'elle a été proposée pour l'époque de l'exposition prochaine de Paris.

En priant M. l'Ambassadeur de vouloir bien se rendre auprès du Gouvernement francais, l'interprète de l'accueil empressé qu'a rencontré sa proposition auprès du Gouvernement Imperial d'Autriche le soussigné saisit en même temps cette occasion, etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 2 in Lord Bloomfield's Despatch of 17 April 1867.

NICHTAMTLICHER THEIL.

Oesterreich, Wien, den 14 April.

Gestern um 3 Uhr Nachmittags wurden, nach einer letzten fünfstündigen Debatte, die Sitzungen der Specialcommission zur Berathung der Münzfrage geschlossen. Der Vorsitzende, Se. Excellenz der Staatsrath Freiherr v. Hock, dankte der Versammlung für ihren Fleiss und ihre Ausdauer, denen es gelungen sei, die Berathungen in so kurzer Zeit zu Ende zu führen, die beherzigenswerthen Rathschläge, die sie ertheilt, die liebevolle Berücksichtigung, welche die Mitglieder aus jeder Reichshälfte den Bedürfnissen der anderen bewiesen, und das ehrende Wohlwollen, das sie ihm selbst gewährt hätten, und er sprach die Ueberzeugung aus, dass das Werk, für welches die Versammlung gesprochen, in nicht zu langer Zeit die allgemeine Anerkennung finden werde.

Die Herren v. Korizmicz und Ritter v. Zdekauer sprachen im Namen der Commission die Anerkennung der unparteiischen und umsichtigen Leitung des Vorsitzenden aus.

Hierauf unterzeichneten sämmtliche Mitglieder, unter ihnen auch der erst in der vierten Sitzung eingetretene, nachträglich berufene k. k. Botschaftsrath Graf Mülinen das nachfolgende.

Gutachten:

I.

Oesterreich soll sich an den von Frankreich ausgegangenen und vielseitig unterstützen Bemühungen für eine allgemeine Münzeinigung und die Einführung einer allgemeine gültigen Münze wirksam betheiligen, beziehungsweise sich bereit erklären, an einer allgemeinen Münzeinigung Theil zu nehmen.

(Mit 17 gegen 3 Stimmen angenommen. Dagegen stimmten die Herren Ritter v. Lucam und Winterstein, welche die Verhandlung über die Münzfrage auf spätere Zeit vertagt wissen wollten, dann Herr Schiff der die Münzreformfrage nur im Verein mit den deutschen Regierungen erledigt zu sehen wünschte.

Die beiden erstgenannten Herren enthielten sich bei allen folgenden Fragen der Abstimmung, Herr Schiff bei den Fragen II bis V. Dieselben bleiben daher bei der Angabe der betreffenden Stimmenzahl ausser Betracht.)

II.

Diese Theilname ist ohne Aenderung unseres gegenwärtigen Münzsystems nicht möglich.

(Einstimmig angenommen.)

III.

Diese Aenderung kann sich nicht darauf beschränken, dass statt der "Krone" ein andere, zur allgemeinen Annahme mehr geeignete Handelsgoldmünze, d. i. eine Goldmünze, der ein Zwangscurs nicht eingeräumt ist, eingeführt werde.

(Einstimmig angenommen.)

IV.

Behufs Erreichung einer allgemeinen Münzeinigung ist die Annahme eines anderen Systems als des "metrischen" nicht möglich, d. i. eines solchen, das auf der 9/10 Legirung, auf der Stückelung nach dem legirten Münzgewichte (dem Rohgewichte) und auf Münzen beruht, die zu dem Franc oder üblichen Vielheiten desselben in einem einfachen Verhältnisse stehen.

(Einstimmig angenommen.)

V.

Solche Münzen sollen nicht gleichzeitig sowohl in Gold als in Silber geprägt, mit anderen Worten, es soll nicht eine Gold- und eine Silberwährung neben einander angenommen werden.

(Einstimmig angenommen.)

VI.

Es soll eine ausschliessende Goldwährung gewählt werden.

(Einstimmig angenommen.)

a. Das Goldstück zu 10 fl. (= 25 Francs) soll als Grundlage des neuen österreichischen Münzsystems angenommen werden, der Guldenfuss (1 fl. = $2\frac{1}{2}$ Francs) also fortan aufrecht bleiben.

(Einstimmig angenommen.)

b. Daneben soll eine Goldmünze zu 4 fl. (= 10 Francs) ausgeprägt werden.

(Mit 14 gegen 5 Stimmen angenommen. Dagegen stimmten die Herren: Freiherr v. Herring, Kirchmayer, Ritter v. Parmentier, Freiherr v. Rothschild und Schiff.)

c. Eine Goldmünze zu 2 fl. (= 5 Francs) soll in Oesterreich nicht geprägt werden.

(Mit 15 gegen 4 Stimmen angenommen. Dagegen stimmten die Herren: Feiherr v. Gagern, Freiher v. Herring, Graf Mülinen und Ritter Zdekauer.)

d. Die Ducatenprägung soll aufhören.

(Mit 18 Stimmen angenommen. Herr Graf von Mülinen stimmte dagegen.)

e. In Silber sollen als Scheidemünzen ausgeprägt werden:

Münzstücke zu 2 fl. } (Einstimmig angenommen.)
„ „ 1 „ }
„ „ 40 kr. (Mit 14 gegen 5 Stimmen angenommen.)
„ „ 25 „ (Mit 12 gegen 7 Stimmen angenommen.)

Ausserdem soll es auch Scheidemünzen zu 10 kr., 4 kr., 2 kr. und 1 kr. geben.

(Für Münzstücke von 50 kr. stimmten 8, für Münstücke zu 20 kr. 3 Commissionsmitglieder.)

f. Der Feingehalt der Silbermünzen in *lit. e.* sol 835/1000 betragen.

(Einstimmig angenommen.)

g. Die Prägung der vollwichtigen Maria-Theresia (Levantiner)-Thaler als Handelssilbermünze hat fortzudauern.

(Einstimmig angenommen.)

VIII.

Auf Grund der vorausgehenden Beschlüsse wäre der zwischen Frankreich, Belgien, Italien und der Schweiz am 23. December 1865 abgeschlossenen Münzconvention nur mit Modificationen beizutreten.

Als solche werden bezeichnet:

1. Dass Oesterreich zur Doppelwährung (der Ausprägung von vollwichtigen Zweiguldenstücken in Silber) nicht verhalten und auch die Länder der gedachten Münzconvention veranlasst werden, dieselbe aufzugeben.

(Einstimmig angenommen.)

2. Dass zur Sicherung de Münzordnung ausreichende Controlen nach Art der in dem Münzvertrage vom 24. Jänner 1857, Art. 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, Abs. 3, und den bezüglichen Separat-artikeln enthaltenen vereinbart werden.

(Einstimmig angenommen.)

3. Es soll auch ein Münzcartel verabredet werden, wie ein solches in dem Münzvertrage vom 24. Jänner 1857 übernommen worden ist.

(Einstimmig angenommen.)

4. Von der gemeinsamen Ausprägung und Annahme sind die Münzen unter 40 kr. aussuschlieszen.

(Einstimmig angenommen.)

5. Zwischen der Ratification des Betrages und dem Beginn der Wirksamkeit desselben soll ein Zwischenraum stattfinden.

(Einstimmig angenommen.)

6. Dieser Zwischenraum ist vom der Regierung mit Rucksicht auf die obwaltenden technischen Schwierigkeiten entsprechend festzusetzen.

(Mit 16 gegen 4 Stimmen angenommen. Dagegen erklärten sich die Herren Ritter v. Hornbostel, Freiherr v. Rothschild, Schiff und Freiherr v. Wodianer.)

IX.

A. Die Commission wünscht, dass bei den Verhandlungen über die Auflösung des Münzvertrages vom 24. Jänner 1857 dahin gewirkt werde:

1. dass die deutschen Staaten zu einem gemeinsamen Vorgehen mit Oesterreich in der Frage der Münzeinigung sich entschliessen;

2. dass für die Münzen, die Oesterreich diesem Vertrage gemäss geprägt hat, entsprechende Vorsorge getroffen und

3. dass das Münzcartel aufrecht erhalten werde.

(Einstimmig angenommen.)

B. Die Commission geht in die Beantwortung der Frage nicht ein, welche Uebergangsmassregeln gelegenheitlich der Activirung des abzuschliessenden Munzvertrages zu ergreifen sein, da diese von dem Inhalte des Vertrages und dem Verhältnisse des Goldes zum Silber zu jener Zeit abhängen und jedenfalls zweckmässiger durch die gesetzgebenden Körper bei Vorlegung des Vertrages werden berathen werden.

(Einstimmig angenommen.)

X.

Die Commission giebt ihr Gutachten unter der bestimmten Voraussetzung ab, dass der abzuschliessende Münzeinigungsvertrag nur mit Zustimmung der berufenen gesetzgebenden Körper ratificirt werden wird.

(Einstimmig angenommen.)

Hock.

A. Frhr. v. Ettingshausen. — M. v. Gagern.
Freiherr v. Herring. — A. v. Parmentier.
Theod. R. v. Hornbostel. — Ladis. Korizmicz.
Julius Kautz. — Ed. R. Rössner.
Vincenz Kirchmayer. — A. Mosfr.
Lucam. — Hassenbauer.
Elio Freiherr v. Morpurgo.
Gf. Mülinen.
N. Rothschild.
Paul Schiff.
Vincenz Weninger.
Winterstein.
Albert v. Wodianer.
Moriz Freiherr v. Wodianer.
Fr. v. Zdekauer.

F. Buchaczek, Protokollführer.

Das Gutachten so ausgeseichneter Fachmänner wird für die Regierung bei aller Freheit, welche sie für ihre Entschliessungen sich wahren muss, gewiss von dem grössten Werthe sein.

L'Ambassadeur de France Duc de Gramont au Baron de Beust.*

Vienne, le 12 Août 1867.

Par ordre de son Gouvernement le soussigné a l'honneur de faire parvenir au Gouvernement Impérial et Royal le texte de la convention monétaire préliminaire entre l'Autriche et la France.

Après un examen attentif de l'avant-projet, que M. le Baron de Hock, commissaire de l'Autriche, avait rédigé pour servir de base aux négociations, MM. les délégués français ont été amenés à reconnaître qu'ils devaient réserver sur plusieurs points la décision du Gouvernement de l'Empereur, notamment en ce qui concerne la question de l'étalon qui ne peut obtenir une solution sans l'intervention du corps législatif, dont la session est actuellement terminée.

Le soussigné est chargé, en insistant sur la raison qui précède, de donner au Gouvernement Impérial et Royal l'assurance que le Gouvernement de l'Empereur ne négligera rien pour être à même de réaliser le projet d'union monétaire dont il comprend toute l'importance.

Le Cabinet de Vienne recevra, au reste, dès qu'ils auront été autographiés, les procésverbaux des séances de la commission mixte. La lecture des ces documents lui permettra de suivre les diverses phases de la négociation et d'apprécier exactement quelle est la portée de l'arrangement qui vient d'être signé.

Le soussigué, etc., etc.

Enclosure.

Convention monétaire preliminaire entre la France et l'Autriche.

Le Gouvernement des S. M. l'Empereur des Français et le Gouvernement de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, désireux d'etablir entre les deux pays une circulation monétaire commune autant que le permettent actuellement leurs législations respectives, et sous réserve de l'acceptation des trois autres Etats qui ont signé avec la France la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865, ont résolu de s'entendre à cet effet et ont désigné pour leurs Commissaires Plénipotentiaires:

Le Gouvernement de S. M. l'Empereur des Français, M. de Parieu, Vice-Président de Conseil d'Etat, Membre de l'Institut, etc., etc.;

Le Gouvernement de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, Son Excellence M. le Baron de Hock, Conseiller intime et d'Etat, Membre de la Chambre des Seigneurs, etc., etc.;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins-pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants, qui devront faire ultérieurement l'objet d'une convention définitive à la négociation de laquelle les trois Etats précités seront appelés à concourir, en même temps que M. le Baron de Hock apportera les pleins-pouvoirs de S. A. le Prince de Liechtenstein, dont le Gouvernement a fait accession au système monétaire de l'Empire d'Autriche.

Article 1.

L'Autriche déclare vouloir accéder à l' Union monétaire établie par la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865 entre la France, la Belgique, l'Italie et la Suisse, spécialement en ce

* This despatch with its enclosure is extracted from the official correspondence for 1867, published by the Austrian Foreign Office.

qui concerne les monnaies d'or et sous les conditions, réserves et explications suivantes, qui sont acceptées par la France.

ARTICLE 2.

L'Autriche conserve la dénomination de florin pour son unité monétaire. Elle inscrira la valeur correspondante en francs à côté de la valeur en florins, dans la proportion de deux francs 50 pour un florin, sur celles de ses pièces d'or dont la dimension rendra cette double inscription possible.

ARTICLE 3.

L'Autriche s'engage soit à ne frapper, soit à ne laisser frapper à son empreinte, à partir du 1er Janvier 1870, que des monnaies d'or aux types et dans les conditions énoncées dans la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865, ou encore des pièces d'or de 10 florins équivalent à 25 francs, du poids de 8 gr. 064,51, du titre de 900 millièmes de fin, de 24 millimètres de diamètre, à bord cannelé, avec une tolérance de poids et de titre de 2 millièmes tant en dessus qu'en dessous du titre et du poids droits.

ARTICLE 4.

La France se réserve, avec la consentement de la Belgique, de l'Italie et de la Suisse, de fabriquer, dès à présent, si elle le juge utile, des pièces de 25 francs d'or, dans les conditions déterminées en l'article précédent, lesquelles pièces seront assimilées, pour le cours en France, aux pièces enoncées dans la dite Convention.

ARTICLE 5.

Il est entendu qu'aucune des Hautes Parties Contractantes n'est tenue de faire frapper simultanément toutes les pièces diverses comprises dans l'énonciation de l'article 3 ci-dessus.

ARTICLE 6.

A dater du 1er Janvier 1870, la France recevra dans ses caisses publiques, pour un nombre de francs correspondant à leur valeur en florins, à raison de 2 fr. 50 par florin, les pièces émises en Autriche conformément à l'article 3, sous réserve d'exclure les pièces dont le poids aurait été réduit par le frai de ½ p. % au-dessous des tolérances admises ou dont les empreintes auraient disparu.

ARTICLE 7.

L'Autriche recevra dans ses caisses publiques, à dater du 1er Janvier 1870, sur le pied de un florin pour 2 fr. 50, les pièces d'or énoncées dans la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865, et les pièces de 25 fr. mentionnées en l'article 4 ci-dessus, fabriquées en France, sous des réserves correspondant à celles qui sont énoncées en l'article précédent pour les pièces réduites par le frai.

ARTICLE 8.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à ne point modifier le titre, le poids ni le cours légal des monnaies d'or énoncées dans les articles précédents, monnaies qui seront regardées comme constituant leur étalon monétaire invariable et commun.

Elles se réservent de proposer à leurs Assemblées législatives respectives des projets de loi tendant à la suppression de leur monnaie courante d'argent, soit en consultant l'intérêt de leur circulation intérieure, soit en vue de favoriser la conclusion d'autres conventions monétaires.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Imple. et Rle. Apost. déclare vouloir ne pas différer au-delà du 1er Janvier 1873 la suppression de sa monnaie courante d'argent. Il renonce à faire aucune mission nouvelle de cette nature de monnaies, à partir du 1er Janvier 1870.

ARTICLE 9.

Tant que l'Autriche conservera sa monnaie courante d'argent sur le pied de 12 gr. 344 d'argent, à 9/10 de fin, par florin, conformément à la patente Impériale du 19 Septembre 1857, et tant que la France conservera sa monnaie courante d'argent fabriquée suivant les termes de l'Article 3 de la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865, les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à s'abstenir de toute mesure pouvant donner à ces monnaies d'argent une préférence sur la monnaie d'or dans la circulation intérieure de leurs Etats.

ARTICLE 10.

L'Autriche se réserve de continuer, lors de la suppression de son étalon d'argent, à frapper comme monnaie de commerce des thalers dits levantins, au coin de l'Impératrice Marie-Thérèse et au millésime de 1780, au poids et au titre usités.

La France se réserve également, si elle y trouvait s intérêt, de laisser fabriquer ou de fabriquer une monn de commerce d'argent, à l'époque où elle supprimerait sa monnaie courante dans le même métal.

ARTICLE 11.

Quoique l'Autriche n'ait pas encore arrêté les bases définitives sur lesquelles elle entend constituer sa monnaie d'appoint en argent, elle déclare adopter, dès à présent, les principes suivants pour la fabrication, l'émission et le cours de cette monnaie, conformément à la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865 que la France s'engage aussi à observer vis-à-vis de l'Autriche :—

1. L'Autriche s'engage à frapper ses monnaies d'appoint au titre de 835/1000 de fin ;

2. Tant que la France conservera, conformément à l'article 3 de la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865, sa pièce de 5 fr. d'argent, l'Autriche ne fabriquera pas, comme monnaie d'appoint, de pièces de la valeur de 2 florins ;

3. Elle prend l'engagement d'observer la limite de 6 fr. par tête d'habitant pour l'émission des monnaies d'appoint en argent, suivant les bases arrêtées par la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865 ;

4. Conformément à l'article 6 de la susdite Convention, les monnaies d'appoint d'argent en Autriche n'y auront cours légal que pour 20 florins.

ARTICLE 12.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent de régler ultérieurement, s'il y a lieu, d'un commun accord le cours réciproque de leurs monnaies d'appoint d'argent respectives, et, dans ce cas, l'Autriche appliquera la disposition de l'article 2 ci-dessus au sujet de l'inscription de la valeur en francs sur lesdites pièces.

ARTICLE 13.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à maintenir dans leurs législations respectives ou à proposer à leurs Assemblées législatives les dispositions nécessaires pour constituer la parité de répression contre la contrefaçon, l'altération et la coloration des monnaies, sans aucune distinction entre les monnaies propres à chaque nation et les monnaies des autres Etats ayant cours dans les caisses publiques de cette nation, en vertu de la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865 et de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 14.

L'Autriche déclare s'associer à l'obligation d'inscrire le millésime de fabrication sur les pièces d'or et d'argent, conformément à l'article 10 de la Convention de 1865 et sauf l'exception prévue en l'article 10 de la présente Convention pour les thalers de Marie-Thérèse dits levantins.

ARTICLE 15.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes, conformemént à l'article 11 de la Convention du 23 Décembre 1865, se communiqueront annuellement la quotité de leurs émissions de monnaie d'or et d'argent, l'état du retrait et de la refonte de leurs anciennes monnaies, toutes les dispositions et tous les documens administratifs relatifs aux monnaies. Elles se donneront également avis de tous les faits qui intéressent la circulation réciproque de leurs espèces d'or et d'argent.

ARTICLE 16.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes déclarent en outre, accepter les principes suivants relativement à la fabrication de leurs monnaies :

1. Les monnaies seront frappées, autant que possible, suivant le poids et le titre droit sans aucune réduction à raison des frais de monnayage ;

2. Le kilogramme et ses subdivisions seront seuls adoptés pour l'expression des poids monétaires ;

3. Les étalons des monnaies admises au cours international seront déposés aux Archives de l'Empire Français ;

4. La Commission des monnaies de Paris fournira à l'Autriche, sur sa demande, des poids normaux (dénéraux) pour la fabrication des pièces admises à une circulation internationale ;

5. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'accorderont d'après l'avis d'une Commission technique, aussitôt après la ratification de la présente Convention, sur l'adoption de règles et procédés communs pour la fabrication et l'epreuve des monnaies admises à un cours international.

ARTICLE 17.

Aucune démonétisation d'une nature ou série de monnaies admises au cours réciproque entre les Etats contractants ne sera ordonnée par l'Etat qui a émis les dites monnaies que sous réserve d'un delai d'un an au moins pour le retrait des pièces sujettes à la dite démonétisation et introduites dans la circulation de l'autre Etat.

APPENDIX. No. 8.

Monetary Convention between France and Austria.

ARTICLE 18.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à négocier avec tout Etat qui s'obligerait à adopter, pour étalon, des monnaies d'or au dénominateur commun de 5 fr. et à appliquer les principes de l'article 16 ci-dessus pour l'intégrité du système monétaire.

ARTICLE 19.

L'exécution des engagements réciproques énoncés dans la présente Convention est subordonnée, en tant que de besoin, à l'accomplissement des formalités établies par les lois constitutionelles des Etats Contractants.

L'Autriche déclare spécialement ne pas devoir exécuter la présente Convention sans le consentement de ses Assemblées constitutionelles compétentes.

ARTICLE 20.

La présente Convention préliminaire sera ratifiée, et les ratifications seront échangées à Paris dans le plus court délai possible.

En foi de quoi, les Commissaires Plénipotentiaires des deux Gouvernements ont signé les présents préliminaires et les ont revêtus du cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris, en double original, le 31 Juillet 1867.

DE PARIEU, m.p.
Baron de HOCK, m.p.

SIR, Foreign Office, October 5, 1867.

With reference to my letter of the 26th of April last, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a despatch, with its inclosures, from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, relative to the question of the withdrawal of Austria from the German Monetary Convention.

I am to request that the enclosed despatch may be returned to this office when done with, together with that which was forwarded to the Board of Treasury in my abovementioned letter.

I am, &c.,
The Secretary to the Treasury. E. C. EGERTON.

No. 71, Commercial.

MY LORD, Vienna, October 1st, 1867.

With reference to my despatches of this series, NOS. 15 and 18, of the 17th and 30th April last, reporting that Baron Hock had proceeded to Berlin to urge the Prussian Government to allow Austria, in compliance with Article XIII. of the Treaty of Prague, to withdraw from the German Monetary Convention of the 24th of January 1857, I have now the honour to enclose a copy and translation of the Convention on this subject, concluded at Berlin on the 13th of June last, by which Austria, for herself and the Principality of Lichtenstein, withdraws from the Convention of 1857.

I have, &c.
The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P., BLOOMFIELD.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure No. 1 in Lord Bloomfield's Despatch of 1 October 1867.

AMTLICHER THEIL.

Vertrag vom 13. Juni 1867,

betreffend das Ausscheiden des Kaiserthumes Oesterreich und des Fürstenthumes Liechtenstein aus dem deutschen Münzvertrage vom 24. Jänner 1857.

(Abgeschlossen in Berlin am 13. Juni 1867; von Sr. k. k. Apostolischen Majestät ratificirt am 3. Juli 1867. Die k. k. österreichischen Ratificirungen wurden in Berlin am 31. August 1867 und die fürstlich Liechtensteinschen am 17. September 1867 ausgewechselt.)

Wir Franz Joseph der Erste, von Gottes Gnaden Kaiser von Oesterreich, König von Ungarn und Böhmen, von Dalmatien, Croatien, Slavonien, Galizien, Lodomerien und Illyrien; Erzherzog von Oesterreich; Grossherzog von Krakau; Herzog von Lothringen, Salzburg, Steyer, Kärnten, Krain, Bukowina, Ober- und Nieder-Schlesien; Grossfürst von Siebenbürgen; Markgraf von Mähren; gefürsteter Graf von Habsburg und Tirol; Grosswojwod der Wojwodschaft Serbien, &c. &c. &c. thun kund und bekennen hiemit:

Nachdem zwischen Unserem zugleich in Vertretung des souverainen Fürsten zu Liechtenstein handelnden Bevollmächtigten einerseits und den Bevollmächtigten der deutschen Münzvereinsstaaten andererseits, zum Zwecke der Ausscheidung Oesterreichs und Liechtensteins aus dem Münzvertrage vom 24. Jänner 1857 zu Berlin am 13. Juni 1867 ein aus fünf Artikeln nebst zwei Separatartikeln bestehender Vertrag abgeschlossen und unterzeichnet worden ist, welcher lautet, wie folgt:

Nachen die kaiserlich österreichische und die königlich preusissche Regierung übereingekommen , die im Art. XIII des Prager Friedensvertrages vom 23. August 1866 vorbehaltenen Verhandlungen wegen Aufhebung des Münzvertrages vom 24. Jänner 1857, und zwar:

Die kaiser österreichische Regierung für sich so wie im Namen und in Vertretung der fürstlich Liechtenstein'schen Regierung.

Die königlich preusische Regierung für sich so wie im Namen und in Vertretung der königlich Bairischen, der königlich Sächsischen, der königlich Württembergischen, der grossherzoglich Badischen, der grossherzoglich Hessischen, der grossherzoglich Sächsischen, der grossherzoglich Oldenburgischen, der herzoglich Sachsen-Meiningen'schen, der herzoglich SachsenKoburg-Gotha'schen, der herzoglich Sachsen-Altenburg'schen, der herzoglich Braunschweigischen, der herzoglichAnhalt'schen, der fürstlich Schwarzburg-Sondershausen'schen, der fürstlich Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt'schen, der fürstlich Waldeck- und Pyrmont'schen, der fürstlich Reuss'sch ä. L.. der fürstlich Reuss'schen j. L., der fürstlich Schaumburg-Lippe'schen und der fürstlich Lippischen Regierung,

nuhmehr zu eröffnen, so sind zu diesem Zwecke zu Bevollmächtigten ernannt worden:

Von Sr. Majestat dem Kaiser von Oesterreich:

Allerhöchstihr wirklicher geheimer Rath und Staatsrath, Mitglied des Herrenhauses, Dr. Karl Freiherr u. Hock,

Von Sr. Majestät dem Könige von Preussen:

I. Allerhöchstihr wirklicher geheimer Oberfinanzrath und Ministerialdirector William Guenther,

II. Allerhöchstihr geheimer Oberfinanzrath Johann Gustav Rudolf Meinecke,

welche, nach geschehener Auswechslung und gegenseitiger Anerkennung ihrer Vollmachten, unter dem Vorbehalte der Ratification folgenden Vertrag abgeschlossen haben:

Art. I. Der zwischen dem Kaiserthume Oesterreich und dem Fürstenthume Liechtenstein einerseits und dem Königreiche Preussen und den übrigen durch die Munzconvention vom 30. Juli 1838 verbundenen Staaten andererseits unter dem 24. Jänner 1857 abgeschlossene Munzvertrag tritt in Bezug auf das Kaiserthum Oesterreich und das Fürstenthum Liechtenstein mit dem Ablaufe des Jahres 1867 dergestalt ausser Wirksamkeit, dass mit diesem Zeitpunkte alle nach jenem Vertrage, den dazu gehörigen Separatartikeln und dem Schlussprotokolle vom 24. Jänner 1857 dem Kaiserthume Oesterreich und dem Fürstenthume Liechtenstein gegen die übrigez Vereinsstaaten, und umgekehrt den übrigen Vereinsstaaten gegen das Kaiserthum Oesterreich und das Fürstenthum Liechtenstein zustehenden Rechte und obliegenden Pflchten erlöschen, soweit nicht der gegenwärtige Vertrag Ausnahmen bestimmt.

Art. 2. Die vertragenden Regierungen werden den bis zum Schlusse de Jahres 1867 nach den Bestimmungen des Münzvertrages vom 24. Jänner 1857 geprägten Vereinsthalern und Doppelthalern die ihnen im Artikel 8 des eben genannten Vertrages beigelgete Eigenschaft eines gesetzlichen Zahlungsmittels vor dem Ablaufe des Jahres 1870 nicht entzichen, soferne sie nicht in der Zwischenzeit zu einem anderen als dem jetztbestehenden Münzsysteme übergehen.

Art. 3. Im Falle der Einführung eines anderen Münzsystems werden die betreffenden Regierungun den übrigen Theilnehmern an dem gegenwärtigen Vertrage von dem Zeitpunkte der beabsichtigten Aenderung drei Monate zuvor Kenntniss geben. Mit diesem Zeitpunkte erlischt die im Artikel 2 übernommene Verbindlichkeit in Bezug auf die ihr Münzsystem ändernden Regierungen. Dagegen werden die eben gedachten Regierungen alsdann die Einlösung der Vereinsthaler und Doppelthaler ihres Gepräges wenigstens noch bis zum 1. April 1871 bewirken. In Bezug auf die Einlösung sollen für die Angehörigen der übrigen, jetzt zum Münzverein gehörigen Staaten nicht ungünstigeu Bedingungen gestellt werden, als für die Angehörigen desjenigen Staates, in welchem die Aenderung des Münzsystems erfolgt. Auch sollen, um den Angehörigen jener Staaten die Einlösung zu erleichtern, in den bezüglichen Grenzdistricten an geeigneten Orten Einlösungsstellen errichtet werden.

Art. 4. Das im Art. 25 des Vertrages vom 24. Jänner 1857 erwähnte, dem Handels- und Zollvertrage vom 19. Februar 1853 als Beilage IV angereihte Münzcartel bleibt bis zum Ablaufe des Jahres 1878 für alle Theilnehmer an dem Vertrage vom 24. Jänner 1857 unverändert in Kraft.

Art. 5. Die Ratification des gegenwärtigen Vertrages soll so bald als möglich erfolgen und es sollen die Ratificationsurkunden demnächst in Berlin ausgewechselt werden.

Zu Urkund dessen ist dieser Vertrag von denbeiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten unterschrieben und besiegelt worden.

Berlin, den 13. Juni 1867.
(L.S.) Dr. Karl Freiherr v. Hock m. p.
(L.S.) William Guenther m. p.
(L.S.) Johann Gustav Rudolf Meinpecke m. p.

Separatartikel.

Bei Abschluss des Vertrages vom heutigen Tage, betreffend das Ausscheiden des Kaiserthums Oesterreich und des Fürstenthums Liechtenstein aus dem deutschen Münzverein, sind von den unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten noch folgende besondere Artikel verabredet worden, welche dieselbe Kraft und Gültigkeit wie der Hauptvertrag haben und durch die Ratification des Hauptvertrages als mitratificirt erachtet werden sollen.

Art. 1. Die vertragenden Regierungen werden den Umlauf der von anderen Vereinsstaaten ausser den Vereinsthalern und Doppelthalern bis zum Schlusse des Jahres 1867 nach den Bestimmungen des Vertrages vom 24. Jänner 1857 geprägten groben Silbermünzen (Art. 6 am angeführten Orte), so weit solcher gegenwärtig im Privatverkehr unbehindert ist, bis zum Ablaufe des Jahres 1870 nicht untersagen, es sei denn, dass sie durch die Aenderung ihres Münzsystems oder durch Massnahmen der betreffenden Regierungen in Bezug auf deren Münzverhältnisse dazu veranlasst werden.

Art. II. Im Falle des Ueberganges zu einem anderen Münzsystem übernehmen die vertragenden Regierungen hinsichtlich der groben Sildermünzen ihres Gepräges dieselben Verpflichtungen, welche sie für diesen Fall im Art. 3 des offenen Vertrages vom heutigen Tage hinsichtlich der Vereinsthaler und Doppelthaler übernommen haben.

Berlin, den 13. Juni 1867.
Dr. Karl Freiherr v. Hock m. p.
William Guenther m. p.
Johann Gustav Rudolf Meinecke m. p.

So haben Wir nach Prüfung sämmtlicher Bestimmungen dieses Vertrages denselben gutgeheissen und genehmigt. und versprechen auch mit Unserem kaiserlichen Worte für Uns und Unsere Nachfolger demselbem seinem ganzen Inhalte nach getreu zu beobachten und beobachten zu lassen.

Zu dessen Bestätigung haben Wir die gegenwärtige Urkunde eigenhändig unterzeichnet und selber Unser kaiserliches Insiegel beidrücken lassen.

So geschehen in Unserer kaiserlichen Haupt- und Residenzstadt Wien, am dritten Tage des Monats Juli im Jahre des Heils eintausendachthundertsiebenundsechszig, Unserer Reiche im Neunzehnten.

Franz Joseph m. p. (L.S.)
Freiherr v. Beust m. p.
Auf Allerhöchsten Befehl Sr. k. k. Apostolischen Majestät:
Maximilian Freiherr v. Gagern m. p.,
k. k. Hof- und Ministerialrath.

Enclosure No. 2 in Lord Bloomfield's Despatch of 1 October 1867.

La "Gazette officielle de Vienne" publie le traité du 13 Juin 1867 en vertu duquel l'Empire d'Autriche et la Principauté de Liechtenstein cessent de faire partie de la convention monétaire allemande datée du 24 Janvier 1857 (conclu à Berlin le 13 Juin 1867; ratifié le 3 Juillet 1867 par Sa Majesté Apostolique; les ratifications echangées à Berlin 27 Août 1867 de la part de l'Autriche et le 17 Septembre 1867 de la part de la Principauté.)

Appendix, No. 8.

Monetary Convention between France and Austria.

Ce traité comprend les cinq articles suivants plus deux articles séparés.

Article 1. La convention monétaire conclue le 24 Juin 1857 entre l'Empire d'Autriche et la Principauté de Liechtenstein d'une part, le royaume de Prusse et les autres Etats liés par la convention monétaire du 20 Juillet 1858, d'autre part, cesse à partir du 31 Décembre 1867, d'être en vigueur pour l'Empire d'Autriche et la Principauté de Liechtenstein, de telle sorte qu' à partir de cette époque tous les droits et toutes les obligations résultant pour l'Autriche et la Principauté de Liechtenstein envers les autres Etats et réciproquement, de ce traité et le protocole final du 24 Janvier 1857, cessent d'être en vigeur, en tant que le présent traité ne stipule pas d'exceptions.

Article II. Les gouvernements contractauts déclarent que jusqu'au 31 Décembre 1870 les écus et doubles écus de convention frappés conformément aux dispositions du 24 Janvier 1857 seront reçus par les caisses des Etats comme monnaie légale, en tant que dans l'intervalle ils n'adopteront pas un système monétaire autre que le système actuel.

Article III. En cas d'application d'un autre systeme monétaire, les gouvernements respectifs en informeront trois mois à l'avance les autres signataires du présent traité. A partir de ce moment expire l'engagement résultant de l'article 2 pour les gouvernements qui modifient leur système monétaire. Par contre les gouvernements en question s'appliqueront à retirer de la circulation jusqu'au 1er Avril 1871 les écus et doubles écus qu'ils auront frappés.

Article IV. Le traité monétaire, dont il est question à l'article 25 du traité du 24 Janvier 1857, ajouté comme annexe IV. au traité commercial et douanier du 19 Février 1858 est maintenu en vigueur jusqu'à la fin de l'année 1878 pour toutes les parties contractantes du traité du 24 Janvier 1857.

Article V. Le présent traité doit être ratifié aussitot que possible et les ratifications seront échangées à Berlin.

Articles séparés.

A l'occasion de la conclusion du présent traité qui exclut l'Empire d'Autriche et la Principauté de Liechtenstein de la convention monétaire allemande, les plénipotentiaires ont arrêté les articles particuliers suivants qui ont la même validité que le traité principal et doivent être considérés comme ratifiés par la ratification du traité principal.

Article I. Jusqu'au 31 Décembre 1870, les gouvernements contractants ne mettront aucun obstacle à la circulation, en dehors des écus et doubles écus, de la petite monnaie conforme aux dispositions du traité du 24 Janvier 1857, frappée jusqu'au 31 Décembre 1867, en tant que cette monnaie circule librement en ce moment, à moins qu'ils n'y soient forcés par le changement de leur système monétaire ou par des measures des gouvernements respectifs à l'égard de leurs conditions monétaires.

Article II. En cas d'adoption d'un autre système monétaire, les gouvernments contractants prennent à l'égard de la petite monnaie frappée par eux les mêmes engagements que ceux prévus à l'article 3 du traité ci-dessus pour les écus et doubles écus de convention.

Berlin, 13 Juin 1867.
Dr. Charles Baron de Hock.
William Guenther,
Jean Gustave Rodolph Meinecke.

Après avoir examiné les dispositions de ce traité, nous les avons approuvées et ratifiées et nous engageons notre parole impériale pour nous et nos successeurs d'en respecter la teneur.

Vienne, 3 Juillet 1867. Signé François-Joseph,
Baron de Beust.
Baron Max de Gagern.

APPENDIX No. IX.

Appendix, No. 9.

Employment of the remedy in Gold Coinage in France.

Extracts from the "Journal des Debats" and the "Moniteur" relative to the Employment of the Remedy in Gold Coinage in FRANCE.

Sir, Foreign Office, November 24, 1866.

I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the accompanying extracts from French newspapers upon the subject of the Weight of the gold coinage in France, which have been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
The Secretary to the Treasury, E. Hammond.

I.

"Journal des Debats," Nov. 13.

Le Moniteur a publié diverses Notes au sujet d'une convention internationale, maintenant sanctionée par une loi, qui a établi l'union monétaire entre la France et trois Etats limitrophes, l'Italie, la Belgique et la Suisse. *Le Moniteur* approuve fort la convention, c'est son droit et même son devoir. Nous en avons critiqué quelques unes des dispositions qui sont en désaccord avec le système métrique décimal. Nous ne recommencerons pas ces critiques, ce serait temps perdu; mais nous ferons quelques observations sur une correspondance de Lubeck, qui a paru dans *le Moniteur*, à l'effet de faire ressortir la perfection de

APPENDIX, No. 9.

Employment of the remedy in Gold Coinage in France.

notre monnayage, lettre qui, dans notre humble opinion, motiverait une opinion opposée.

Les Allemands, qui depuis quelque temps étudient leur système monétaire dans la pensée de le perfectionner, ont jugé à propos, fort sensément, de se rendre compte de la composition vraie des pièces françaises, notamment des pièces d'or de 20 fr., qui sont incomparablement les plus usitées parmi nous. Ils ont donc soumis à une analyse rigoureuse un certain nombre de ces pièces, afin de déterminer par l'expérience la quantité d'or qu'elles contiennent. Les essais que rapporte *le Moniteur* ont constaté que les pièces neuves de 1866, les seules sur lesquelles on ait opéré, ont un léger déficit dans leur poids et dans leur titre. 155 pièces de 20 fr. devraient peser 1 kilog. ou 1,000 grammes; celles-ci pèsent 999 grammes et 913 milligrammes. Le titre, c'est-à-dire le degré de finesse, devrait être de 900 millièmes; il est de 898 et une forte fraction. Comme la tolérance de poids et de titre autorisée par la loi est de 2 millièmes, on voit que ces pièces sont conformes à la loi, car la tolérance légale n'est pas dépassée. Mais il est à noter qu'on a profité de la tolérance en moins, c'est-à-dire qu'on a usé de la latitude laissée par la loi pour faire des pièces faibles de poids et de titre.

Si ce *faiblage* des pièces de 20 fr. fabriquées en 1866 était une exception, s'il était purement l'effet du hasard, il n'y faudrait faire aucune attention. Malheureusement, il n'en est pas ainsi. Si l'on recherche dans les documens officiels la composition vraie de notre monnayage, qui est constatée régulièrement, on voit que constamment la moyenne des pièces est faible. L'affaiblissement reste dans les limites posées par la loi, mais constamment on use de la faculté que donne la loi. Pour s'en convaincre, on n'a qu'à consulter la série des *comptes généraux de l'administration des finances*, document considérable qui se publie tous les ans pour être distribué aux grand corps de l'Etat et qui de là passe le plus souvent chez l'épicier, où chacun peut l'acquérir à vil prix.

Comment se fait-il que notre monnayage, si parfait d'ailleurs, soit ainsi systématiquement atteint de faiblage? Serait-ce que les directeurs des Monnaies, qui sont des entrepreneurs travaillant à leurs risques et périls, chercheraient de ce côté quelque bénéfice? Aucunement, ils n'ont pas le moindre intérêt à fabriquer en faible. A chaque fournée de pièces de monnaie qu'ils frappent, des fonctionnaires au dessus de tout soupçon, par leur habileté comme par leur conscience, vérifient le poids total. S'il excède le poids normal fixé par la loi, sans toutefois franchir la tolérance en plus, l'Etat paie le surplus aux directeurs; si au contraire il est au-dessous, c'est eux qui paient à l'Etat la différence. C'est donc le Trésor public qui bénéficie de ce petit faiblage des monnaies. Il a gagné ainsi 295,820 fr. en 1859, 278,119 fr. en 1860. En 1863, le profit n'a été que de 164,380 fr., parce que le montant du monnayage avait été moindre.

C'est une recette qu'on ne peut que voir avec regret figurer parmi les ressources de l'Etat. Elle n'y apparaît que parce qu'on a laissé se perpétuer dans nos finances modernes une mauvaise tradition qui affectait sur de bien plus fortes proportions les monnaies de l'ancien régime. On cherche à gagner sur les monnaies, et c'est à tort. L'ambition du gouvernement doit être d'avoir des monnaies parfaitement correctes, juste au poids et au titre légal. C'est dans ce sens qu'il doit peser sur les directeurs, et non pas pour qu'ils travaillent de manière à lui servir un subside.

Sous l'ancien régime, où le gouvernement eut jusqu'au bout le goût et l'habitude d'altérer les monnaies sur une grande échelle, on ne dédaignait pas le petit profit qu'on obtient en se tenant aussi près que possible de la tolérance en faible. Pour les pièces d'or cette tolérance était huit fois plus forte qu'aujourd'hui. Des instructions positives, qui furent dénoncés par Mirabeau, et qu'il qualifia sévèrement, recommandaient aux agens des monnaies d'en user autant qu'ils le pourraient. L'éloquent tribun cita une lettre du chef de cette administration aux directeurs de la fabrication, en date du 2 Avril 1779, par laquelle il leur a été reproché " de ne pas fabriquer les pièces assez faibles pour qu'il en pût résulter un plus grand bénéfice pour le roi." C'était, comme l'a très bien dit ce grand tribun, imputer à mal aux agens des monnaies que les pièces fussent "*trop bien faites.*" Il semble qu'il soie resté jusqu'à ce jour un levain de ce mauvais esprit. Vraiment, ce n'est pas admissible. Mais, nous en sommes persuadés, il suffira qu'une réclamation se soit produite en public à cet effet pour que l'abus soit écarté.

Le Secrétaire de la rédaction,
P. DAVID.

II.

"Moniteur Nov. 20.

Dans un article publié le 13 de ce mois, le *Journal des Dèbats* accuse l'administration d'user constamment de la latitude laissée par la loi pour fabriquer des monnaies d'or faibles de poids et de titre, et de bénéficier de cette tolérance dans l'intérêt du Trésor. L'auteur de l'article attribue ce prétendu système à " un levain de ce mauvais esprit " qui animait sous l'ancien régime les directeurs des monnaies.

L'impossibilité de fabriquer les monnaies à un poids et à un titre mathématiquement invariables est un fait bien connu de tous les chimistes et industriels qui s'occupent de la manutention des métaux précieux. Aussi la loi, en déclarant que les pièces d'or doivent être fabriquées au titre de 900 millièmes de fin, et à un poids déterminé, a-t-elle accordé certaines tolérances, maintenues d'ailleurs dans les limites les plus restreintes et les plus indispensables. Pour les pièces de 20 fr., ces tolérances sont de quatre millièmes, c'est-à-dire que 155 pièces de 20 fr. ne peuvent pas peser plus de 1 kilogramme 2 grammes, ni moins de 998 grammes, et qu'en même temps les mêmes pièces doivent présenter un titre renfermé entre 898 et 902 millièmes d'or fin.

Or, le relevé des fabrications de nos monnaies d'or depuis dix ans donne, pour le poids moyen, 999 grammes 92 centigrammes, soit un écart de moins d'un dixième de gramme, pour la valeur nominale de 3,100 fr. représentée par 155 pièces de 20 fr. ou 310 pièces de 10 francs. Le titre moyen de ces mêmes fabrications est de 899 millièmes 6 dixièmes, soit quatre dixièmes de millième seulement en moins. Ces écarts sont, on le voit, très inférieurs aux tolérances légales.

C'est là un fait qu'il est facile de constater en se reportant aux comptes annuels de l'administration des finances, qui sont distribués chaque année aux grands corps de l'Etat.

Quant au bénéfice que le Trésor peut retirer de la fabrication des monnaies d'or par suite des écarts de poids et de titre, il est bon de constater que ce produit le plus important a été en 1859, et s'est élevé à 295,820 fr. pour une fabrication de 702,696,790 fr., ce qui correspond à un écart d'un demi-millième. Cet exemple suffit pour démontrer la perfection de nos monnaies.

Cette perfection a été constatée, du reste, à la suite d'essais faits à Lübeck, et dont le correspondant du *Moniteur* a rendu compte en ces termes : " On a pu gagner, " de ce côté-ci du Rhin, la conviction que le monnayage " des pièces d'or françaises offre toutes les garanties d'une " bonne et loyale exécution."

En accusant l'administration des monnaies de profiter toujours de la tolérance en moins, l'auteur de l'article du *Journal des Débats* parait ignorer que, si les fabrications, qui ne sont pas possibles à un titre rigoureusement exact, étaient faites avec des tolérances en fort, l'Etat aurait à supporter d'abord la perte de cet excédant, puis comme la refonte des monnaies en lingots deviendrait une opération avantageuse, cette refonte renouvelée sans cesse, en amenant des matières aux hôtels des monnaies, entrainerait pour le Trésor de nouvelles pertes résultant des tolérances en fort et des frais de fabrication. L'intérêt privé est très-habile à profiter de ces différences, et l'on en a eu la preuve par la disparition de nos pièces d'argent antérieures à 1825 qui contenaient de l'or.

Il est du devoir du Gouvernement d'empêcher que l'opinion publique se laisse égarer par des critiques mal fondées et qui sont d'ailleurs démenties par la faveur croissante dont jouissent nos monnaies à l'étranger. C'est dans ce but que l'administration croit utile de donner ces explications.

APPENDIX No. X.

A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL GOLD COINS.

Country.	Coin.	Weight in Grains.	Alloy.	Fine Gold in Grains.	Fine Gold in Grams.	Tolerance.		Mintage (Frais de Fabrication).	Loss by Wear allowed.
						Weight.	Fineness.		
Great Britain	Sovereign	123·274	$\frac{1}{12}$	113·001	7·3225	·00208$\frac{1}{3}$	·002$\frac{22}{48}$	None	Reduced to 122·500 grs.
	Half-Sovereign	61·637	$\frac{1}{12}$	56·501	3·6612	·00208$\frac{1}{3}$	·002$\frac{22}{48}$	None	do. 61·125 „
	25 Franc piece	124·452	$\frac{1}{10}$	112·006	7·2581	·002	·002	·00216*	do. 123·581† „
France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy	20 Franc	99·56	$\frac{1}{10}$	89·604	5·8064	·002	·002	·00216	—
	10 Franc	49·78	$\frac{1}{10}$	44·802	2·9032	·002	·002	·00216	—
	5 Franc	24·89	$\frac{1}{10}$	22·401	1·4516	·003	·002	—	—
United States of America.	Eagle (10 dolls.)	258·00	$\frac{1}{10}$	232·200	15·0466	·00387	·002	·005	—
	Half Eagle	129·00	$\frac{1}{10}$	116·100	7·5233	·00387	·002	·005	—
	Dollar	25·80	$\frac{1}{10}$	23·220	1·5047	·00969	·002	·005	—
Prussia	Friedrichs d'or, F. Wm. III., 1831.	103·12	$(\frac{902·778}{1000})$	93·09	6·0323	·0025	None	—	—
Zollverein, 1865–1878.	Krone (Crown) of F. Wm. IV., 1859.	171·467	$\frac{1}{10}$	154·323	10·000	·0025	·002	·004	·0025
	Half Krone of F. Wm. IV., 1858.	85·7335	$\frac{1}{10}$	77·160	5·000	·0025	·002	·004	·0025
Austria	Reichsducaten Ducat of Francis Joseph I., 1860.	53·858	$(\frac{986·111}{1000})$	53·110	3·441	—	About ·003	—	—
Spain	Doubloon of 10 Escudos.	129·43	$\frac{1}{10}$	116·48	7·547	·00584	·002	None	·00584
Portugal	Crown of 10,000 Reis.	273·71	$\frac{1}{12}$	250·90	16·261	—	—	—	—
Brazil	Ten Mille Reis Piece.	138·35	$\frac{1}{12}$	126·82	8·218	—	—	—	—
British India	Gold Mohur of 15 Rupees.	180·00	$\frac{1}{12}$	165·00	10·627	—	—	—	—
Denmark	Christian D'or	102·50	$(\frac{895·833}{1000})$	91·82	5·949	—	—	—	—
Egypt	Fifty Piastre Piece.	66·00	$(\frac{874}{1000})$	57·68	3·738	—	—	—	—
Greece	Twenty Drachmai Piece.	89·14	$\frac{1}{10}$	80·22	5·198	·002	·002	—	—
Holland	DoubleWilliam	207·68	$\frac{1}{10}$	186·92	12·112	—	—	—	—
	Double Ducat	107·84	$(\frac{988}{1000})$	106·01	6·870	—	—	—	—
Malta	Doppia or Pistole.	127·78	—	109·12	7·071	—	—	—	—
Rome	Ten Scudi Piece	267·54	$\frac{1}{10}$	240·78	15·602	—	—	—	—
Russia	Half Imperial of 5 Roubles.	100·99	$\frac{1}{12}$	92·58	6·000	·0051	None	None	·0087
Sweden	Ducat	53·78	$(\frac{975·610}{1000})$	52·47	3·400	·003	·003	·003	—
Turkey	Lira of 100 Piastres.	111·36	$\frac{1}{12}$	102·01	6·610	·002	·002	·01	—

* 6·70 francs on 3,100.

† The loss by wear allowed on the French 20 and 10 francs is 0·7 per cent., inclusive of the tolerance of 0·2 per cent.; on the British sovereign 0·628 per cent.

ROYAL MINT. THOS. GRAHAM.

Note.—Further information relative to the gold coinages and mint regulations of foreign countries will be found in Appendix XII.

Appendix, No 11.

The British Coinage.

APPENDIX No. XI.

The British Coinage.

In Great Britain the weight of gold is now expressed in ounces troy and decimal parts of an ounce, and the metal is always taken to be of standard fineness (11 gold and 1 alloy), unless otherwise described. The weight of the sovereign is oz. 0·2568 of standard gold. The divisions of the troy pound, however, continue still to be likewise used. One pound troy contains 5760 grains, and is divided into 12 ounces of 480 grains each; one ounce into 20 pennyweights of 24 grains each. The pound troy being to the pound avoirdupois as 5760 to 7000, is 0·8527 pound avoirdupois. One ounce troy is equal to 31·104 French grams; one gram to 15.43235 grains.

The degree of fineness of gold, as ascertained by assay, is expressed decimally, fine pure gold being taken as unity, or 1·000. Thus gold of British standard is said to be 0·9166 fine; of French standard, 0·900 fine. Another method of expressing fineness is still in pretty general use, founded on an ideal pound, "the carat pound," which is divided into 24 parts, called carats. When the gold is entirely fine it is said to be gold of 24 carats. British standard gold contains two carats of alloy, and is said therefore to be gold of 22 carats. Jewellery gold may be of 22, 18, 15, 12, or 9 carats fine. For smaller divisions, the carat is subdivided into four parts, termed carat grains; and the carat grain into eight parts or "eights." Thus gold of 0·900 decimal fineness is reported as of 21 carats, $2\frac{5}{8}$ grains; or, more usually, as $1\frac{5}{8}$ carat grains *worse* than standard (22 carats). The smallest subdivision of the carat scale is $\frac{1}{768}$ part; that is, $24 \times 4 \times 8 = 768$. When the fineness of the gold is required to be expressed to a still greater degree of minuteness, the following course is pursued. It will be observed that if one pound troy, containing 5760 grains, were to be divided into 768 parts, like the carat pound, each part would amount to 7·5 grains. An "eighth" is accordingly subdivided into 7·5 parts; and any excess of gold, remaining to be expressed, over and above the last eighth, is awkwardly annexed as "surplus grains of gold on the pound," as a sort of supplement to the Assay report. Gold of 900 fineness on the decimal scale, becomes, when exactly expressed on the carat scale, worse $1\frac{5}{8}$ grains (+ 1·5 excess grains. The obscurity of such expressions is to be ascribed to a departure from the decimal method of calculation.

In the British mint 15 pounds troy of standard gold are coined into 701 sovereigns nearly (15 lbs. = 700*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*); which quantity is called a *journey* or journey-weight of sovereigns, from having at one time been a day's work. Gold coin still continues to be returned from the Mint to the importer of bullion, in bags containing 701 pieces, the transaction being one of weight. One pound troy is coined into $46\frac{2}{40}$*l.*, or 1,869 sovereigns per 40 lbs. troy. These gold coins are legal tender to any amount, provided that the weight of each piece does not fall below 122·5 grains in the case of a sovereign, or 61·125 in the case of a half-sovereign, which are the "least current" weights of the coins. The margin allowed for error in coining, known as the remedy or tolerance, is calculated upon the pound troy of coin, and amounts to 15 grains for the fineness, plus or minus, or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a carat, and 12 grains for the weight. The tolerance of fineness is therefore $\frac{1}{384}$ part, or $0{\cdot}002\frac{2}{48}$. The tolerance of weight is $\frac{1}{480}$ part, or $0{\cdot}00208\frac{1}{3}$. The last amounts to 0·257 grain on a sovereign. On the French gold 20 and 10 franc pieces, the tolerance is $\frac{1}{500}$ part, or 0·002, both in fineness and weight, 0·003 in weight upon the 5 franc. The gold coins of the Monetary Convention cease to be current when reduced by wear $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below the tolerances indicated. One sovereign is equal in value to 25 francs 21 $\frac{60}{100}$ centimes. Twenty-five francs are equal in value to 19*s.* $9\frac{91\cdot2}{1000}$*d.*

One pound troy of standard silver is coined into 66 shillings, of which the metal is worth from 3*l.* to 3*l* 2*s.*, according to the market price of silver. The remedy in fineness of British silver coin is one pennyweight (24 grains) per lb.; $\frac{1}{240}$ part, or 0·00417. In weight, the same. In French silver coin, the remedy in fineness is 0·002, or the same as for gold; in weight, 0·003 for 5 franc, 0·005 for 2 and 1 franc, 0·007 for $\frac{1}{2}$ franc, and 0·010 for $\frac{1}{4}$ franc. According to the Monetary Convention of December 1865 it is required that the silver pieces shall be re-coined when reduced by wear 5 per cent. below the tolerances indicated.

The standard fineness of silver is $\frac{37}{40}$; 3 alloy in 40, or 0·925. The fineness of the French standard silver is 0·900 in the five-franc piece; but an inferior alloy of 0·835 is used for the lower denominations. The single franc piece composed of the latter alloy is still made to weigh 5 grams, the weight originally chosen for the franc as the unit of the monetary scale, when the fineness of the coin was 0·900. It has now become a token, like the British shilling, of which the nominal value exceeds the metallic value.

The legal weight of the sovereign (123·274 grains) is derived from that of the guinea (129·438 grains), by deducting $\frac{1}{21}$ part. The weight of the guinea, on the other hand, came from one pound of standard gold (5760 grains) being coined into forty-four and a half guineas.

The British silver coins are a legal tender in payments to the amount of forty shillings only.

The material of the copper coinage is now a bronze mixture composed in 100 parts by weight of 95 copper, 4 tin, and 1 zinc, the same as in the copper coinage of France.

The shilling is represented by 12 pence in copper, and the pound by 240 pence. The penny is coined at the rate of 48 pence in one pound avoirdupois of 7000 grains or 453·59 grams.

The halfpenny, which is of half the nominal value of the penny, is coined at a different rate, namely, at 80 halfpence in the pound avoirdupois, and the farthing, which is one fourth of the nominal value of the penny, is coined at the rate of 160 farthings in the pound avoirdupois, that is, at the same proportional rate as the halfpenny.

Copper pence are a legal tender in payments to the amount of one shilling only, half-pence and farthings to the amount of sixpence only.

Scheme of current British coins.

		Pounds.	Shillings.	Pence.	Farthings.
In gold	Sovereign	= 1	20	240	960
	Half do.	= $\frac{1}{2}$	10	120	480
In silver.	Crown	= $\frac{1}{4}$	5	60	240
	Half-crown	= $\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	30	120
	Florin	= $\frac{1}{10}$	2	24	96
	Shilling	= $\frac{1}{20}$	1	12	48
	Sixpence	= $\frac{1}{40}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	24
	Groat	= $\frac{1}{60}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	4	16
	Threepence	= $\frac{1}{80}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	12
In copper	Penny	= $\frac{1}{240}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	1	4
	Half do.	= $\frac{1}{480}$	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
	Farthing	= $\frac{1}{960}$	$\frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1

Extracts from an Act to provide for a new silver coinage, and to regulate the currency of the gold and silver coin of this realm. 56 Geo. III. cap. 68 (22nd June 1816.)

IV. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty's master and worker of the Mint, at His Majesty's mint in London, to coin or cause to be coined any silver bullion, which at any time before or after the passing of this Act shall have been deposited at the said mint, into silver coins of a standard and finenes of eleven ounces two pennyweights of fine silver and eighteen pennyweights of alloy in the pound troy, and in weight after the rate of sixty-six shillings to every pound troy, whether the same be coined in crowns, half-crowns, shillings, or sixpences, or pieces of a lower denomination, anything in any Act or Acts of Parliament in force in Great Britain or Ireland respectively, immediately before the passing of this Act, or anything in any indenture with His Majesty's master or worker of the said Mint for the time being, or any law, usage, or custom whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

The pou troy of standard silver, ele ounces t penny- weights fine, &c., may be coined in sixty-six shillings.

XI. And whereas at various times heretofore the coins of this realm of gold and silver have been equally a legal tender for payments to any amount, and great inconvenience has arisen from both those precious metals being concurrently the standard measure of value, and equivalent for property, and it is expedient that the gold coin made according to the indentures of the Mint should henceforth be the sole standard measure of value and legal tender for payment, without any limitation of amount, and that the silver coin should be a legal tender to a limited amount only, for the facility of exchange and commerce; be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act the gold coin of this realm shall be and shall be considered and is hereby declared to be the only legal tender for payments (except as herein-after provided) within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the said gold coin shall hold such weight and fineness as are prescribed by the present indenture with His Majesty's master and worker of the Mint for making gold monies at His Majesty's Mint in London, and with such allowance, called the remedy, as is given to the said master by the said indenture, which weight and fineness are hereby declared to be and shall remain to be the standard of and for the lawful gold coin of the realm, so far as relates to gold coins of the denominations at present in use, and specified in

Gold coi declared the only legal ten being the weight a fineness the Mint indentur

the said indenture; and in case any gold coin or coins of any other denomination shall hereafter be coined at the said Mint under any future indenture, such gold coin and coins shall hold the like standard in fineness, as the gold coins of the present denominations, and shall hold such weight as shall be proportionate to the weight of the present gold coins, according to the value for which such gold coin or coins of any new denomination shall be declared to be current.

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XII. And whereas it is expedient that the silver coin of the realm should be a legal tender by tale according to its denomination to any amount, not exceeding the sum of forty shillings; be it therefore enacted, that from and after such day as shall be for that purpose named in any proclamation, which at any time after the passing of this Act shall be made and issued by or on behalf of His Majesty, with the advice of His Majesty's privy council, so much and such parts of the Act made in the fourteenth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prohibit "the importation of light silver coin of this realm from "foreign countries into Great Britain or Ireland, and to "restrain the tender thereof beyond a certain sum," as enacts or provides, or may be construed to enact or provide, that any tender in silver coin of the realm shall be legal to the amount of twenty-five pounds, or a tender for any greater sum, according to its value by weight, and also so much of any Act and Acts whereby the said last recited Act is continued, revived, or made perpetual, shall be and the same is and are hereby repealed accordingly; and that from and after such day as shall be for that purpose named in any such declaration to be made and issued as aforesaid no tender of payment of money made in the silver coin of this realm of any sum exceeding the sum of forty shillings at any one time, shall be reputed a tender in law, or allowed to be a legal tender within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, either by tale or weight of such silver coin or otherwise howsoever, anything in the said recited Act of the fourteenth year of his present Majesty's reign, or in any other Act or Acts in force immediately before the passing of this Act, or any usage or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

EXTRACT from Mint indenture (referred to in Sec. XI.) as to fineness of the gold coin.

Every pound weight troy of all the monies of gold aforesaid shall be in value forty-six pounds fourteen shillings and sixpence, and shall be in fineness at the trial of the same twenty-two carats of fine gold and two carats of alloy in the pound weight troy, which standard aforesaid of twenty-two carats of fine gold and two carats of alloy in every pound weight troy our Sovereign lord the King doth will and ordain and establish by these presents to be the right standard of crown gold.

ROYAL MINT. THOMAS GRAHAM.

APPENDIX No. XII.

LETTER to TREASURY, requesting that ANSWERS may be obtained to certain QUESTIONS relative to the GOLD COINAGES AND MINT REGULATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, and REPLIES received through the TREASURY from the FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

International Coinage Commission,
6, Old Palace Yard,
3d April 1868.

SIR,

I AM desired by the Royal Commissioners on International Coinage to request that you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that it is requisite, for the purposes of their enquiry, that they should be placed in possession of certain information respecting the gold coinages and the Mint regulations in foreign countries.

The accompanying memorandum states the points upon which information is required, and the Commissioners will feel obliged if their Lordships will cause it to be communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with a request that Her Majesty's ministers abroad may be instructed to obtain answers to the several queries contained in the memorandum.

I am to add that it is extremely desirable that the returns should be procured with as little delay as possible.

I am, &c.
C. RIVERS WILSON.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

INFORMATION required as to the Gold Coinage and Mint Regulations in Foreign Countries.

1. What are the denominations of the gold coins?
2. What is their weight?
3. Of what fineness are they manufactured?
4. What are their dimensions?
5. What is the "tolerance" or "remedy" permitted in the manufacture of the coins, as regards
   A. Weight,
   B. Fineness?
6. What is the limit of wear (frai) beyond which they cease to be current?
7. Is any Mint charge for coining or any tax or seignorage exacted? What is the amount? And how is it levied?
   Either,
   A. By a diminution in the amount of fine gold in the coin?
   or,
   B. By payment in cash by the person presenting the bullion to be coined?
8. How long a time elapses before the coin is delivered in exchange for the bullion? Is this period fixed by law? And is the period prescribed by law adhered to in practice?
9. Is the coining executed by the state or by contract?
10. Is the Mint open to the public for the purpose of coinage?
11. Is the Mint or the Government bound to give bullion in exchange for coin, and, if so, in what ratio of one to the other.
12. It is requested that a copy of any regulations for the administration of the Mint may be furnished.

HAMBURG.

MY LORD, Hamburg, April 23, 1868.

IN conformity with the instruction conveyed to me in your Lordship's circular despatch dated the 13th instant, stating the desire of the International Coinage Commission now sitting in England, to receive information upon certain points regarding the gold coinage and Mint regulations of foreign countries, I have the honour to report to your Lordship as follows:

The government of Hamburg has not for many years past had any Mint for the coinage either of gold or silver money; consequently there are no Mint regulations now extant relative to the gold coinage in circulation here.

The only gold coins which the government of Hamburg now puts into circulation upon its own account are ducats, whose value, according to the actual course, is 6 marks 6 schillings banco, equal to 8 marks courant, or 9*s.* 5*d.* sterling. Of these ducats 67 go to the Cologne fine mark of gold. Their weight is $72\frac{4}{6}\frac{9}{7}$as of Holland, equal to 3·488 grammes, or $53\frac{8}{100}\frac{8}{5}$ English grains. Their present fineness is 0·979 parts, formerly 23 carats 8 grains. Their dimensions are undefined, but they are usually a little smaller and much thinner than a louis d'or.

These ducats are coined in Hanover for the account of the Hamburg government, which puts several thousands annually into circulation, chiefly for the purpose of Christmas gifts or other presents, but they are rarely seen in the course of business. There are no regulations extant applicable to "tolerance," or the limit of wear, or the other points on which the Commission seeks for information.

There is no Mint for coinage either at Lubeck or Bremen, nor have the governments of those cities any gold coins whatever of their own in circulation.

I have, &c.
JOHN WARD.

Lord Stanley.

WURTEMBERG.

1. For some years past Wurtemberg has coined no gold. Wurtemberg gold ducats to the amount of 2,310,902 guldens were issued between the years 1840–1848.

2. Sixty-seven of these ducats go to the raw Cöln (alliance) mark of 233·855 grammes. One ducat weighs therefore 3·49037 grammes.

3. Their fineness is $23\frac{3}{4}$ carats = 968·1 millièmes.

4. Dimensions of the ducat, 20 millimeters.

5. No tolerance of weight or fineness of the ducat is stipulated.

6. No limit of wear is stipulated.

7. The Wurtemburg ducat was issued by ministerial decree of 30th March 1840, at the price of 5¾ guldens. The difference of value between silver and gold is 1 : 15.910. These gold pieces are tarified according to their metal worth, inasmuch as they are only for circulation in their own country.

8. There is no private coinage. Gold is only bought in a limited degree, and the amount paid for in the usual form.

9. Coining takes place, according to the decrees of the Vienna Mint Treaty of 24th January 1857, by the state, and not by contract.

10. Answered in No. 8.

11. Government not in anywise bound to give bullion in exchange for coin.

12. The regulations* for the administration of the Mint are grounded on the Mint Treaty of 24th January 1857,† and on that of 7th August 1858.

BELGIUM.

Belgium.

1. In conformity with the Royal decree of March 15th, 1867, and as settled by Article 2 of the Monetary Convention concluded on the 23rd of December 1865, between Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland, the gold coins manufactured in Belgium consist of 20-franc and 10-franc pieces.

2. The 20-franc piece weighs 6·45164 grammes. The 10-franc piece weighs 3·22580 grammes.

3. They are manufactured of the fineness of nine hundred thousandths (0·900.)

4. The diameter of the 20-franc piece is twenty-one millimètres, and of the 10-franc piece nineteen millimètres.

5. The "tolerance" as regards weight and fineness is two-thousandths, both externally and internally ("tant en dehors qu'en dedans").

The "tolerance" both of weight and fineness applies to *each coin* separately. The weight, therefore, of each piece of 20 and of 10 francs must be within two thousandths more or less than the standard weight, and the fineness must be comprised within two thousandths, more or less, than the standard fineness of nine hundredths; differing in this respect from the English Law, which fixes the "tolerance," both as regards weight and fineness, from a pound weight of coins taken at random.

6. 20-franc and 10-franc pieces cease to be received in payment at the treasury and public offices when reduced in weight by wear ("frai") ½ per cent. below the "tolerance" of two thousandths specified in answer 5.

7. The Mint reimburses itself for the expenses of coining.

The charge for coining is fixed at 6 francs 70 centimes per kilogramme of coin, in conformity with the royal decree of March 25th, 1867.

This charge of 6 francs 70 centimes per kilogramme is reduced to 5 francs when bullion is presented at one time for coining of a nominal value of 10 millions of francs. (400,000*l.*)

Gold coins contain the quantity of fine gold prescribed by the law, viz., 0·900. They have consequently their full value. In point of fact there are 155 twenty-franc pieces and 310 ten-franc pieces to the kilogramme; the nominal value, therefore, of the kilogramme of *pure* gold is fixed at 3444 francs 44 centimes, $\frac{444}{}$, and the value of the kilogramme of 0·900 fineness at 3100 francs.

The Mint reimburses itself for the expenses of coining by paying to the person who presents the bullion for coining only 3437 francs for the kilogramme of *pure* gold, and only 3093 francs 30 centimes for the kilogramme of gold of 0·900 fineness.

The expenses of coining being defrayed by the public, the National Bank of Belgium, by a resolution of August 7th, 1867, decided upon buying all the gold brought to it at the price fixed by the tariff of the exchange department of the Mint, limiting, however, the aggregate of its daily purchases to the amount of coin which the Mint is bound daily to manufacture, viz., a million of francs.

8. The law does not prescribe any particular period for the delivery of coin by the exchange department of the Mint in exchange for bullion, but a ministerial decree of March 25th, 1867, (No. 4.) fixes the amount of coin and the weight of gold and silver bullion to be manufactured and refined daily of what is brought to the department. This decree sanctions the creation of coin bonds ("bons de monnaie") and refining bonds ("bons d'affinage"), and regulates the mode of registration and payment of these bonds.

The administration of the Mint, in execution of Art. 5 of the decree, has fixed the time when the payment of the "bons d'affinage" is to fall due at five days at the latest, and eight days for the "bons de monnaie," refining included.

From the year 1852 to 1867, the "bons de monnaie" and the "bons d'affinage" had both eighteen days to run. Experience has shown that the coining of bullion can be executed in a space of three days, and that the refining process can be done in 24 hours, so that bullion need not remain more than three days at the Mint before its issue in coin, and more than one day for the process of refining.

9. Coining and refining are executed at the Mint at the risk, as regards profit and loss, of the director of the manufacturing department, who performs his duties under the immediate supervision of the commissary of the Mint. The money received by the director of the manufacturing department for coining and refining stands in lieu of salary.

10. It is open to any one to take gold or silver to the Mint, and have it either refined or coined, or both.

The metal is returned to the bearer in the form of ingots or coins, according to the nature of the bonds which he may have subscribed for. The director of the manufacturing department is bound to accept the ingots presented to him for coinage and for refining, and to cash the bonds within the term fixed by the commissary of the Mint.

The bonds may be paid by anticipation, but in all cases they are paid in the order of their registration at the exchange department.

The commissary of the Mint decides, according to the provisions of the ministerial decree of March 25th, 1867, and to the working capacity of the establishment, upon the weight of ingots or bullion to be received daily either for refining or coining.

11. Neither the Mint nor the government are bound to give bullion in exchange for coins. The Mint is legally bound only to accept the bullion which may be brought to it by the public for refining or coining, the cost of which is regulated as detailed above.

12. The following, enclosed herewith, are the various regulations for the administration of the Mint.

No. I. The Royal Arrêté of December 30th, 1848, respecting the organization of the administration of the Mint.

2. The Royal Arrêté of August 25th, 1852, relative to refining.

3. The Royal Arrêté of March 25th, 1867, respecting the organization of the exchange department of the Mint.

4. The Ministerial Arrêté of March 25th, 1867, regulating the amount of coin, and the weight of gold and silver to be coined and refined daily for the payments made into the exchange department.

5 and 6. A Royal Arrêté of March 25th, 1867, regulating the expenses of coining gold and silver. A Royal Arrêté of the same date fixing the charge for refining gold and silver bullion, and the conditions under which bullion presented at the exchange department of the Mint is liable to this charge.

No. 1.

ARRÊTÉ ROYAL du 30 DÉCEMBRE 1848, relatif à L'ADMINISTRATION DES MONNAIES.

LÉOPOLD, etc.

Vu la loi du 28 Décembre 1848 (Moniteur, n° 305), portant suppression, à compter du 1er Janvier 1849, de la commission des monnaies, instituée par arrêté royal du 29 Décembre 1831 et successivement maintenue par les lois du 27 Décembre 1833 et du 31 Décembre 1834;

Considérant que les fonctions exercées jusqu'ici collectivement ou individuellement par le président de la commission des monnaies et les deux commissaries généraux, seront remplies désormais sous l'autorité du Ministre des Finances, par un commissaire qui prendra le titre de commissaire des monnaies; qu'en conséquence il est devenu nécessaire d'introduire quelques modifications au réglement du 29 Décembre 1831;

Vu la loi monétaire du 5 Juin 1832 ainsi que la loi du 19 Brumaire an VI (9 Novembre 1797) et l'arrêté du 14 Septembre 1814, relatifs à la garantie des ouvrages et matières d'or et d'argent;

Sur le rapport de notre Ministre des Finances, nous avons arrêté et arrêtons:

TITRE PREMIER.

Du Personnel.

ART. 1. Le personnel de l'administration des monnaies se compose, outre le commissaire des monnaies:

1°. D'un inspecteur général des essais;

2°. D'un contrôleur au change et au monnayage;

3°. De deux essayeurs;

4°. Du directeur de la fabrication;

* It was not thought necessary to print these regulations.

† For translation of this treaty, see p. 253.

5°. D'un graveur des monnaies et des poinçons de titre et de garantie.

Les fonctions du graveur cessent le 31 Décembre de chaque année; elles pourront être renouvelées.

ART 2. Le directeur de la fabrication et le contrôleur au change et au monnayage, occuperont, à l'hôtel des monnaies, des locaux qui seront indiqués, dans l'intérêt du service, par notre Ministre des Finances.

ART 3. Le commissaire des monnaies, l'inspecteur général des essais, le directeur de la fabrication et le graveur seront nommés par nous, sur la proposition de notre Ministre des Finances.

ART. 4. Il sera nommé par notre Ministre des Finances, après avoir entendu le commissaire des monnaies, aux places de contrôleur au change et au monnayage et des essayeurs.

TITRE II.

Des Fonctions.

ART. 5. Le commissaire des monnaies, placé sous l'autorité du Ministre des Finances, travaillera, s'il y a lieu, directement avec lui.

Les autres fonctionnaires et employés exerceront leurs fonctions sous la direction et la surveillance immédiate du commissaire des monnaies.

ART. 6. Les attributions spéciales du commissaire des monnaies sont :

1°. De juger, conformément à la loi, le titre et le poids des espèces fabriquées, et d'en autoriser la mise en circulation suivant les instructions qui seront arrêtées par notre Ministre des Finances;

2°. De délivrer, conformément aux lois du 22 Vendémiaire an IV et du 19 Brumaire an VI, aux essayeurs de commerce et aux essayeurs des bureaux de garantie, les certificats de capacité dont ils doivent être pourvus avant d'entrer en fonctions ;

3°. De décider les questions sur le titre et la marque des lingots et des ouvrages d'or et d'argent, sur la légalité des poinçons et carrés de l'Etat et sur les fausses monnaies.

ART. 7. La partie du service de la garantie qui ne concerne pas l'exécution des lois et règlements sur le titre et la marque des matières et espèces d'or et d'argent, demeure dans les attributions, des contributions directes, douanes et accises.

ART. 8. Le commissaire des monnaies est chargé, d'après les instructions qui lui seront transmises par notre Ministre des Finances, de prendre les mesures nécessaires dans l'intérêt du service.

Il a la police de l'hotel des monnaies.

Il soumet annuellement au Ministre le budget des dépenses relatives à l'administration des monaies.

Il veille à ce que les règlements qui concernent la fabrication des espèces soient exactement observés par toutes les personnes qui doivent concourir à cette opération.

Il veille également à l'exécution des tarifs qui règlent le prix des matiéres versées au change.

Il vérifie et arrête á la fin de chaque mois, et plus souvent, s'il le juge convenable, les registres du directeur et du contrôleur au change et au monnayage.

ART. 9. Le graveur sera chargé de fabriquer et de fournir tous les coins et les viroles brisées nécessaires à la fabrication, ainsi que les poinçons de la garantie.

Les poinçons et matrices, ainsi que les coins destinés à la fabrication, seront renfermés dans une armoire à trois clefs, dont l'une sera entre les mains du commissaire des monnaies, la deuxième entre celles du graveur et la troisième entre les mains de la personne chargée de tenir les registres du mouvement desdits coins, poinçons et matrices.

ART. 10. L'inspecteur général des essais surveillera les opérations des essayeurs pour la vérification du titre des matiéres et des espéces. Il en dressera procès-verbal conformément aux déclarations des essayeurs, et le remettra avec son avis motivé, s'il y a lieu, au commissaire des monnaies.

ART, 11. Il vérifiera, s'il y a lieu, le titre des matières et espèces indiqué par les essayeurs. Il choisira un poinçon qu'il fera insculper sur une planche en cuivre déposée entre les mains du commissaire des monnaies.

ART. 12. Les essayeurs indiqueront le titre des espèces fabriquées et des lingots et matières qui leur seront présentés par ordre du commissaire des monnaies.

Il leur est expressément défendu de faire aucune opération sans son autorisation.

Ils choisiront un poinçon qu'il feront insculper sur une planche en cuivre déposée entre les mains du commissaire des monnaies.

Ils tiendront registre de toutes leurs opérations.

Ils ne pourront employer que les agents d'essai qui leur auront été remis d'après les ordres du commissaire.

Ces agents chimiques seront tirés du dépôt établi à la monnaie.

ART. 13. Le directeur recevra, en présence du contrôleur au change et au monnayage, les matières destinées à la fabrication des espèces.

Il en est seul responsable envers les porteurs.

Il est tenu de payer les matières qu'ils auront versées au prix du tarif légal, lequel devra être affiché dans les bureaux de change.

Il comptera directement de ses opérations, chaque année, à la cour des comptes.

Le mode de sa comptabilité, ainsi que celui de ses écritures, sera prescrit par notre Ministre des Finances.

Il sera tenu de verser un cautionnement de fr. 50,000.

ART. 14. Le contrôleur au change et au monnayage enregistrera toutes les matières destinées à être converties en espèces, qui seront remises au directeur,

Les écritures seront tenues de manière qu'elles puissent servir de contrôle à celles du directeur de la fabrication.

Il surveillera spécialement les opérations du monnayage, etc.

TITRE III.

De la Fabrication, de la Vérification du Poids et du titre de la Délivrance des espèces Fabriquées.

ART. 15. Lorsqu'une fabrication d'espèces sera terminée, le commissaire des monnaies ou un agent de l'administration par lui désigné, et le contrôleur au change et au monnayage, prendront chacun dans la masse, au hasard et sans choix, trois pièces pour servir d'échantillon.

La masse restante des espèces sera pesée par l'un des essayeurs, en présence du contrôleur et du directeur de la fabrication ou de son agent.

Il en sera dressé procès-verbal constatant le nombre, la valeur nominale et le poids desdites pièces, qui seront remises dans le local destiné à servir de dépôt jusqu'après le jugement à intervenir. Le dépôt fermera à trois clefs.

Le même procès-verbal constatera le poids des six échantillons qui seront vérifiés conformément à ce qui est prescrit à l'art. 17.

ART. 16. Le contrôleur au change et au monnayage vérifiera, sous sa responsabilité, le poids et l'empreinte des pièces. Il séparera celles qui sont défectueuses ou faibles de poids, et les fera refondre en sa présence après en avoir averti le commissaire des monnaies; le surplus sera remis au directeur.

Les pièces faibles de poids ou dont les empreintes ersaient défectueuses, ainsi que les espèces hors de titre ou de poids, seront refondues aux frais du directeur. Il sera dressé procès-verbal de ces diverses opérations.

ART. 17. Immédiatement après les opérations prescrites à l'art. 15, il sera procédé par l'inspecteur général, en présence du contrôleur et du directeur ou de son agent, à la vérification du poids des pièces prises pour échantillons.

ART 18. Si le poids des échantillons n'est pas dans les remèdes, le commissaire des monnaies ordonnera la refonte de la fabrication sans vérification du titre.

ART. 19. Si le poids est dans les remèdes, l'inspecteur général prendra trois pièces qu'il pèsera séparément, les fera laminer pour les difformer, et y apposera son poinçon.

Il en remettra une à chacun des deux essayeurs et gardera la troisième devers lui pour en faire la vérification, s'il y a lieu.

Les trois autres pièces resteront entre les mains du commissaire des monnaies.

Les essayeurs opéreront, chacun séparément, dans le laboratoire des essais. Ils donneront leurs résultats dans le jour et par écrit.

Si les rapports des deux essayeurs sont d'accord, le titre sera jugé d'après ces rapports.

Si les rapports des deux essayeurs ne sont pas d'accord, l'inspecteur général des essais procédera à la vérification du titre.

Si le rapport de l'inspecteur général des essais est d'accord avec celui de l'un des essayeurs, le titre sera jugé d'après ce rapport.

Si le titre annoncé par l'inspecteur susdit diffère des titres déterminés par les essayeurs, le jugement sera porté d'après le titre moyen des trois essais.

ART. 20. Si l'inspecteur général des essais reconnaissait qu'il y ait lieu à une nouvelle vérification, ou si elle était ordonnée par le commissaire des monnaies, il y serait procédé par l'inspecteur susdit, sous les yeux du commissaire. Le résultat obtenu déterminerait le jugement du titre.

ART. 21. Le procès-verbal de ces opérations, signé par le directeur de la fabrication et l'inspecteur général des essais,

sera remis au commissaire des monnaies qui prononcera le jugement, dont copie certifiée sera remise au directeur de la fabrication.

ART. 22. Le restant des échantillons qui auront servi au jugement de la délivrance, les boutons, cornets et residus d'essai, ainsi que les pièces échantillons qui auront été conservées entières, seront renfermés dans un paquet sous les cachets de l'administration des monnaies et de l'inspecteur général des essais.

Ce paquet sera placé dans une armoire à trois clefs, dont l'une sera entre les mains du commissaire des monnaies, la seconde entre celles de l'inspecteur général et la troisième entre les mains du contrôleur du change et du monnayage.

Mention de ce dépôt sera faite dans le jugement ainsi que dans la suscription du paquet, qui en outre indiquera la date de la délivrance, la date du jugement et le titre définitivement fixé.

Dispositions générales.

ART. 23. Toutes dispositions contraires au présent arrêté sont abrogées.

ART. 24. Notre Ministre des Finances est chargé de l'execution, etc. (1)

No. 2.

Arrêté du 25 Août 1852.

LÉOPOLD II., ROI DES BELGES, à tous présents et à venir, salut.

Considérant que par suite de l'établissement d'un affinage à l'hôtel des monnaies, il reste à prescrire des formalités propres à mettre ce service en concordance avec les règlements en vigueur.

Revu notre arrêté du 30 Decembre 1848, No. 9, Moniteur du 5 Janvier 1849.

Sur le rapport de notre ministre des finances, nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :—

ARTICLE 1.

La surveillance du commissaire des monnaies et du contrôleur au change et au monnayage s'étend sur l'atelier d'affinage établi à l'hôtel des monnaies.

ARTICLE 2.

Toutes les matières d'or et d'argent qui seront déposées à l'hotel des monnaies, soit pour le monnayage soit pour l'affinage seulement, seront reçues par le directeur en présence du contrôleur qui en passera s'écriture.

ARTICLE 3.

Le directeur, seul responsable envers les porteurs de matières, délivrera un bon représentant les matières destinées au monnayage, de même qu'il délivrera un bon de matières affinées représentant les matières uniquement déposées pour l'affinage.

Ces bons dont le contrôleur constatera l'enregistrement par son visa, contiendront la déclaration que les matières versées restent la propriété des personnes au nom desquelles les bons sont créés.

ARTICLE 4.

Les matières entrées qui ne doivent pas être immédiatement remises aux ateliers, seront enfermées dans un local désigné par le directeur et dont une clef sera remise au Contrôleur.

ARTICLE 5.

Le contrôleur est tenu de procéder fréquemment á des époques indéterminées à des recensements partiels ou généraux, et d'en faire connaître les résultats au commissaire des monnaies.

L'autorité supérieure pourra en prescrire tous les jours et à toute heure.

ARTICLE 6.

Les matières d'or et d'argent déposées à l'hôtel des monnaies ne pourront en sortir soit brutes soit affinées seulement, soit monnayées, si ce n'est à l'intervention du contrôleur et contre remise des bons qui les représentent.

ARTICLE 7.

Notre Ministre des Finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Laëken, le 25 Août 1852.

(Signé) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :

Le Ministre des Finances,

(Signé) FRÈRE-ORBAN.

No. 3.

Ministère des Finances.

Arrêté Royal portant organisation du bureau du change de la monnaie.

Léopold II., Roi des Belges, à tous présents et à venir, salut.

Vu les Art. 2 et 3 de la convention monétaire du 25 Décembre 1865, approuvée par la loi du 21 Juillet 1866.

Vu nos arrêtés de ce jour, réglant :

A. Les frais de fabrication des monnaies d'or et d'argent indiquées aux Art. 2 et 3 de la convention précitée.

B. Les frais d'affinage des matières d'or et d'argent et les conditions dans lesquelles les matières présentées au bureau du change seront passibles de ces frais ;

Voulant organiser le bureau du change de la monnaie ; Sur la proposition de notre Ministre des Finances, Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Art. 1. La valeur du kilogramme d'or pur est fixée à 3,444 francs 44 cents ^{444}. Celle du kilogramme au titre monétaire de 0·900 à 3,100 francs, et celle du kilogramme d'or aux différents titres en proportion.

Le kilogramme d'or pur sera payé au bureau du change, déduction faite des frais de fabrication, 3,457 francs ; le kilogramme d'or à 0·900 titre monétaire 3,093 francs 30 cents, et les autres titres en proportion, sauf la retenue des frais d'affinage, s'il y a lieu.

Art. 2. La valeur du kilogramme d'argent pur est fixée à 222 francs 22 cents ^{222}, celle du kilogramme au titre monétaire de 0·900 à 200 francs, et celle du kilogramme d'argent aux différents titres en proportion.

Le kilogramme d'argent pur sera payé au bureau du change, déduction faite des frais de fabrication, 220 francs 55 cents ^{555}, le kilogramme d'argent à 0·900, titre monétaire 198 francs 50 cents, et les autres titres en proportion, sauf la retenue des frais d'affinage, s'il y a lieu.

Art. 3. Notre Ministre des Finances établira des tarifs de la valeur par kilogramme des espèces et matières d'or et d'argent, d'après les bases indiquées ci-dessus. Les titres des espèces et des matières d'or et d'argent y seront exprimés en millièmes et en dixièmes de millièmes et il sera tenu compte aux porteurs de matières de cette dernière fraction, tant pour le poids que pour le titre.

Les tarifs seront publiés et affichés au bureau du change de la monnaie.

Art. 4. En cas de contestation sur le titre et la nature des espèces et des matières d'or et d'argent, présentées au bureau du change, le commissaire des monnaies, après avoir fait vérifier, au laboratoire des essais, le titre et la nature desdites espèces et matières, statuera conformément aux dispositions à arrêter par notre Ministre des Finances.

Art. 5. Notre Ministre des Finances déterminera les sommes pour lesquelles des espèces d'or et d'argent seront fabriquées journellement pour les versements faits au bureau du change de la monnaie.

Ces sommes serviront de base pour l'inscription et la délivrance des bons de monnaie aux porteur de matières.

Art. 6. Notre Ministre des Finances fixera également le poids des matières d'or et d'argent qui devra être affiné journellement pour les versements faits au bureau du change.

Ce poids servira de base pour l'enregistrement et la délivrance des bons d'affinage aux porteurs de matières.

Art. 7. Les bons d'affinage porteront le poids et le titre des matières d'or et d'argent exprimé en millièmes et en dixièmes de millièmes, et il sera tenu compte au porteur de matières jusqu'au dixième de millième inclusivement de l'or et de l'argent contenus dans les matières.

Art. 8. Les lingots affinés porteront la marque de la monnaie, la désignation en chiffres du poids et du titre en millièmes et en dixièmes de millième, la marque du poinçon de l'essayeur qui aura fait la détermination du titre et le numéro d'ordre du registre de l'essayeur.

Art. 9. L'arrêté royal du 4 Octobre 1832 est rapporté.

Art. 10. Notre Ministre des Finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté, qui sera obligatoire le jour de sa publication.

Donné à Bruxelles, le 25 Mars 1867.

LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :

Le Ministre des Finances

FRÈRE-ORBAN.

(1) Cet arrêté, pris en exécution de la loi du 28 du même mois, p. 391, modifie les art. 38, 39 et 58, et complète l'art. 19 de la loi du 19 Brumaire an VI. p. 362.

No. 4.

ARRÊTÉ Ministériel réglant la Somme de Monnaies et le Poids des Matières d'Or et d'Argent à fabriquer et à affiner journellement pour les versement faits au Bureau du Change.

Le Ministre des Finances,

Vu les articles 5 et 6 de l'arrêté royal du 25 de ce mois, No. 3;

Voulant fixer la somme des monnaies et le poids des matières d'or et d'argent à fabriquer et à affiner journellement pour les versements faits au bureau du change;

Voulant prescrire en même temps les règles à suivre pour la délivrance, l'enregistrement et le payement des bons de monnaie et des bons d'affinage;

Sur la proposition du commissaire des monnaies;

Le sécrétaire général entendu,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons:

Art 1. La somme des monnaies à fabriquer journellement pour les versements faits au bureau du change est fixée:

a. Pour les monnaies d'or à cinq cent mille francs (500,000 francs);

b. Pour la monnaie d'argent (piece de 5 francs) à cent cinquante mille francs (150,000 francs).

Ces valeurs pourront être respectivement portées à un million de francs (1,000,000 de francs) ou à trois cent mille francs (300,000 francs); mais dans ce cas la moitié de toutes les fabrications sera exclusivement réservée à la Banque Nationale, si, d'après l'état de son encaisse, elle juge nécessaire de la réclamer.

Art. 2. Il sera admis journellement pour être soumis à l'affinage:

a. Un poids de matières d'or brutes, représentant cent cinquante kilogrammes d'or fin;

b. Un poids de matières d'argent brutes, représentant six cent cinquante kilogrammes d'argent fin.

Ces poids seront élevés respectivement à trois cents (300) et à treize cents (1,300) kilogrammes, lorsque les matières d'or et d'argent seront présentées à la fois, pour l'affinage et le monnayage et que les besoins du monnayage réclameront des poids de métaux fins s'élevant à ces chiffres.

Art. 5. Les bons de monnaie et les bons d'affinage souscrits et délivrés seront enregistrés dans l'ordre de date de la présentation des matières d'or et d'argent, au bureau du change.

Pourront être considérées comme presentées au bureau du change pour être monnayées et affinées:

1. Les matières et espèces d'or et d'argent appartenant à la Banque National.

2. Les lingots et monnaies d'or et d'argent déposés à la Banque Nationale et sur lesquels des avances de fonds ont été faites.

3. Les lingots et monnaies d'or et d'argent en simple dépôt à la Banque Nationale.

Pour jouir de cette faculté, les porteurs de matières seront tenus de déposer entre les mains du directeur de la fabrication, en présence du contrôleur au change et au monnayage, un extrait, certifié conforme par le gouverneur de la Banque Nationale ou son délégué, du dépôt de matières effectué à cet établissement, indiquant la nature, le poids et le titre des matières déposées soit pour le monnayage, soit pour l'affinage, soit pour l'affinage et le monnayage à la fois.

L'enregistrement de cet extrait de dépôts aura lieu d'après l'ordre de date de sa présentation au bureau du change et de la même manière que les bons de monnaie et les bons d'affinage.

Des bons de monnaie ou des bons d'affinage seront souscrits et délivrés successivement, jusqu'à l'épuisement des matières inscrites sur l'extrait de dépôt.

Art. 4. Les bons de monnaie et les bons d'affinage pourront être payés par anticipation, mais leur payement devra toujours se faire dans l'ordre de leur *enregistrement au bureau du change.*

Art. 5. En cas de contestation sur la somme à inscrire sur les bons de monnaie, sur le poids des matières d'or et d'argent à inscrire sur les bons d'affinage, sur la date, sur l'ordre d'enregistrement et de payement des bons en général, le commissaire des monnaies fixera cette somme, ce poids, cette date, cet ordre d'enregistrement et de payement, après avoir entendu le contrôleur au change et au monnayage.

Art. 6. Le présent arrêté sera affiché dans le bureau du change de la monnaie.

Art. 7. Le sécrétaire général et le commissaire de monnaies sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Bruxelles, le 25 Mars 1867.

Le Ministre des Finances,
FRÈRE-ORBAN.

No. 5.

RÈGLEMENT sur les Frais de Fabrication des Monnaies d'Or et d'Argent.

Ministere des Finances.

Léopold II., Roi des Belges, à tous présents et à venir, salut.

Vu l'article 2 de la loi monétaire du 21 Juillet 1866;

Voulant régler les frais de fabrication des monnaies d'or et d'argent indiquées dans les articles 2 et 3 de la convention monétaire du 23 Decembre 1865, approuvée par la loi précitée.

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre des Finances, nous avons arrêté et arrêtons:

Art. 1. Les frais de fabrication des monnaies d'or et d'argent indiquées aux articles 2 et 3 de la convention monétaire du 23 Décembre 1865, sont fixés, tous déchets compris:

a. Par kilogramme de monnaie d'or, à six francs soixante-dix centimes (6 francs 70 centimes);

b. Par kilogramme de monnaie d'argent, à un franc cinquante centimes (1 franc 50 centimes).

Art. 2. Notre Ministre des Finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté, qui sera obligatoire le jour de sa publication.

Donné à Bruxelles, le 25 Mars 1867.

LÉOPOLD.
Par le Roi:
Le Ministre des Finances,
FRÈRE-ORBAN.

No. 6.

RÈGLEMENT sur les Frais d'Affinage des Matières d'Or et d'Argent.

Léopold II., Roi des Belges, à tous présents et à venir, salut.

Vu l'article 2 de la loi monétaire du 21 Juillet 1866;

Voulant régler les frais d'affinage des matières d'or et d'argent et les conditions dans lesquelles les matières présentées au bureau du change de la monnaie, seront passibles de ces frais.

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre des Finances, Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons:

Art. 1. Les frais d'affinage des matières d'or sont fixés, tous déchets compris, à quatre francs (4 francs) par kilogramme de leur poids brut.

Sont considérés comme matières d'or, tous lingots contenant *au moins* cent cinquante millièmes d'or (0·150).

Art. 2. Les frais d'affinage d'un kilogramme d'argent sont fixés, tous déchets compris, à quatre-vingt-dix-centimes (90 centimes).

Ces frais seront augmentées d'un centime (0,01) par kilogramme du poids brut des matières d'argent pour chaque *centième* (0,010) de diminution de titre au-dessous de mille (1000).

Les fractions inférieures à un centième de titre seront négligées.

Sont assimilés aux matières d'argents tous lingots contenant de l'or en qualité inférieure à cent cinquante millièmes (0.150).

Art. 3. Les matières d'or et d'argent, présentées au bureau du change, seront passibles des frais d'affinage:

1°. Lorsqu'elles seront au-dessous du titre de neuf cents millièmes (0.900).

Dans ce cas, le montant de ces frais sera calculé sur la portion de matières qui devra être affinée pour élever la totalité au titre de neuf cents millièmes (0.900).

2°. Lorsqu'elles contiendront des métaux autres que le cuivre qui devront être séparés de l'or et de l'argent.

Art. 4. Notre Ministre des Finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté, qui sera obligatoire le jour de sa publication.

Donné à Bruxelles, le 25 Mars 1867.

LÉOPOLD.
Par le Roi:
Le Ministre des Finances,
FRÈRE-ORBAN.

DENMARK.

My Lord, Copenhagen, 1st May, 1868.

On receipt of your Lordship's Despatch circular of the 16th ultimo, enclosing questions on the gold coinage of Denmark, I applied to a competent official quarter for the necessary information, and have now the honour to reply as follows:

1. The Copenhagen Mint coins two species of gold money:

Single christiansdor (enkelt christiansdor) and double christiansdor (dobbelt christiansdor). The kings of Denmark are alternately called Christian and Frederic, and the gold money takes the name of the reigning sovereign.

2. $35\frac{5}{25}$ single christiansdor, or $17\frac{19}{48}$ double christiansdor weigh a Cologne marc.

The Cologne marc being equivalent to 233·855 grammes, the—

	Grammes.
Single christiansdor weighs - -	6·64203
And the double christiansdor -	13·28407

3. The standard fineness is 21 carats 6 grains to the gross Cologne marc. Hence the Cologne marc fine contains:—

$39\frac{13}{48}$ single christiansdor and
$19\frac{25}{48}$ double christiansdor.

A gramme gross contains 895·8333 milligrammes fine. So that a kilogramme contains—

168·0627 single christiansdor and
84·0313 double christiansdor.

4. The dimensions are not fixed by law. In practice the diameters are as follow:—

	Millimetres.
Single christiansdor - -	22·60
Double christiansdor - -	27·10

5. The remedy of weight is $\frac{1}{4}$ "es" for each single or double christiansdor; further 1 "lod" per 96 marcs, with the liability that the excess or deficiency of one such delivery be exactly compensated in the next.

The remedy of fineness is $\frac{1}{4}$ grain per gross marc.

N.B.—$\frac{1}{4}$ "es" = 0·0134 grammes.
1 lod. = 14·6159 grammes.
$\frac{1}{4}$ grain = 0·868 milligrammes.

6. Limit of wear is not prescribed by law.

7. Persons bringing bullion to be coined at the Mint are charged thus:—

Instead of $39\frac{13}{48}$ single christiansdor for each marc fine, only $39\frac{1}{4}$ christiansdor are delivered. Of double christiansdor per marc $19\frac{15}{28}$ instead of $19\frac{25}{48}$ (*see* under 3 above).

An additional payment is made for the copper used as alloy, the whole charge amounting to nearly $\frac{3}{5}$ per cent.

8. The period that elapses between the delivery of the bullion and its receipt as money is indefinite. No legal prescription exists.

9. The Mint operations are entirely carried on by official agency.

10. Private persons can always have christiansdor coined on demand.

11. Neither the Mint nor the Government are bound to give bullion in exchange for coin.

I have made my answers as short as possible, and confined myself to a bare execution of the letter of your Lordship's instructions, for the motives that Denmark has silver standard, that gold is not legal tender, that the gold money here is insignificant in quantity, that it rarely circulates, and is coined chiefly for the German market. The foreign demand for christiansdor is hardly connected with the circumstances that commonly determine a drain of gold. It happens that in North Germany, including Prussia the Danish christiansdor are a very favourite coin. At all times taken, if not according to law at any rate by custom, on the foot of Prussian gold pieces, in troubled periods they are eagerly desired. The German people are still given to hoarding, and on the outbreak or approach of war there is always an unusual inquiry for gold to be saved in this fruitless fashion. For instance, in 1866 the Mint of Berlin could not or would not coin gold for the public; that of Hanover was out of work; hence, the local supply not sufficing, private persons were glad to pay a high premium for christiansdor.

I have, &c.

The Lord Stanley, M.P., &c. &c.

G. Strachey.

ITALY.

1. Denominations of gold coins:—
   Pezzo di lire cento.
   Pezzo di lire cinquanta.
   Pezzo di lire venti.
   Pezzo di lire dieci.
   Pezzo di lire cinque.
   (Art. 1 of the law, 24th August 1862, No. 788.)

2. Weight:—
   Pezzo di 100 lire, grammi 32·25800.
   Pezzo di 50 lire, grammi 16·12900.
   Pezzo di 20 lire, grammi 6·45161.
   Pezzo di 10 lire, grammi 3·22580.
   Pezzo di 5 lire, grammi 1·61290.
   (Art. 1 of the law, 24th August 1862, No. 788.)

3. Fineness:—
   $\frac{900}{1000}$.
   (Art. 2 of the law, 24th August 1862, No. 788.)

4. Dimensions:—
   Pezzo di 100 lire, millimetri 35.
   Pezzo di 50 lire, millimetri 28.
   Pezzo di 20 lire, millimetri 21.
   Pezzo di 10 lire, millimetri 19.
   Pezzo di 5 lire, millimetri 17.
   (Art. 1 of the R. Decree, 5 October 1862, No. 871.)

5. Tolerance:—
   (*a*) Weight—
   Pezzo di 100 lire, milligrammi 32·26, beyond or below the normal weight (No. 2.)
   Pezzo di 50 lire, milligrammi 16·13, beyond or below the normal weight (No. 2.)
   Pezzo di 20 lire, milligrammi 12·90, beyond or below the normal weight (No. 2.)
   Pezzo di 10 lire, milligrammi 6·45, beyond or below the normal weight (No. 2.)
   Pezzo di 5 lire, milligrammi 4·84, beyond or below the normal weight (No. 2.)
   (Art. 1 of the law, 24th August 1862, No. 788.)
   (*b*.) Fineness—
   $\frac{2}{1000}$, beyond or below the normal fineness (No. 3.)
   (Art. 2 of the law, 24th August 1862, No. 788).

6. Limit of wear:—
   As regards "weight" $\frac{1}{2}$ per °/₀ below the "tolerance" No. 5 (*a*).
   (Art. 3 of the law, 21st July 1866 (No. 3087.)

7. As to a mint charge:—
   No tax or seignorage is exacted.
   The mint charge for coining is 7·44444 lire per kilogramme of fine gold.
   Or, the mint pays in cash to the person presenting at the mint one kilogramme of fine gold 3,437·00 lire (in gold).
   (Art 1 of the Royal Decree of the 12th December 1861 (No. 370).

8. The Mint usually delivers coin immediately in exchange for bullion, but no time is fixed by law.
   (Art. 56 and 57 of the rules approved by R. D. of the 9 November 1861, No. 327.)

9. The coinage is executed by contract with the Bank of Italy.
   (Art. 1 of the Royal Decree, 20 October 1861.)

10. The Mint is open to the public for the purpose of coinage in limits fixed by law and rules.
    (Art. 6 of the law of the 24th August 1862, No. 788.)

11. The Mint or Government is not bound to give bullion in exchange for coins.

12. Mint regulations inclosed:—
    R. D. 9 November 1861, No. 326.
    R. D. 9 November 1861, No. 327.
    Law 24 August 1862, No. 788.
    R. D. 5 October 1862, No. 871.
    Law 21 July 1866, No. 3087.

(Translation.)

No. 326.

Royal Decree concerning the Administration of the Mints of the State. 9th November 1861.

Victor Emanuel II., by the grace of God and by the will of the nation, King of Italy;

Having seen the law of the 13th November 1859 on the central Administration of the State;

Having seen:

The Royal Decree of 3rd February 1861 on the ordering of the Administration of the Mints;

The Royal Decree of 26th July 1824 on the general Administration of the coins in the Neapolitan provinces;

The Royal Decree of 20th October 1861, by which it was established that the fabrication of coins in all the mints of the State should be carried on by farming;

Having taken counsel of the Ministers;

On the proposition of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce;

We have ordered and do order as follows:

ART. 1.

A permanent Commission of Coins is established at the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

ART. 2.

The Commission is composed of three members who shall be nominated by us on the proposition of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. It shall have a secretary, whose functions shall be entrusted to an employé of the said ministry.

ART. 3.

The duties of the Commission are:

1. To assist at the operations of assay of the coins struck in the mints of the kingdom, and to pronounce their judgment as to the issuing of them in conformity with the laws and regulations;
2. To issue certificates of fitness to assayers of the mark in accordance with the regulations;
3. To resolve the controversies that might arise with respect to the quality of the ingots and of the works in gold and silver;
4. To set forth their opinion on all the questions relative to the monetary service that shall be proposed to them;
5. To execute the preparatory labours by propositions of laws, regulations, and tariffs relating to the said service;
6. To propose reforms and modifications in the tariff of the coins and medals;
7. To cause such assays to be made as it shall consider necessary to the interest of the State, of commerce, and of private persons, for ascertaining the standard or the weight of foreign coins;
8. To watch over the integrity of the types of the coins that are struck in the mints of the kingdom.

ART. 4.

The fabrication of the coins of gold and silver established as a farm by Royal Decree of the 20th October 1861 shall be carried on in the mints of Milan, Naples, and Turin, always taking into account the provision of Article 34 on the subject of farming.

ART. 5.

The assay of the coins struck in each mint shall be executed by the office of assays, in accordance with Article 2 of the said Royal Decree of 3rd February 1861.

ART. 6.

The types, matrices, and punches, as well as the dies and cushions (cuscinetti), shall be made by the engravers of the cabinet of engraving attached to the mint of Turin.

In case, however, of an extraordinary fabrication, or of a mint at a distance from the seat of Government, the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce is authorized to permit the formation of dies and cushions in any mint, with the formalities and cautions that shall be established according to regulation.

ART. 7.

The staff of the office of assays and of the cabinet of engraving mentioned in the preceding articles 5 and 6, the grades and stipends, are established in the annexed table *A.*, signed at our order by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

ART. 8.

The mint of Naples, as well as those of Milan and Turin, shall have a Direction, whose staff, grades, and stipends are determined by the annexed table *B*, signed at our order by the Minister aforesaid.

The duty of the Direction is to watch over the coinage of the monies and medals, over the exercise of the farming, and over all the operations, technical and economic, of each mint.

ART. 9.

In the cities of Bologna, Genoa, Leghorn, and Palermo the farmer shall be bound to make the exchange of the gold and silver bullion under the supervision of a government official, whose stipend is fixed in the annexed table *C*.

The disposable employés shall be appointed to this service by preference.

ART. 10.

The profits of whatsoever kind enjoyed by the employés of the mints, beyond their stipend, shall belong henceforward to the finances of the State.

ART. 11.

Until it shall be otherwise arranged, the offices of guarantee of the objects of gold and silver shall depend upon the Directions of the mints, according to the circumscription established in the annexed table *D*, signed at our order by the Minister aforesaid.

ART. 12.

The employés of the Administration General of the coins of Naples, and those of the mints which cease to be in operation, shall, by the care of our Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, be distributed as far as possible among the new Directions and offices of the Mark.

Until it shall be otherwise provided, as above, for each of these employés, the same shall continue to be disposable and to enjoy their actual stipend.

ART. 13.

The new Directions shall commence their duties on the first day of January ensuing 1862.

A ministerial regulation to be submitted for our approbation shall provide for the execution of the present Decree.

We order that the present Decree, guaranteed by the seal of the State, shall be inserted in the official collection of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, ordering all whom it may concern to observe it and cause it to be observed.

Given at Turin on the 9th day of November 1861.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

Registered in the Court of Accounts
on the 22d day of Nov. 1861.
Registered 18 "Atti del Governo" a c. 141.
WEHRLIN.
(Place of the Seal.)
Seen, the Keeper of the Seals.
MIGLIETTI.

CORDOVA.

A.—Table of the Staff of the Office of Assays and of the Cabinet of Engraving.

Number of Employés.	Rank.	Salaries.	Total.
	Office of Assays.		
1	Verifier	4,000	12,500
1	1st Assayer	3,000	
1	2nd ditto	2,500	
1	3rd ditto	2,000	
3	Pupil Assayers	„	
1	Usher	1,000	
8			
	Cabinet of Engraving.		
1	1st Engraver	3,000	7,000
1	2nd ditto	2,500	
1	3rd ditto	1,500	
3	Pupil Engravers	„	
6			
	The Engravers have apartments gratis on the premises of the Mint.		19,500

Seen, by order of His Majesty,
The Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce,
CORDOVA.

B.—Table of the Staff of the Directions of the Mints of Milan, Naples. and Turin.

Number of Employés.	Rank.	Salaries. Individual.	Salaries. Comprehensive for the three Directions.
1	Director	4,500	13,500
1	Secretary	3,000	9,000
1	Verifier of the coinage	2,600	7,800
1	Verifier of the exchange	2,400	7,200
1	Assistant of the 1st class	2,000	6,000
1	Ditto of the 2nd do.	1,500	4,500
1	Ditto of the 3rd do.	1,200	3,600
1		"	"
2	Ushers	1,000	6,000
1	Porter	1,000	3,000
11	Total £.		60,600
	The Director and the Verifier of the coinage have apartments gratis on the premises of the mint.		

Seen, by order of His Majesty,
The Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce,
Cordova.

C.—Table of the Government Agents in the Assistant Offices of Exchange of the materials of gold and silver.

Seat of the Office.	Rank of the Agent.	Salary.
Bologna	Verifier of the Exchange	1,800
Genoa	Ditto	2,200
Leghorn	Ditto	2,200
Palermo	Ditto	1,800
	Total	8,000

Seen, by order of His Majesty,
The Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce,
Cordova.

D.—Territorial Circumscriptions of the Directions of the Mints in the Offices of the Mark of guarantee of workmanship in gold and silver.

Directions of the Mints.	Offices of the Mark of Guarantee.
Milan	Milan, Brescia, Bergamo, Cremona, Pavia. Parma, Placentia. Modena. Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Ravenna. Jesi, Macerata, Urbino.
Naples	Naples, Aquila, Bari, Campobasso, Chieti. Catanzaro, Cosenza, Foggia, Reggio. Teramo.
Turin	Turin, Alessandria, Genoa, Novara. Florence, Lucca, Pisa, Siena. Perugia, Spoleto.

Seen, by order of His Majesty,
The Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce,
Cordova.

(Translator, *G. Bullen.*)

(Translation.)

No. 327.

Royal Decree which approves the regulation for the execution of that dated 9th Nov. 1861, respecting the organisation of the Mints of the State. 9th November, 1861.

Victor Emanuel II., by the Grace of God and the will of the Nation, King of Italy.

Having seen the 13th Article of the Royal decree, dated 9th November 1861, concerning the new organisation of the Mints of the State;

On the proposition of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce;

We have ordained and do ordain as follows:

Sole Article.

We approve the annexed regulation, seen according to our order by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, for the execution of the Royal decree dated 9th November 1861, concerning the organisation of the Mints of the State.

We order that the present decree, guaranteed by the Seal of the State, shall be inserted in the official collection of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, ordering all whom it may concern to observe it and cause it to be observed.

Given at Turin on the 9th day of November 1861.

Victor Emanuel.

Registered in the Court of Accounts
on the 22nd day of November 1861.
Registered 18th "Atti del Governo" a. c. 148
Wehrlin.

(Place of the Seal.)

Seen, the Keeper of the Seals,
Miglietti.

Cordova.

Regulation for the Directions of the Mints.

Title 1.

Chapter 1.

Of the Director.

Art. 1.

The Director of the Mint is placed under the orders of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, and has under his immediate control the officials of the direction, the engravers, and the offices of the mark.

Art. 2.

The director corresponds directly with the Ministry.

Art. 3.

He is especially charged to cause the execution of the contract of farming for the fabrication of coins, to superintend the operations, and ascertain that each of the officials fulfils exactly the duties that are imposed upon him.

He causes to be observed the laws and regulations concerning the service of the coins and medals, as well as that of the mark in the works of gold and silver, for the part which is entrusted to the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

Art. 4.

He takes care that the machines intended for the service of the coinage shall not be employed for purposes foreign to the government service, except in cases of the Ministry giving a special authorisation for doing so.

When the operations are not in progress, or are suspended in their execution in the coinage chamber, that is kept shut; and the key of the chamber, as well as that of the presses, are placed in custody of the director.

Art. 5.

He superintends the fabrication of the dies and cushions (cuscinetti) for stamping the coins as well as of the punches for the mark on works of gold and silver.

Art. 6.

Before the farmer of the fabrication of coins enters upon the exercise of his functions, the director takes care that the consignment of the buildings, of the machines, of the utensils, and of the other objects granted for the service of the farm, shall be exactly made, by means of description, inventory, and valuation.

Art. 7.

He provides for the safety of the premises, of the machines, and of the moveable effects belonging to the Government, and for the repairs, which are at the charge of

those using them, in order that they may be executed in due time.

ART. 8.

In every change in the staff he has a proper certificate drawn up of the condition and inventory, and takes care that the objects which are missing or deteriorated, independently of use, shall be supplied or repaired by the person liable. Such certificate of condition and inventory is drawn up every time that a new functionary comes into employment.

ART. 9.

Whenever works and repairs have to be done on the premises at the charge of the Government, after taking the valuation of the Government architect, he obtains from the Ministry the proper provisions, except in the case of urgent repairs, which may be immediately executed without previous authorisation.

ART. 10.

When disputes arise between the assayers and the owners of bullion or of manufactured objects, with respect to their standard, he procures from the Ministry the proper orders, in order that the standard may be definitively settled by the office of assays.

ART. 11.

He has under his custody the patterns that are used in verifying the weights and scales, which should be done every week.

ART. 12.

He informs the Ministry of the operations that are carried on in the mint, and of those which it would be useful to undertake.

He proposes to the Ministry the modifications that may take place in the tariffs of the coins, of the medals and of the bullion; likewise those variations in the rules of the mark which he believes useful for the better conduct of the service.

ART. 13.

He watches over the regularity and exactness of the registers used in the various branches of the service, which are entrusted to him, as well for the mint as for the mark.

ART. 14.

At the beginning of each month he verifies and marks the registers of the exchange, and sends to the Ministry the demonstrative account of the operations that have been carried on during the preceding month. Such accounts are recapitulated successively from month to month until the completion of the financial year.

At the beginning of every quarter he forwards to the Ministry a statement of the monetary movement of the preceding quarter, specifying what he considers as the causes for the increase or diminution.

ART. 15.

He likewise examines the papers relating to the accounts of the offices of the mark under his control, and, after ascertaining their regularity, he sends a statement of the same to the Ministry with the conditions of the quittances not later than the 10th of each month, informing it at the same time of the causes that may have influenced the greater or less development of the national industry, and in what it may interest such branch of the service.

ART. 16.

In the case of any important fault on the part of any employé he informs the Ministry, and applies the proper remedies.

ART. 17.

He may allow to the employés under him a vacation of 30 days.

For vacations of longer duration he sends an application to the Ministry, taking care, however, always that the good administration of the service has been provided for.

ART. 18.

In case of the sickness or absence of the director his duties are devolved upon the secretary, who gives notice of it to the Ministry.

In case of the prolonged sickness of any employé under him, the director refers to the Ministry, and proposes the means by which the service may be carried on.

CHAP. II.

Of the Secretary,

ART. 19.

It is the duty of the secretary to conduct the correspondence of the director according to the orders which the latter gives him.

He sets in order and has the custody of all the papers that are addressed to the direction; he draws up the official statements relative to the service of the coinage; he keeps registers of the protocol, of the accounts of the Mint, and of the offices of the Mark, and any others that are or may be intended for the service of the Direction.

ART. 20.

By delegation of the director the secretary may sign the correspondence on internal service.

ART. 21.

The internal order of the Office of Direction, and the subordination and discipline of the ushers and other servants, are placed under the superintendence of the secretary.

ART. 22.

The custody of all the objects belonging to the Government, which are deposited in the Mint, is entrusted to the secretary.

ART. 23.

To meet the petty expenses on the sum allowed for secretarial objects, for the maintenance of the furniture, &c., an amount of money is assigned by anticipation to the secretary, for the expenditure of which he accounts at the end of each quarter.

ART. 24.

In the performance of his duties, and particularly for the writing and regular keeping of the registers, the secretary is assisted by the clerks employed in the Direction.

CHAP. III.

Of the Verifier of the Exchange.

ART. 25.

The special care of the verifier of the exchange is the exact observance of the tariff for the acquisition of the bullion, which must be always affixed in the office.

ART. 26.

It is in his presence that the farmer receives the materials intended to be coined. The bullion presented at the Exchange must bear the stamp of the respective standard, and the mark of the assayer who has executed the assay, and must be accompanied by a bill signed by the same, on which shall be indicated the date, the number of order, the weight, the nature and standard of the bullion itself, as well as the name of the person that presents it.

The verifier, having ascertained as above, verifies the weight, determines the quantity of fineness and the value of the bullion, repeating all the operations of the calculation made by the farmer or his agent, and attests the relative stamps to be consigned to the presenters of the bullion, which must be inscribed in the registers, with indication of the name, quality, and residence of the owner.

ART. 27.

He keeps one of the keys of the coffer of the office of exchange.

ART. 28.

He keeps an account of the *Buoni di Zecca* issued to the presenters of bullion for the extraordinary fabrication of specie. He notes the amount of these *Buoni* and their time for becoming due. He attests them, before consigning them to the owners of the bullion, and when they are presented for payment.

ART. 29.

He must keep posted the prescribed registers, so that he may be able at any instant to verify the state of the office of exchange.

ART. 30.

He takes care that the bullion inscribed in the registers of the exchange is always and entirely converted into coins.

Art. 31.

When the standard of the bullion presented at the Exchange is under 898 thousandths, the verifier must make known to the presenter that he will have to pay the refining duty according to the terms of the tariff, informing him at the same time that it is at his option to consign it on such condition, or to take it away.

If the bullion presented at the exchange by one and the same individual is of different standards, the fee for refining is settled upon the average of the standards.

Art. 32.

If false coins are presented at the office of the exchange, he must deface them, and restore them to the presenter, whenever he does not prefer to consign them for their value in metal.

Art. 33.

He makes an immediate report to the director on the questions that may arise in the office of the exchange between the public and the farmer.

Art. 34.

Whenever controversies arise between the farmer and the bearers of the metals, with respect to the standard of the ingots and materials brought into the exchange, and these cannot be amicably settled, the verifier informs the director, with reference to them, in conformity with the provisions of Art. 10.

Art. 35.

In case of the sickness or absence of the verifier of the exchange, his functions are discharged by the verifier of the coinage, to whom, in case of need, the said verifier of the exchange should lend his assistance.

Chap. IV.

Of the Verifier of the Coinage.

Art. 36.

The verifier of the coinage is especially charged with the superintendence of the operations relative to the fabrication of coins and medals, taking care that such operations shall be executed with the greatest perfection possible, to which intent he has free access to all the workshops.

Art. 37.

He is bound to watch over the preservation of the machines and instruments employed in the coinage, taking care that the farmer executes in due time the repairs required, according to what has been settled in the farming contract.

Art. 38.

He assists in person at the stamping of the coins, and in case of any accidents occurring at the same, he immediately causes the coining operations to be suspended.

Art. 39.

He proceeds to the examination and weighing of the coins, setting aside those which through any defect should not pass into circulation; the whole in conformity with what is prescribed by the Articles 75 and 80.

Art. 40.

In concert with the director he takes the coins intended for assay, by ascertaining the standard of the fabrication, according to the rules laid down in Art. 76.

Art. 41.

He has a key of the chest of deposit, which is in the chamber of issues.

Art. 42.

He has the custody of the dies and cushions consigned to him by the director for the fabrication of coins; which are shut up under his responsibility in a cupboard set apart for the purpose.

Art. 43.

He keeps the prescribed registers as well for the coinage as for the working of the dies and cushions and their duration.

Art. 44.

In cases of the absence or sickness of the verifier of the coinage, his place is supplied by the verifier of the exchange.

Chap. V.

Of the Engravers.

Art. 45.

The engravers are charged with the formation of the types, matrices, punches, dies, and cushions necessary for the fabrication of the coins and medals, which are ordered from them, as well as of the punches for the mark on works in gold and silver.

Art. 46.

They are responsible for the capacity and fidelity of their deputies and workmen.

Art. 47.

All the works entrusted to the engravers are ordered to them in writing.

Art. 48.

They have to keep a register, in which are inserted, by date, number, and quality, the works entrusted to them.

Art. 49.

They cannot assume the charge of any work on account of private persons, corporations, or communes, without having obtained the authorisation of their superiors.

Art. 50.

Beyond the salary assigned to them, the engravers receive for every pair of dies and cushions a remuneration which is to be settled, and which may vary according to the circumstances. The price of the punches for the mark is fixed by particular agreement approved by the minister.

The price of the types, of the matrices, and of the punches for the coins, also of the punches and dies for the medals, is agreed upon each time that the case presents itself.

Art. 51.

In case of the withdrawal or death of any of the engravers, the director proceeds to take the necessary precautions.

Art. 52.

In the former case the engraver, and in the latter his heirs, must cede to the government, if it so requires, at an estimated price, the studies, the proofs and the other labours, finished or in course of execution, at the engraver's own expense, which have relation to the coinage, or to the public security, unless they prefer to have them defaced.

Title II.

Of the Farmer.

Art. 53.

The farmer is charged with the purchase of the ingots and precious materials, which are presented at the office of the exchange, and with the fabrication of the coins and medals, according to the conditions established by the farm contract, and according to the laws and regulations in force.

Art. 54.

He cannot assume the exercise of his functions without first showing that he has furnished the prescribed guarantee.

Art. 55.

He is responsible, not only for his own behaviour, but for that likewise of his delegates, partners, workmen, and any others dependent upon him.

Art. 56.

He cannot receive, except in the presence of the verifier of the exchange, the ingots and precious materials which are presented, and he communicates immediately to the bearers their just value, according to their standard weight, by rule of the tariff, keeping account as far as concerns weight of the quarter of a grain.

He consigns to them at the same time the corresponding bill, taken out of a stamped register (registro a matrice), signed by himself, and attested by the verifier of the exchange.

ART. 57.

The gold bullion must be exchanged against coins of gold; the silver bullion against coins of the same metal.

ART. 58.

In treating of an extraordinary fabrication of specie, for which there cannot be made immediate payment, the farmer delivers to those who present the bullion a *Buono di Zecca*, bearing indication of the amount, and when the payment is due. Such *Buono* is subscribed by the farmer, and attested by the verifier, and when the payment takes place it is withdrawn, and a ticket is given in exchange, conformably to art. 56.

The price of the fabrication of the specie is regulated by tariff attached, which like that of the bullion must always be affixed in the office of the exchange.

ART. 59.

The farmer may make the exchange of the bullion at a standard agreed upon with the bearers, and may then charge himself with it, without the fulfilment of the prescriptions in art. 26.

ART. 60.

He may not melt any object containing gold or silver presented at the Office of Exchange unless an entry of it is first made in a suitable register, in which there must be set down the name of the presenter, the nature, the weight, and the source of the objects. Such register is signed daily by the farmer and the verifier of the exchange.

ART. 61.

He may not fabricate any materials, except those of which formal charge is given in the registers of the exchange, and which must be entirely converted into national coins.

ART. 62.

He regulates the metallurgic operations in the manner he thinks most convenient. The assays for certifying the standard of the mixtures must, however, never be made by the assayers appointed to the assay of the coins.

ART. 63.

He holds not only one of the keys of the coffer of the exchange, but likewise one of the coffer of deposit placed in the chamber of issue.

ART. 64.

He may assist at the taking of the coins intended for the assay, and at the operations mentioned in Articles 76, 78, 80, and 82; and he subscribes the official statements repecting the same.

ART. 65.

In the course of the first quarter of each year he must complete the coinage of all the bullion received at the exchange during the preceding year.

ART. 66.

The farmer cannot, without permission of superior authority, make any change in the premises, that are allowed him for the use of the farm, and must provide in fit time for the necessary repairs, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the contract.

ART. 67.

He must likewise provide for the preservation and repairs of the machines, instruments, utensils, and all other objects the property of the government, and of which he has the use, at the invitation of the director.

ART. 68.

In like manner he must defer to the opinions of the director in any case of negligence or insubordination on the part of the agents or workmen dependent upon him.

ART. 69.

He is bound to take care of the proper lighting and warming of the office of exchange, the coining rooms, and those of verification and issue, and indeed of all the premises allotted to the service of the farm.

ART. 70.

He keeps the register of accounts, conformably to the instructions that are communicated to him.

ART. 71.

He is subjected to the verifications of the chest and of the materials existing in the workshops which may be ordered by the Ministry, and to those as well which in the interest of the service the director may think necessary to execute.

ART. 72.

The expenses occurring in the fabrication of the coins are under the charge of the farmer, according to the rule of the farming contract.

ART. 73.

The sums retained at the exchange for the expenses of refining, partition, and fabrication are for the benefit of the farmer, in conformity with the tariffs.

TITLE III.

CHAP. 1.

Of the Fabrication and Issue of the Coins.

ART. 74.

The beauty and perfection of the stamps are committed to the special care of the director of the mint and the verifier of the coinage.

In taking the pieces of assay, the same persons proceed according to the following rules.

ART. 75.

When the bullion is reduced into circular pieces, and these are conveyed under the care of the farmer into the chamber of issue, the verifier of the coinage proceeds to the ascertainment of their weight in mass, taking note of the results, and he accompanies them into the chamber of coinage, where they are to be submitted for coinage.

ART. 76.

When the stamping of the circular pieces proceeding from one fabrication is finished, the verifier causes the coins to be conveyed into the chamber of issue, and there, from each receiver of them, the director and verifier take, each of them, six coins, at chance and without selection.

The coins thus taken are placed in a single receptacle, and after being there mixed, each of the said two officials, always at chance and without selection, takes three coins, which taken together and forming the number of six are without being weighed enclosed in a packet; this packet, furnished with the seals of the director, the verifier, and the farmer, is sent by the director to the Ministry, for the verification of the standard.

This being done, the remaining coins are shut up in the chest of deposit, having three distinct keys, one under the custody of the director, another under that of the verifier, and a third under that of the farmer, and these are not taken out of the said chest until a declaration has been made by the Ministry that the coins are issuable.

These operations are made to appear in the annexed official statement (Form No. 1), subscribed by the director, the verifier, and the farmer, drawn up in duplicate originals, one of which is sent to the Ministry with the packet of six coins, and the other remains at the direction.

ART. 77.

The Ministry having received the packet and the official statement mentioned in the preceding article, and being satisfied of the genuineness of the seals, transmits the packet to the office of assays, for the verification of the weight of the six coins and for ascertaining their standard which takes place in presence of the commission of the coins.

If the weight exceeds the prescribed allowance, the verifier of the assays may order a remelting of the entire fabrication.

If the weight proves to be within the limits of the allowance, the verifier proceeds by means of two assayers with himself to the determining of the standard. The verifier and the assayers, each separately, work an assay in duplicate upon a coin. The assay is made upon half of a gram of material for the gold coins, and upon a gram for the silver coins.

The result of such operations is made to appear by certificate subscribed by the officials aforesaid and extracted from the stamped register. The certificate is sent by the verifier to the Ministry.

ART. 78.

If the standard of the coins assayed, or of only one of them, exceeds in the least the prescribed allowance, the Ministry orders the remelting of the fabrication, which, after taking account of the number and weight, is done in the presence of the director and verifier, and an official statement of it is drawn up in duplicate originals (Form

No. 2), one of which is sent to the ministry and the other remains with the direction.

ART. 79.

If the assayed coins are found, independently one of the other, to be within the limits of the allowance established by law, the Ministry declares the coins in mass of the fabrication to be fit for issue.

ART. 80.

The director, having received from the Ministry the declaration mentioned above, proceeds by means of the verifier to the examination of the coins, in order to assure himself of the brightness of the impressions on both of the sides and the rim, as well as of the exactness of the weight of each, and after having rejected those, which through any defect or excess of allowance in the weight ought not to be issued, he sends all the others to the farmer, in order that he may put them into circulation.

Whenever in the justifying of the circular pieces use is made of the file, it is the duty of the verifier to reject without distinction all the pieces which present the least trace of the same.

The result of the operations, mentioned in the present article, is shown in the official statement of issue (Form No. 3), subscribed by the director, the verifier, and the farmer, and made in triple originals, one of which is sent to the Ministry, another remains with the direction, and the third is consigned to the farmer.

On the results of such official statement the accountability of the farmer is regulated.

The allowances of weight and standard are liquidated and compensated according to the instructions of the Ministry.

ART. 81.

The director may proceed to the verification mentioned in Art. 80, even during the time when the examinations are pending, mentioned in Art. 77.

ART. 82.

The coins of any fabrication, judged to be fit for issue, rejected on account of any defect, as mentioned in Art. 80, are immediately defaced in presence of the director and verifier, and are then consigned to the farmer.

ART. 83.

The coins sent to the Ministry for the assay are credited to the farmer, who receives a corresponding reimbursement when he has reckoned up the coinage of all the bullion received in the course of the year.

CHAP. II.

Of the Rules to be followed with respect to the matrices, punches, dies, and cushions.

ART. 84.

The direction of Turin preserves the types, matrices, and punches of the coins, and provides the dies and cushions.

The directors of the other mints, for the providing of the dies and cushions, have recourse to the Ministry, which orders them to be furnished under proper cautions.

ART. 85.

In the case foreseen by Art. 6 of the Royal Decree of 9th November 1861, No. 326, the Ministry transmits to the directions of the mints the re-productions of the matrices and punches.

Such matrices and punches must be kept under lock and key, and are in their turn sent back to the Ministry to be defaced.

ART. 86.

The consignment of the matrices and punches to the engravers for the fabrication of the dies and cushions, and their restoration to the directors, are done by means of receipts on a suitable register.

ART. 87.

The dies must have a characteristic mark, or the initial letter of the mint for which they are intended, and they may also have one of the farmer. Besides these marks, they have likewise a secret mark, which is determined by the Ministry, and indicated in an official statement to be preserved under seal at the direction of the mint of Turin.

ART. 88.

The dies must have a number of progressive order of fabrication for each year and each kind of coins, as well for the obverse as for the reverse. The number of order must be stamped on the dies before they are tempered, and it serves as a guide either for ascertaining their duration, or for instituting a comparison with regard to their fabrication.

Of all the dies which have resisted the tempering an impression in lead must be made by the engravers, in duplicate copies, one of which is kept at the direction and the other is sent to the Ministry.

ART. 89.

The dies and cushions are kept by the director in a suitable strong box. He consigns them, whenever required, to the verifier of the coinage, who returns them to the director when they have become unserviceable.

The dies and cushions no longer in use are defaced in the mint in which they are fabricated. Such defacement must appear in an official statement subscribed by the director and verifier aforesaid, and done in duplicate originals, one of which remains at the direction, and the other is sent to the Ministry.

ART. 90.

For the working of the dies and cushions the directions keep the following registers.

1st. A register of the charge of the dies and cushions received by the engravers or the Ministry, and of the discharge of those consigned to the verifier at the coining.

2nd. A register of the account current with the verifier, in which the directions debit him with the dies and cushions which they consign to him, and discharge him of those which he returns to them as unserviceable.

3rd. A register of the dies and cushions rendered unserviceable, in which are inscribed those which the verifier returns as such, and mention is made of their defacement or of their being sent back to the Ministry, in such measure as it is done, declaring the date of the official statement or of the letter of transmission.

Additional article.

With respect to the formation of the punches for the mark on the works of gold and silver, and the supplying of them to the offices of guarantee, the directions, until it is otherwise arranged, continue to follow the rules hitherto observed, and the special instructions of the Ministry.

Seen, by Order of His Majesty,
The Minister,
CORDOVA.

Exercise 186 (Form N° 1.)

N° *Direction of the Mint of*

Official statement of despatch and deposit of pieces in from

On the day of the month of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty,

The fabrication No. of pieces in from made the and preceding days, being finished, the director of the mint of , assisted by the verifier of the coinage, went, according to the rule of the prescription of the regulation approved by royal decree of the 9th November 1861, into the chamber of issue, where, in presence of the farmer, each of the said two government officials took, at chance and without selection, six pieces from a receptacle in which were placed the coins composing the said fabrication.

The coins taken in this manner, resulting in the number of , were placed in another receptacle, and after a fair mixture of them was made, three were extracted, always at chance and without selection, by each of the aforesaid, viz., director and verifier; these coins being brought together, and amounting to six in number, without being weighed, were placed in a packet sealed with sealing wax, on which was affixed the seal of the director, also those of the verifier and farmer, in

order to be immediately sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

That done, the remaining mass of the coins mentioned, to the number of of the nominal value of and reckoned at the weight of kilograms, was placed and shut up in the chest of deposit with three distinct locks, of which the director, the verifier, and the farmer have each taken a key, in conformity with the regulation.

Of all the above, the present statement is drawn up in two originals, one of which is kept at the direction, and the other is sent to the Ministry.

And a previous reading of it having been made, the present is subscribed by the director, the verifier, and the farmer.

The Verifier. *The Director.* *The Farmer.*

N° L. Weight.

(Form N° 2.)

Exercise 186

N°

Official statement of re-melting of pieces in from

On the day of the month of of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty,

Having seen the Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, of the date of which prescribes the re-melting of the fabrication No. of pieces in from , executed in this mint, the day and days preceding, whereas the pieces of assay were ascertained to be of the standard of thousandths, though out of the limits of the prescribed allowance,

The director of the mint of went into the chamber of issue, where the aforesaid pieces were deposited, and having taken out, in presence of the verifier of the coinage and of the farmer, from the chest of deposit, all the coins of the said fabrication, he proceeded to the verification of their number and weight.

Having ascertained that the mass of such coins is composed of No. of the nominal value of and of the weight of kilograms, as appears from the statement of despatch and deposit of the date, the director aforesaid caused them to be transported into the foundry, where they were immediately re-melted in his presence and that of the verifier.

Concerning which, as above, the present statement is made, subscribed by the same and by the farmer, and drawn up in duplicate originals, one of which is kept by the director, and the other is sent to the Ministry.

The Verifier. *The Director of the Mint.* *The Farmer.*

N° L. kilogr.

(Form N° 3.)

Exercise 186

N°

Direction of the Mint of

Official statement of the issue of pieces in from

On the day of the month of of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Having seen the Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce of the date of from which it results that the six pieces in from coming from the fabrication No. executed in this mint on the day and the preceding days, in accordance with the verification to which they were submitted, were ascertained to be of the weight of and of the standard of

The director of the mint went to the chamber of issne, where the pieces were deposited containing the aforesaid fabrication, No. , and, in presence of the verifier of the coinage and of the farmer, having taken out of the chest of deposit the said pieces, and having proceeded to their verification, there were rejected as many as amounted to the number of forming the weight of having been ascertained to be defective or exceeding the allowance in the weight, and the same were immediately cut up, and then sent to the farmer to be re-melted in presence of the undersigned.

N° Weight.

The overplus of the said pieces in number of in weight of and of the nominal value of in conformity with the table beneath, was consigned to the farmer, who charged himself with it in his registers.

N° Weight Value

The present is done in triple originals, in order that one may be kept at the direction, another be consigned to the farmer, and the third be sent to Ministry.

TABLE.

N° of the issue.	Date of the fabrication.	Date of the decree.	Date of the issue.	Designation, weight, and number of the pieces issued.					Number and weight of the pieces of assay.				Number and weight of the pieces rejected.				Standard.	Value.
				Quality.	Number.	Wght. Kil.	Gr.	Mill.	Number.	Wght. Kil.	Gr.	Mill.	Number.	Wght. Kil.	Gr.	Mill.		

The Verifier. *The Director.* *The Farmer.*

(Translator, *G. Bullen.*)

(Translation.)

No. 788. 7994.

LAW on the Unification of the Monetary System, 24 August 1862.

VICTOR EMANUEL II., by the Grace of God and by the will of the Nation, King of Italy.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have approved: We have sanctioned and promulgate as follows:

TITLE I.

ART. 1.

The Mints of the State coin the following monies:

Gold.		Weight.		Allowance per piece in more or less.	
Piece of lire	100	grams	32·258 00	milligrams	32·26
„	50	„	16·129 00	„	16·13
„	20	„	6·451 61	„	12·90
„	10	„	3·225 80	„	6·45
„	5	„	1·612 90	„	4·84
Silver.					
Piece of lire	5	„	25·000 00	„	75·00
„	2	„	10·000 00	„	50·00
„	1	„	5·000 00	„	25·00
„	·50	„	2·500 00	„	17·50
„	·20	„	1·000 00	„	10·00
Bronze.					
Piece of centimes	10	„	10·000 00	1 per cent.	
„	5	„	5·000 00		
„	2	„	2·000 00	1½ per cent.	
„	1	„	1·000 00		

ART. 2.

The coins of gold and the piece of silver of 5 lire are of the standard of 900 thousandths, with the allowance of two thousandths in more or less.

Art. 3.

The pieces of one and of two lire, of 20 and of 50 centimes, are of the standard of 835 thousandths, with the allowance of three thousandths in more or less.

Art. 4.

The alloy of the coins in bronze is fixed in the proportion of 960 thousandths of copper and 40 thousandths of tin, with the allowance of five thousandths in more or less for each of the two metals.

Art. 5.

The fabrication of the coins contemplated in the Articles 3 and 4 cannot take place except within the limits determined by special laws.

Art. 6.

The pieces of 5 lire of silver at the standard of 900 thousandths shall not be coined except on account and on demand of private persons, and shall have legal circulation like the gold coins.

Art. 7.

No one is bound to receive in payments a greater sum than 50 lire in divisionary coins of silver, which are received instead without any limitation at the public banks.

The bronze coin can only be employed in payments for completing the fractions of a lira.

Art. 8.

The coins shall have for impression the effigy of the King and the legend "Regno d'Italia" or "Re d'Italia."

The other conditions of the impressions and the diameter of each kind of coins shall be settled by the Government with Royal Decree.

Art. 9.

The Government can by Royal Decree admit into legal circulation in the State foreign coins of the kinds contemplated in Art. 2 and 6, if coined according to the system established by the present law.

Art. 10.

Those coins that are light beyond the allowance determined by the law, and all those that are clipped, pierced, disfigured, and worn in such a manner that the impression is not recognizable on both sides, or on one only, are excluded from circulation, and received only as bullion in the exchange offices of the mints.

Art. 11.

In the contracts and public Acts, in the registers of accounts of the public administrations, and in any other book or document that concerns the interests of the public, the values must be calculated and expressed in lire and centimes of the Italian money.

Any infringement committed by any public official on the disposition of this article is punished by a fine of 50 lire.

The same obligation to express the values in the lire and centimes of Italian money is extended to all private writings, dating from the 1st of January 1863. Persons infringing it are subject to a fine of from 5 to 50 lire.

Art. 12.

The Government shall provide by Royal Decree for the calling in and exchange of all coins in gold and silver, brass and copper, of Italian coinage, of a system different from that established by the present law, and shall stop the legal circulation of all foreign coins equally belonging to a system different from the national one, which are actually in circulation in the different provinces of the kingdom.

The calling in of the coins shall be executed at their legal value, with the exception of the light, disfigured, and worn coins which are contemplated by the same laws that are actually in force.

Art. 13.

To provide for the expense of the calling in, exchange, and conversion into decimal money of the coins of gold, silver, and brass-mixed metal (eroso-misto) of a different system, the sum of 18,466,350 lire is authorized to stand in the passive balance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, for a third part to the charge of the current budget, and for the remainder to that of the budget of 1863, in a suitable chapter under the denomination—*Expenses for the calling in, exchange, and conversion into decimal money of the non-decimal coins of gold, silver, and brass-mixed metal of Italian coinage.*

The expense of the calling in and exchange of the copper coins shall be provided for by the same law that shall order the fabrication of the new pieces in bronze of 10 centimes.

Art. 14.

Any arrangement in force in opposition to the preceding articles is abrogated.

Title II.

Art. 15.

Authority is given for the fabrication and issue of a nominal sum of a hundred and fifty millions of lire in divisionary silver coins, according to the system established by the present law.

Art. 16.

The Government shall determine by Royal Decree the proportional quantity of each kind of such coins.

Art. 17.

For the relative expense provision shall be made with the funds assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, by the preceding Art. 13.

Title III.

Art. 18.

Authority is given for the fabrication and issue of bronze coins according to the system established by Royal Decree of 20th November 1859, No. 3773, and by the law of 6th August 1862, No. 737, for a nominal value of eight millions.

Art. 19.

To meet the relative expense and that for the calling in of the old copper money, the fund fixed in chapters 74 and 75 of the passive balance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, for the budget of 1862, shall be augmented by 5,325,000 lire, and divided in equal proportion.

We order that the present law, guaranteed by the Seal of the State, shall be inserted in the official collection of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, commanding all whom it may concern to observe it and cause it to be observed as a law of the State.

Given at Turin on the 24th day of August 1862.

Victor Emanuel.

(Place of the Seal.)

Seen, The Keeper of the Seals,

R. Conforti.

Gioachino Pepoli.

(Translator, *G. Bullen.*)

(Translation.)

No. 871, 7994.

Royal Decree, by which is fixed the diameter of the coins indicated in Art. 1 of the Law of 24th August 1862, and other regulations are given in execution of the same. 5th October 1862.

Victor Emanuel II. by the grace of God and the will of the nation, King of Italy.

Having seen the Royal Decrees of 2nd May 1861, No. 16 and No. 17.

Having seen the laws of 6th and 24th August 1862, No. 737 and No. 788.

On the proposition of the Minister Secretary of State for the Affairs of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, we have ordered, and do order as follows:

Art. 1.

The diameter of the coins indicated in Art. 1 of the Law of 24 August 1862 in the following conformity:

Gold.

Piece of lire	100	millimetres	35
„ „	50	„ „	28
„ „	20	„ „	21
„ „	10	„ „	19
„ „	5	„ „	17

Silver.

Piece of lire	5	millimetres	37
„ „	2	„ „	27
„ „	1	„ „	25
„ „	„ 50	„ „	18
„ „	„ 20	„ „	16

Bronze.

Piece of lira	„ 10	millimetres	30
„ „	„ 5	„ „	25
„ „	„ 2	„ „	20
„ „	„ 1	„ „	15

ART. 2.

Nothing is changed so far as is established in the Royal Decrees of 2nd May 1861, Nos. 16 and 17, in that which concerns the impressions of the coins in gold, in silver, and in bronze, of a creation anterior to the emanation of the laws of the 6th and 24th August 1862, Nos. 737 and 788.

ART. 3.

The new coins of five lire in gold, of 20 centimes in silver, and of ten centimes in bronze, except in the indication of their respective value, are perfectly like, as far as regards the impression, the first to the piece of ten lire, the second to the piece of 50 centimes,, and the third to the piece of 5 centimes, according to the normal types approved by Royal Decrees of 17th July and 8th December 1861, Nos. 114 and 368.

ART. 4.

The coinage of the divisionary coins of silver, provided for by Articles 3, 15, and 16 of the aforesaid Law of the 24th August 1862, shall take place in the following proportions; namely,

$\frac{3}{15}$ in pieces of two lire.
$\frac{6}{15}$ in pieces of one lira.
$\frac{6}{15}$ in pieces of fifty centimes.
$\frac{1}{15}$ in pieces of twenty centimes.

We order that the present decree, guaranteed by the seal of the State, shall be inserted in the official collection of the laws and decrees of the kingdom of Italy, commanding all whom it may concern to observe it and cause it to be observed.

Given at Turin on the 5th October 1862.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

Registered in the Court of Accounts on the 7th October 1862.
Registered 20 "Atti del Governo" a c. 361.
(Place of the Seal.)
Seen, the Keeper of the Seals.
U. RATTAZZI.

PEPOLI.

(Translator, *G. Bullen.*)

(Translation.)

No. 3087.

LAW which authorises the full execution of the MONETARY CONVENTION concluded between ITALY, BELGIUM, FRANCE, and SWITZERLAND. 21st July 1866.

EUGENE, Prince of Savoja-Carignano, Lieutenant-General of His Majesty VICTOR EMANUEL II., by the grace of God and the will of the nation, King of ITALY.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have approved;
In virtue of the authority delegated to us;
We have sanctioned and do promulgate as follows:

ART. 1.

The government of the King is authorized to give full and entire execution to the convention hereunto annexed, concluded between Italy, Belgium, France, and Switzerland, and subscribed at Paris the 23rd December 1865 for the monetary union of the four States.

ART. 2.

Article 10 of the Law 24th Augnst 1862, No. 788, is abrogated, whatever is provided for in it remaining in force, except the modifications shown in the following articles.

ART. 3.

The gold coins that have a lightness of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the silver coins of five lire having a lightness of 1 per cent., below the allowance fixed by Art. 1 of the aforesaid law, and all those without distinction, whether clipped, pierced, defaced, or worn in such a manner that the impression cannot be recognized on both sides, are excluded from circulation, and received solely as bullion in the offices of exchange of the mints.

ART. 4.

For all the time during which the aforesaid International Convention shall remain in force, and for two years likewise after the expiration of the same, the coins of one and two lire, of 20 and 50 centimes, coined by the other States of the monetary union, on the conditions determined by Article 4 of the Convention, shall be admitted into the coffers of the Government, up to the amount of one hundred lire for each payment. The same shall be the treatment up to 31st December 1877 of the coins of one and two lire struck by Switzerland in virtue of the law of 31st January 1860, and which, for the same period of time, shall continue assimilated in every respect to the coins of corresponding value struck in France and in Belgium.

ART. 5.

The sum of 150,000,000 lire in divisionary coins of silver, the fabrication and issue of which were authorized by Art. 15 of the said Law of 24th August, 1862 is reduced to 141,000,000 lire.

ART. 6.

The Government is authorised to extend to any other nation which may subsequently enter the monetary union the effects of the Convention approved by the present law, which shall take effect immediately after the ratifications. We order that the present law, guaranteed by the Seal of the State, shall be inserted in the official collection of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, commanding all whom it may concern to observe and cause it to be observed as a law of the State.

Given in Florence, 21st July 1866.

EUGENE OF SAVOY.

(Place of the Seal.)
Seen, the Keeper of the Seal.
BORGATTI. RICASOLI.
SCIALOJA.

VICTOR EMANUEL II. by the grace of God and the will of the nation, King of ITALY.

To all those who shall see these presents, salutation:

A Monetary Convention being concluded between Italy, Belgium, France, and Switzerland, and being subscribed by the respective plenipotentiaries in Paris on the twenty-third day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(Here follows the Convention. *See page* 158.)

Having seen and examined the above written convention, and approving it in each and singular its parts, we have accepted, ratified, and confirmed it, as by these presents we do accept, ratify, and confirm it, promising to observe, and cause it to be observed inviolably. In faith of which we have signed the present letters of ratification, and have caused the Royal Seal to be affixed to the same. Given in Florence, on the second day af the month of June, the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the eighteenth of our reign.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

On the part of His Majesty the King,
the President of the Council.
Minister Secretary of State for
foreign affairs
ALFONSO LA MARMORA.

(Translator, *G. Bullen.*)

BADEN.

MY LORD, Stuttgardt, May 12, 1868.

WITH reference to my preceding despatch of this series, of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to report that there are no gold coins of any kind manufactured in the Baden mint.

I have, &c.
G. J. R. GORDON.

The Lord Stanley,
&c. &c.

MOROCCO.

1. Denominations, buntki and half buntki.
2. Weight, 3 dwt. 12 grs. and 1 dwt. 16 grs. respectively.
3. Fineness, 21 carat gold.
4. Dimensions, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in circumference, as they are not of a uniform thickness or circumference.
*5. 9 grains alloy to 63 pure gold.
6. Wear, no legal limit, but in practice they are current if the deficit in weight is but trifling otherwise they are sold for breaking up.
7. } Mint not open to the public.
8. }
9. The coinage is exccuted by the state.
10. The Mint is not open to the public for the purpose of coinage.
11. The Government is not bound to give bullion in exchange for coin.
12. No formal regulations exist for the administration of the Mint.

* This question relates to tolerance, and it must have been misunderstood.

APPENDIX, No. 12.

Gold Coinage and Mint Regulations.

France.

*FRANCE.

RÉPONSE aux Questions posées par la Commission Monétaire instituée en Angleterre.

Valeur nominale des Pièces.	Poids.	Titre.	Tolérances tant en dehors qu'en dedans.		Diamètre.
			Pour le Poids.	Pour le Titre.	
100 fr.	32g·258	$\frac{900}{1000}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$	$\frac{2}{1000}$	35 millim.
50 fr.	16g 129	„	„	„	28 „
20 fr.	6g·451,61	„	$\frac{2}{1000}$	„	21 „
10 fr.	3g·225,80	„	„	„	19 „
5 fr.	1g·612,90	„	$\frac{3}{1000}$	„	17 „

Aucune loi n'a déterminé le poids au-dessous duquel une pièce d'or perd son cours forcé.

On exige pour frais de fabrication de toute personne qui apporte des matières d'or à la monnaie une somme de 6 fr. 70 c. par chaque kilogramme à $\frac{900}{1000}$.

Ces frais sont retenus sur la somme à rembourser; ainsi au lieu de toucher 3,100 fr. par kilogramme, valeur réelle de l'or à $\frac{900}{1000}$, le porteur de matières ne reçoit que 3,093 fr. 30 c. à cause des 6 fr. 70 c. que l'État retient pour payer au Directeur les frais de fabrication qui lui reviennent. Cette retenue n'equivaut pas à un prélèvement de matières, car tout ce qui est apporté à la monnaie doit être fabriqué, et c'est d'après la quantité de matières monnayées que l'administration règle le compte des Directeurs.

Le délai des bons de monnaies n'est pas déterminé par la loi; il a été fixé, en 1835, par une décision ministérielle, à huit jours pour la monnaie de Paris, mais, après 1848, la fabrication des monnaies d'or a pris une si grande importance que les Directeurs se sont vus dans l'impossibilité de convertir en espèces dans un délai aussi court toutes les matières qui leur étaient apportées, et on a dû les autoriser à régler l'échéance de leurs bons d'après une fabrication de un million par jour. L'échéance des bons dépend donc de la quantité de matières qui existent dans les travaux.

La fabrication des monnaies est faite à forfait par un entrepreneur sous la surveillance et le contrôle de l'administration.

Tout détenteur de matières peut les apporter à la monnaie pour être converties en espèces.

Il reçoit en échange un bon que le Directeur acquitte à son échéance en valeurs ayant cours, sans être obligé de payer en espèces d'or, les matières d'or qu'il a reçues.

ORDONNANCE du ROI, qui remplace l'Administration des Monnaies par une Commission, et contient des dispositions sur son Organisation et sur la Fabrication des Monnaies.

Au château des Tuileries, le 26 Décembre 1827.

CHARLES, par la grâce de Dieu, Roi de France et de Navarre;

Vu la loi du 28 Mars 1803 (7 Germinal, an XI), relative à la fabrication des monnaies, à la verification du poids et du titre des espèces fabriquées, et au jugement qui doit précéder leur émission;

Vu l'arrêté du 30 Mai 1803 (10 Prairial, an XI) portant règlement sur l'administration des monnaies;

Vu la loi du 9 Novembre 1797 (19 Brumaire, an VI) et l'ordonnance royale du 5 Mai 1820, relatives à la garantie sur la marque d'or et d'argent;

Considérant que les dispositions de l'ordonnance royale du 14 Septembre 1822, qui servent maintenant de règle à la comptabilité générale des recettes et dépenses de l'État, ont modifié ou rendu sans objet le plus grand nombre des formalités prescrites par le règlement du 30 Mai 1803 (10 Prairial, an XI); que, par l'effet de notre ordonnance du 4 Novembre 1824, l'administration des monnaies se trouve déchargée de tout le travail relatif à la comptabilité; que la surveillance et la perception du droit de garantie sur la marque d'or et d'argent sont déjà en majeure partie attribuées à l'administration des contributions indirectes, et peuvent lui être exclusivement confiées en ce qui ne concerne pas l'exécution des lois et règlements sur le titre des matières et espèces d'or et d'argent;

Considérant encore que les matières et espèces déposées aux hôtels des monnaies ne demeurent pas entre les mains des caissiers, mais dans celles des directeurs de la fabrication, et que c'est, en conséquence, sur ces derniers que doivent êtres reportées la responsabilité et l'obligation de fournir un cautionnement; qu'il convient, dès lors, que les versements d'espèces soient faits directement en leurs mains; mais qu'il importe en même temps de ne pas diminuer les moyens de surveillance maintenant établis pour la garantie d'une bonne fabrication;

Voulant enfin apporter dans le personnel de l'administration des monnaies toutes les économies compatibles avec le bien du service, à l'effet d'augmenter les fonds affectés à la refonte des monnaies et d'accélérer cette opération sans imposer de nouvelles charges au trésor royal;

Sur le rapport de notre ministre secrétaire d'état des finances,

Nous avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit:

TITRE PREMIER.

Du Personnel.

ARTICLE 1er.

L'administration des monnaies sera remplacée par une commission des monnaies composée d'un président et de deux commissaires généraux.

ART. 2.

Il y aura près de la commission des monnaies, 1°, un bureau composé d'un directeur des essais, d'un vérificateur et de deux essayeurs; 2°, un graveur général.

ART. 3.

Il y aura dans chaque hôtel des monnaies un commissaire du roi, un directeur de la fabrication, un contrôleur au change, et un contrôleur au monnayage.

ART. 4.

Le président et les membres de la commission des monnaies, le directeur des essais, le graveur général, nos commissaires près les hôtels des monnaies, et les directeurs de la fabrication seront nommés par nous, sur la présentation de notre ministre secrétaire d'état des finances.

ART. 5.

Il sera nommé par notre ministre secrétaire d'état des finances, sur la présentation du président de la commission des monnaies, aux places de vérificateurs des essais, d'essayeurs et de contrôleurs au change et au monnayage.

ART. 6.

Le graveur général, le directeur des essais, le vérificateur et les essayeurs seront choisis parmi les trois candidats pour chaque place désignés par suite d'un concours dont notre ministre secrétaire d'état des finances aura composé le jury, sur la proposition de la commission des monnaies.

Cette disposition n'aura son effet qu'en cas de vacance des places qui en sont l'objet.

ART. 7.

Le président de la commission, les commissaires généraux, le graveur général et les membres composant le bureau des essais, le commissaire du roi, le directeur de la fabrication, les contrôleurs au change et au monnayage, ont seuls droit à un logement dans l'hôtel des monnaies à Paris.

Dans les autres hôtels du royaume, les commissaires du roi, les directeurs de la fabrication, les contrôleurs au change et au monnayage, auront également droit à des logements, lesquels seront désignés par le président de la commission à raison de la disposition des lieux, de la nature des fonctions et des convenances du service, le tout sauf l'approbation de notre ministre secrétaire d'état des finances.

* For the Loi du Germinal, an XI, which regulates the French monetary system see p. 389.

TITRE II.

Des Fonctions.

ART. 8.

Les attributions de la commission des monnaies sont, 1°, de juger, conformément au titre II. de la loi du 7 Germinal an XI, le titre et le poids des espèces fabriquées en exécution de ladite loi; 2°, de délivrer, conformément aux lois des 22 Vendémiaire an IV. et 19 Brumaire an VI., aux essayeurs de commerce et aux essayeurs des bureaux de garantie, les certificats de capacité dont ils doivent être pourvus avant d'entrer en fonctions; 3°, enfin de statuer sur les difficultés relatives au titre et à la marque des lingots et ouvrages d'or et d'argent, qui sont maintenant déférées à l'administration des monnaies par les lois ci-dessus relatées, et notamment par les articles 58 et 61 de la loi du 19 Brumaire an VI.

ART. 9.

Les argues royales, ainsi que toutes les autres parties du service de la garantie des ouvrages d'or et d'argent, dont l'administration des monnaies est maintenant chargée, et qui ne concernent pas l'exécution des lois et règlements sur le titre et la marque des matières et espèces d'or et d'argent, sont exclusivement attribuées à l'administration des contributions indirectes.

ART. 10.

Le president de la commission des monnaies est spécialement chargé, sous l'approbation de notre ministre des finances, de prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour l'exécution des dispositions prescrites par l'article 1er du présent titre. Il convoque la commission quand les besoins du service l'exigent; il fait rédiger, séance tenante, les jugements et décisions de la commission; il les signe et les notifie.

Toutes les lettres et paquets relatifs au service des monnaies doivent lui être addressés et être ouverts par lui.

Il dirige et signe seul la correspondance relative aux attributions de la commission. Il rend compte au ministre secrétaire d'état des finances des résultats de cette correspondance, et il lui propose les mesures qu'il croit convenables à l'intérêt du service. Il est chargé de la haute police de l'hôtel, et de l'exécution de toutes les instructions qu'il reçoit de notre ministre secrétaire d'état des finances; il lui soumet, chaque année, avec ses observations et son avis, le budget général délibéré par la commission pour la fixation des dépenses de toute nature relatives à son service.

ART. 11.

Les commissaires généraux seront chargés, 1°, de remplir les fonctions de secrétaire de la commission, et de la délivrance des ampliations de ses délibérations; 2°, de la garde des dépôts, archives, registres et papiers appartenant à la commission, ainsi que des échantillons qui auront servi aux jugements des fabrications; ces échatillons continueront, ainsi que les résidus des essais, d'être renfermés dans une armoire à trois clefs, dont l'une sera entre les mains de l'un des commissaires, la seconde entre celles du président de la commission, et la troisième entre les mains du directeur des essais; 3°, de surveiller, sous la direction du président, l'exécution des dispositions prescrites par la présente ordonnance pour l'envoi à Paris et la réception des échantillons qui doivent servir aux jugements des espèces[1] ainsi que toutes les opérations du bureau des essais relatives à la vérification du titre desdits échantillons, aux contestations qui s'élèveraient sur le titre des lingots et bijoux, et à la délivrance des certificats tant aux essayeurs des bureaux de garantie qu'aux essayeurs du commerce.

Les commissaires généraux seront aussi chargés, sous la direction du président, de la surveillance de tout ce qui est relatif à la fabrication des poinçons de la garantie, à la gravure, à la multiplication des coins et des carrés fournis par le graveur général, à leur réception, à leur envoi aux hôtels des monnaies, à leur déformation et à la conservation des poinçons et matrices. Lesdits poinçons et matrices, ainsi que les carrés destinés à la fabrication, seront renfermés dans une armoire à trois clefs, dont l'une sera entre les mains d'un des commissaires généraux, la deuxième entre celles du graveur général, et la troisième entre les mains de la personne chargée par le président de tenir les registres du movement desdits carrés, poinçons et matrices.

Notre ministre secrétaire d'état des finances répartira ces différentes fonctions entre les deux commissaires généraux, ainsi qu'il le jugera convenable à l'intérêt du service.

ART. 12.

Le graveur général sera chargé de fabriquer et de fournir tous les carrés, coins et coussinets nécessaires à la fabrication, ainsi que les poinçons de la garantie.

ART. 13.

Le directeur des essais surveillera les opérations des essayeurs pour la vérification du titre des matières et des espèces: il en dressera procès verbal, qui sera signé des essayeurs et du vérificateur; et il le remettra, avec son avis motivé, au président de la commission.

ART. 14.

Le vérificateur des essais vérifiera le titre des matières et espèces qui aura été indiqué par les essayeurs, et celui de l'or et de l'argent provenant des affinages. Cette vérification se fera en présence du directeur des essais.

Il choisira un poinçon qu'il fera insculper sur une planche en cuivre, qui sera déposée entre les mains du président de la commission.

ART. 15.

Les essayeurs indiqueront le titre des espèces fabriquées et des lingots et matières qui leur seront présentées en exécution des arrêtés de la commission des monnaies. Il leur est expressément défendu de faire aucune opération sans son autorisation.

Ils choisiront un poinçon qu'ils feront insculper sur une planche de cuivre, qui sera déposée entre les mains du président de la commission.

Ils tiendront registre de toutes leurs opérations, dont le président de la commission des monnaies pourra prendre connaissance quand il le jugera convenable, et ils en déposeront un double tous les ans entre les mains du président.

Ils ne pourront employer que les agents d'essais qui leur auront été remis d'après les ordres du président de la commission. Ces agents seront tirés du dépôt qu'il aura établi à cet effet. Tous les directeurs des monnaies seront tenus de s'approvisionner au même dépôt.

La qualité de ces agents sera vérifiée, en présence des membres de la commission, par trois chimistes qu'elle aura choisis.

ART. 16.

Les commissaires du roi exercent la police dans les hôtels des monnaies.

Ils veillent à ce que les règlements qui concernent la fabrication des espèces soient exactement observés par toutes les personnes chargées de quelques fonctions relatives à cette manipulation.

Ils veillent également à l'exécution des tarifs qui règlent le prix des matières versées au change.

Ils vérifient et arrêtent à la fin de chaque mois, et plus souvent s'ils le jugent convenable, les registres du directeur et du contrôleur au change.

Notre ministre secrétaire d'état des finances déterminera, sur la proposition du président de la commission, les attributions qu'il conviendrait encore de confier aux commissaires dans l'intérêt du service.

ART. 17.

Le directeur recevra, en présence du contrôleur au change, les matières destinées à la fabrication des espèces; il en est seul responsable envers les porteurs; il est tenu de payer les matières qu'ils auront versées au prix du tarif légal, lequel devra être affiché dans le bureau du change.

Il comptera directement de ses opérations, chaque année, à la cour des comptes. Le mode de sa comptabilité, ainsi que celui de ses écritures, sera prescrit par notre ministre secrétaire d'état des finances. Il sera tenu de verser un cautionnement en rentes égal à celui qu'avait fourni le caissier du même hôtel.

ART. 18.

Le contrôleur au change enregistrera toutes les matières destinées à être converties en espèces qui seront remises au directeur: ses écritures seront tenues de manière qu'elles puissent servir de contrôle à celles du directeur de la fabrication.

Les contrôleurs au change sont placés sous l'autorité immédiate des commissaires du roi, et ils peuvent être chargés par eux de l'exercise de la surveillance qui leur appartient.

ART. 19.

Le contrôleur au monnayage surveillera spécialement les opérations du monnayage. Il est placé sous la direction immédiate du commissaire du roi.

TITRE III.

De la Fabrication, du Jugement, du Poids et du Titre, et de la Délivrance des Espèces fabriquées.

ART. 20.

Le commissaire du roi est chargé, dans chaque hôtel des monnaies, d'inspecter et de surveiller toutes les opérations relatives à la fabrication.

ART. 21.*

La fabrication terminée, le commissaire et le contrôleur au monnayage prendront chacun trois pièces sur toutes les autres, au hasard et sans choix : ces six pièces seront mises dans un paquet, sans être pesées, sous les cachets du commissaire, du directeur et du contrôleur au monnayage. Ce paquet sera adressé sans délai par le commissaire au président de la commission à Paris.

ART. 22.

La masse restante des espèces sera pesée en présence du commissaire, du contrôleur au change et du directeur.

Il sera dressé procés-verbal de ces opérations en triple expédition, signé par ces fonctionnaires, et contenant le nombre, la valeur et les poids desdites espèces, qui seront remises dans le local destiné à servir de dépôt jusqu'après la réception du jugement de la commission. Ce dépôt fermera à trois clefs, qui resteront entre les mains du commissaire, du directeur et du contrôleur au charge.

Une expédition du procès-verbal sera envoyée au président de la commission; les deux autres resteront entre les mains du commissaire et du directeur.

ART. 23.

Aussitôt après la réception du jugement, le commissaire vérifiera, sous sa responsabilité, le poids et l'empreinte de chaque pièce : il séparera celles qui seront défectueuses ou faibles de poids, pour être refondues en sa présence et celle du contrôleur au monnayage; le surplus sera remis au directeur. Les pièces faibles de poids ou dont les empreintes seraient défectueuses seront refondues aux frais du directeur, ainsi que les espèces jugées hors de titre ou de poids par la commission des monnaies.

ART. 24.†

La commission des monnaies, assemblée par le président de la commission, procédera au jugement des espèces aussitôt que les échantillons lui seront parvenus.

Les cachets reconnus sains, la commission ouvrira le paquet et vérifiera le poids des pièces envoyées pour échantillons et en dressera procés-verbal.

Si le poids des échantillons est au-dessous du remède, elle ordonnera la refonte sans vérification du titre.

Si le poids est dans les remèdes, il en sera remis trois au directeur des essais, qui les fera laminer pour les difformer, et y apposera un poinçon de marque après les avoir pesées séparément.

Il en remettra une à chacun des deux essayeurs, et gardera la troisième pour la remettre au vérificateur des essais, s'il y a lieu.

Les essayeurs opéreront, chacun séparément, dans le laboratoire des essais de la commission; ils donneront leurs résultats dans le jour et par écrit.

Le poids d'essai sera d'un gramme pour l'argent et d'un demi gramme pour l'or.

Si les rapports des deux essayeurs sont d'accord, le titre sera jugé d'après ces rapports.

Si les rapports des deux essayeurs ne sont pas d'accord, le vérificateur procédera, en présence du directeur des essais, à la vérification du titre.

Si le rapport du vérificateur est d'accord avec celui d'un des essayeurs, le titre sera jugé d'après ce rapport.

Si le titre annoncé par le vérificateur est entre ceux déterminés par les essayeurs, le jugement sera fait d'après le titre moyen des trois essais.

Se le titre annoncé par le vérificateur n'est pas compris entre ceux déterminés par les essayeurs, il sera fait un nouvel essai par le vérificateur, sous les yeux du directeur des essais, de la manière suivante :

Il sera pris partie égale de chacune des trois pièces pour faire un nouvel essai; le résultat déterminera le jugement du titre, s'il n'en est pas autrement ordonné par le directeur des essais.

Les essayeurs et le vérificateur remettront au directeur des essais le restant des échantillons, ainsi que les boutons, cornets et résidus d'essais, pour faire les expériences qu'il jugera convenables.

Si le directeur des essais reconnaissait qu'il y eût lieu à une nouvelle vérification, ou si elle était ordonnée par le président de la commission, qui pourra assister aux essais s'il le juge convenable, il y sera procédé sous ses yeux par le vérificateur des essais. Ce dernier résultat déterminera le jugement du titre.

ART. 25.

Il sera dressé procès-verbal de ces opérations, signé du directeur, du vérificateur des essais et des essayeurs; il en sera remis expédition à la commission, qui prononcera le jugement.

ART. 26.

Le président de la commission enverra sans délai expédition du jugement au commissaire, qui l'inscrira sur son registre, et en donnera copie certifiée au directeur et au contrôleur au change.

ART. 27.

Le restant des échantillons qui auront servi au jugement de la délivrance, les boutons, cornets et résidus d'essai, ainsi que les pièces de la même délivrance qui auront été conservées entières, seront renfermés dans un paquet sous les cachets de la commission et du directeur des essais; ce paquet sera remis dans l'armoire à trois clefs destinée au dépôt des échantillons. Il en sera dressé proces-verbal, qui fera mention de la date de la fabrication, du jour du jugement, du titre rapporté, et du nom de l'hôtel des monnaies. Pareille mention sera faite sur le paquet.

Dispositions générales.

ART. 28.

Les dispositions des règlements, décrets et ordonnances qui seraient contraires à la présente ordonnance sont et demeurent abrogées.

ART. 29.

Notre ministre secrétaire d'état des finances est chargé de l'exécution de la préseute ordonnance, qui sera insérée au Bulletin des lois.

Donné en notre château des Tuileries, le 26e jour du mois de Décembre de l'an de grace 1827, et de notre règne le quatrième.

Signé CHARLES.

Par le Roi : *le Ministre Secrétaire d'état des finances,*
Signé JH. DE VILLÈLE.

INSTRUCTION GÉNÉRALE de la COMMISSION des MONNAIES pour L'EXÉCUTION de L'ORDONNANCE ROYALE du 26 Décembre 1827.

L'ordonnance royale du 26 Décembre 1827, qui remplace par une commission l'administration des monnaies, a eu pour but principal de reporter sur le fonctionnaire dépositaire, et seul possesseur des matières destinées à être fabriquées, la responsabilité qui pouvait peser sur le Gouvernement, tant qu'il existait des comptables à cautionnement, sous le nom de *Caissiers*.

Pour conserver au Gouvernement et au public les garanties nécessaires à leur sécurité, l'ordonnance a décidé que les cautionnements versés par les directeurs de la fabrication remplaceraient ceux précédemment versés par les caissiers, et que ces derniers, sous la dénomination de *Contrôleurs au change*, exerceraient sur l'enregistrement et le mouvement des matières et des espèces une surveillance telle que, chaque jour et à chaque instant, la situation positive et matérielle des travaux du directeur pût être constatée.

Par suite de ces dispositions, quelques modifications ont dû être apportées aux instructions précédentes, et la Commission des monnaies a pensé qu'en les indiquant aux fonctionnaires, elle devait leur retracer les obligations établies par les règlements antérieurs, en leur recomman-

* Cet article a subi quelques modifications de détail par mesures administratives.
† Cet article a été modifié en plusieurs de ses parties par mesures administratives.

dant toutefois l'observation des lois monétaires non abrogées.

Du Directeur des Essais.

Fonctions et Attributions.

Le Directeur des essais est admis, avec voix délibérative, aux séances de la Commission des Monnaies, toutes les fois qu'il y est question d'objets concernant les essais.

Il propose à la Commission ses vues sur le perfectionnement des opérations relatives aux essais.

Il donne son avis sur les questions chimiques qui lui sont faites par le Président de la Commission des Monnaies.

Il s'assure de la pureté des agents chimiques employés au laboratoire, et de l'exactitude des poids et balances d'essai. Il vérifie également la qualité du plomb et des acides dont les essayeurs de la garantie doivent se pourvoir au dépôt établi près la Commission.

Il veille à ce que les fonctionnaires du laboratoire remplissent avec exactitude leurs obligations respectives, et à ce que les essais et autres opérations n'éprouvent aucun retard.

Il est juge des opérations du vérificateur et des essayeurs; il a le droit de les faire recommencer, et d'en ordonner la continuation jusqu'à parfaite exécution.

Il fait tenir deux registres distincts; l'un pour les essais et la vérification du titre des espèces monnayées et des lingots ou matières d'or et d'argent; l'autre pour les analyses ou autres opérations chimiques ordonnées par le Président de la Commission.

Procès-verbal de chacune des opérations des Essayeurs et du Vérificateur est inscrit, jour par jour, au registre à ce destiné; et ce registre est signé, 1°, par les Essayeurs qui ont opéré; 2°, par le Vérificateur, lorsqu'il est intervenue; 3°, par le Directeur des essais; 4°, par l'un des Commissaires généraux. Expédition de ces procès-verbaux est adressée chaque jour au Président de la Commission par le Directeur des essais, avec son avis motivé, s'il y a lieu.

Le registre pour l'essai du titre des espèces, des lingots et des matières d'or et d'argent, est déposé, tous les ans, aux archives de la Commission. Celui destiné aux analyses ou travaux chimiques reste en dépôt au laboratoire.

Le Directeur des essais règle et vise les mémoires des dépenses relatives au laboratoire, et les soumet à l'ordonnancement du Président de la Commission. Il rend compte, tous les ans, et plus souvent s'il est nécessaire, de la portion de boutons d'essai d'or et d'argent qu'il aura jugé convenable de conserver pour les expériences du laboratoire.

Il procède, en présence du Vérificateur, à l'examen des candidats pour les places d'Essayeurs de la garantie et du commerce. Le résultat de cet examen est transmis à la Commission, qui délivre, s'il y a lieu, un certificat de capacité.

En cas d'absence par maladie ou par congé, le Directeur des essais est remplacé de droit par le Vérificateur, et, à défaut de celui-ci, par l'un des Essayeurs.

Détermination du Titre des Espèces.

Les Essayeurs et le Vérificateur ne devant pas connaître à quelle monnaie appartiennent les échantillons sur lesquels ils sont chargés d'opérer, la Commission des Monnaies, avant de remettre au Directeur des essais les trois pièces à essayer, fera disparaître, en présence de ce fonctionnaire (*s'il juge convenable d'assister à l'opération*), la partie des trois pièces portant les différents monétaires, en employant des numéros de reconnaissance, à l'aide desquels on pourra toujours connaître à quelle monnaie appartiennent les échantillons.

Si les pièces difformées ne suffisaient pas pour l'essai, les échantillons réservés, après avoir subi la même opération, seraient aussi remis au Directeur des essais sur sa demande. Une note indicative de cette remise remplacera dans l'armoire des échantillons le paquet de ces trois pièces.

Les pièces provenant des différentes monnaies, envoyées au laboratoire, seront placées sans distinction sur la table, afin que le hasard décide seul de l'ordre dans lequel seront faits les essais. (*Le poids d'essai est d'un gramme pour l'argent, et d'un demi-gramme pour l'or.*)

Chaque Essayeur prend une des trois pièces : la troisième est gardée, pour, en cas de besoin, être essayée par le vérificateur.

Si les deux Essayeurs sont d'accord, et si les titres sont dans les remèdes voulus par la loi, la Commission des Monnaies autorise la délivrance de la fabrication.

Si les deux Essayeurs, également d'accord, trouvent leurs deux pièces hors des remèdes, le Vérificateur est appelée à vérifier les deux pièces.

Si ce fonctionnaire en trouve une hors des limites, la refonte de la brève est prononcée.

Mais s'il trouvait les deux pièces dans les limites, il serait procédé à une reprise d'essai sur les deux pièces par le Directeur.

Si l'une des deux pièces est trouvée par le Directeur hors des remèdes, la refonte est ordonnée; si les deux pièces sont au contraire trouvées par lui dans les remèdes, le jugement du titre est, dans ce cas, établi sur le terme moyen des quatre essais du vérificateur et du Directur.

Si les titres rapportés par les deux Essayeurs ne sont pas d'accord, quoique trouvés dans les limites, le Vérificateur intervient et opère sur la troisième pièce.

Si le titre accusé par lui est d'accord avec le titre de l'un des Essayeurs, le jugement sera conforme à ce titre; si le titre est entre ceux des deux Essayeurs, ou encore s'il est en dehors de ces titres, mais toujours dans les remèdes légaux, le jugement est établi sur le terme moyen des trois titres.

Mais, dans le cas où l'essai du Vérificateur se trouverait hors des limites, alors le Directeur des essais ordonne un essai *consultatif* sur la troisième pièce. Si ce dernier essai se trouve hors des limites, il y a lieu à la refonte; si au contraire il est dans les limites, il y a lieu à une reprise par le Directeur sur la même pièce; si le Directeur la trouve également hors des limites, la refonte est prononcée par la Commission.

Si le Directeur trouve cette même pièce dans les limites, le jugement aura lieu sur le terme moyen des trois essais faits, 1°, par les Essayeurs sur les deux premières pièces; 2° par le Directeur sur la troisième.

S'il résulte du rapport des deux Essayeurs que l'une des pièces est dans le remède, et l'autre hors du remède, le Vérificateur essaye la pièce trouvée hors des limites; la refonte sera prononcée, s'il la juge de même hors des limites. S'il la rapporte dans les limites, le Directeur fait une reprise d'essai sur la même pièce. Il y a lieu à refondre si le Directeur la déclare hors des limites; mais s'il la trouve dans les remèdes, le titre déclaré par le Vérificateur est enregistré à la place du titre trouvé hors des limites par l'un des Essayeurs. Le jugement du titre de la délivrance se continue alors comme si les Essayeurs avaient primitivement trouvé leurs deux pièces à bon titre.

Si les deux Essayeurs ont trouvé les deux premières pièces hors des limites, sans être néanmoins d'accord sur le titre, le Vérificateur opère sur l'une et l'autre pièce. S'il en trouve une hors du remède, la refonte sera prononcée; mais s'il les déclarait toutes deux dans les limites, le Directeur alors essayerait ces deux mêmes pièces. Si l'une d'elles est jugée par lui hors des limites, la refonte est ordonnée; mais s'il rapporte les deux pièces dans les remèdes, le jugement du titre est établi sur la moyenne des quatre essais du Vérificateur et du Directeur.

Au surplus, le tableau synoptique* ci-joint retrace tous ces cas, et facilite l'application à chacun d'eux des présentes dispositions.

Vérification des Lingots et Matières.

Toute opération étrangère au service monétaire étant interdite aux Essayeurs et au Vérificateur dans le laboratoire, le Directeur des essais veille à ce qu'il ne soit procédé à l'essai d'aucune matière sans l'autorisation spéciale du President de la Commission des Monnaies.

Dans les cas de vérification de titre des lingots ou matières d'or et d'argent ordonnée par le Président, et ensuite du jugement rendu par la Commission, le Directeur des essais fait apposer sur lesdits lingots et matières un poinçon dont il est dépositaire, et portant ces mots : *Commission des Monnaies.*

Du Vérificateur des Essais.

Le Vérificateur des essais doit concourir, sous la surveillance du Directeur des essais, en cas de désaccord entre les deux essayeurs, aux opérations et analyses chimiques demandées par le Président de la Commission des Monnaies.

Il est appelé à vérifier les titres des monnaies et des matières d'or et d'argent, dans les cas et de la manière qui ont été expliqués ci-dessus, à l'article du Directeur des essais.

Il remet ses rapports au Directeur des essais.

Il signe le registre et les procès-verbaux des opérations auxquelles il a concouru.

Il assiste à l'examen des Essayeurs du commerce.

En cas d'absence par congé ou par maladie, ou lorsqu'il supplée le Directeur des essais absent, il est remplacé par un des essayeurs.

Des Essayeurs.

Les Essayeurs doivent posséder les connaissances et la pratique nécessaires pour executer les analyses, travaux

* See page 251 for the "tableau synoptique."

chimiques et expériences qui ont rapport à l'art monétaire, et qui seraient ordonnés par le Président de la Commission des Monnaies.

Les Essayeurs opèrent chacun séparément; ils inscrivent, jour par jour, le résultat de leurs opérations, conformément à l'article 24 de l'ordonnance du 26 Décembre 1827, sur le carnet tenu au laboratoire sous la surveillance du Directeur des essais.

Le Directeur fait dresser procès-verbal de leurs opérations sur les registres du laboratoire à ce destinés, et qui seront signés, 1°, par eux; 2°, par le Vérificateur, lorsqu'il aura été appelé à vérifier leurs essais; 3°, dans tous les cas, par le Directeur des essais et par le Commissaire général chargé spécialement de ce détail. (*Articles* 13 *et* 15 *de l'ordonnance.*)

En cas d'absence par congé ou par maladie, ou lorsqu'ils suppléent le Vérificateur, les Essayeurs sont remplacés, sous leur responsabilité, par l'Aide-Essayeur attaché au laboratoire, ou par un essayeur du commerce présenté par l'Essayeur et agréé par la Commission, sur la proposition du Directeur des essais.

L'indemnité due à l'Essayeur du commerce, et réglée à l'amiable, sera aux frais du fonctionnaire qui aura donné lieu au remplacement.

Du Graveur Général.

Le Graveur général est chargé de la confection des poinçons matrices, coins et coussinets nécessaires à la fabrication des espèces, ainsi que des poinçons et matrices pour la marque d'or et d'argent.

Il doit faire à l'avance tous ses travaux préparatoires, pour être toujours prêt à satisfaire aux demandes de la Commission des Monnaies.

Il est responsable des abus qui proviendraient de l'inhabileté ou de l'infidélité de ses employés et ouvriers.

Toutes les demandes qui lui seront faites pour objet de son service devront être signées par le Président de la Commission ou le Commissaire général désigné à cet effet.

Il lui sera délivré, par le Commissaire général chargé de la réception de ses diverses fournitures, un récépissé qu'il devra produire à l'appui de ses mémoires.

Tous les objets livrés par lui devront être de première qualité, et ne seront reçus qu'après épreuve. Celle des coins destinés à frapper l'or et l'argent sera faite sur des flans d'essai de cuivre, et celle pour les coins destinés à frapper le bronze, sur des flans de bronze, à moins qu'il n'en soit autrement ordonné par la Commission.

L'épreuve des poinçons-matrices et autres objets relatifs à la marque d'or et d'argent aura lieu en présence d'un des membres de la Commission, qui s'adjoindra, pour l'épreuve des coins, carrés et coussinets nécessaires à la fabrication des espèces, le Commissaire du Roi et le Contrôleur du monnayage près l'hotel des monnaies de Paris.

Tout ce qui aura été reconnu défectueux restera à la charge du graveur, et sans indemnité.

Il sera chaque fois dressé procès-verbal de ces opérations.

Le Graveur général sera tenu de faire les essais et expériences qui lui seront prescrits par la Commission, pour le perfectionnement des coins, coussinets, etc. etc.

Il devra prévenir, à l'avance et par écrit, le Président de la Commission des livraisons qu'il sera en mesure d'effectuer, d'après les commandes qui lui auront été faites; et il sera ensuite informé du jour où les livraisons devront avoir lieu.

Les mémoires de ces fournitures seront réglés et ordonnancés par le Président de la Commission.

Chaque fois qu'il en sera requis, le Graveur général devra justifier non-seulement des matrices, poinçons et coins, etc. etc. qu'il aura fournis, mais encore de tous ceux qu'il aura fabriqués, qui auront été admis ou rejetés à l'épreuve, et qui auraient manqué à la trempe ou par quelque autre accident; en un mot, il devra toujours être en mesure de prouver l'emploi qu'il en aura fait.

Les coins manqués au travail ou à l'épreuve seront soumis à la difformation, de la même manière que les coins hors de service.

Par suite des dispositions qui précèdent, le Graveur général est tenu d'avoir un registre coté et parafé par la Commission, lequel mentionnera par ordre de nature tous les objets qu'il aura fabriqués et la destination qu'ils auront reçue.

Ce registre sera vérifié par l'un des Commissaires généraux, et arrêté tous les trois mois, et plus souvent s'il est jugé convenable, par le Président de la Commission ou le Commissaire-Général à ce délégué.

A la fin de chaque trimestre, le Graveur général adressera au Président de la Commission un état de situation des objets qui auront été fabriqués, livrés ou réformés, de ceux restant en dépôt entre ses mains, et enfin de ceux en cours de fabrication.

Il procédera gratuitement, en présence de la Commission, toutes les fois qu'il en sera requis, à la vérification des pièces de monnaie arguées de faux, et à celles des marques de la garantie apposées sur les bijoux et matières d'or et d'argent.

Si la Commission jugeait convenable d'ordonner l'apposition d'un point secret de reconnaissance sur ceux des coins destinés à la fabrication des espèces qui pourraient recevoir ce signe, le Graveur général sera tenu d'exécuter cette disposition sans augmentation du prix des coins.

Il se conformera d'ailleurs aux arrêtés et règlements antérieurs, pour tout ce qui n'est point abrogé par la présente instruction.

Des Commissaires du Roi.

Les Commissaires du Roi sont sous les ordres immédiats de la Commission des Monnaies, et responsables de l'exécution des instructions qui leur ont été transmises* par le Président. Ils sont spécialement chargés de surveiller toutes les opérations monétaires, ainsi que les travaux de tous les fonctionnaires; et ils s'assurent si chacun remplit exactement les devoirs qui lui sont imposés.

Ils exercent la police dans les ateliers monétaires†; s'il s'y commet quelque délit, ils en dressent procès-verbal, dont ils remettent ou envoient, dans les vingt-quatre heures, expédition à l'autorité judiciaire et au Président de la Commission.

Les Commissaires du Roi correspondent avec le Président de la Commission pour le tenir exactement informé de l'entrée des matières au change, de l'état de la fabrication, des obstacles ou embarras qui pourraient l'entraver et auxquels ils ne croiraient pas pouvoir remédier eux-mêmes; de la conduite des autres fonctionnaires, si elle donnait lieu à de justes plaintes; en un mot, de tout ce qui peut intéresser le service.

Le Commissaire du Roi, étant le premier fonctionnaire de l'hôtel des monnaies près lequel il est placé, a l'autorité administrative pour l'exécution des lois, ordonnances et règlements; et à ce titre tous les autres fonctionnaires lui sont subordonnés en tout ce qui a rapport au service.

Nul fonctionnaire ne peut s'absenter sans un congé par écrit du Président de la Commission, demandé par le Commissaire du Roi.

Dans ce cas, ou dans celui de maladie, les fonctionnaires, autres que le Commissaire du Roi, sont tenus, pour éviter toute interruption dans le service, de se faire remplacer par des hommes de leur choix, dont ils demeurent personnellement responsables, et sauf l'approbation du Président de la Commission.

Le Commissaire se fait remplacer par le Contrôleur au change.

Le Commissaire a le droit de convoquer les fonctionnaires, soit pour leur communiquer les ordres et les instructions qu'il aura reçus du Président de la Commission, lorsqu'il n'a pas été chargé formellement de leur en remettre extrait certifié par lui, soit pour les entretenir de quelque objet relatif au service.

Pour concilier l'activitè des travaux avec la possibilité de les surveiller, les heures du travail sont fixées pour chaque monnaie, savoir, du 1er Avril au 1er Octobre, de six heures du matin à huit heures du soir, et du 1er Octobre au 1er Avril, de sept heures du matin à sept heures du soir. Toutefois, si l'importance ou l'urgence des travaux l'exigeait, le Commissaire du Roi pourrait, sur la demande motivée du Directeur, et après en avoir obtenu l'approbation du Président, autoriser leur prolongation.

Ils proposeront au Président de la Commission la distribution des logements, en se concertant à cet égard avec les fonctionnaires qui y ont droit; et ils tiendront la main à ce que chacun de ces fonctionnaires occupe le logement qui lui aura été assignée dans l'hôtel.

La plus grande surveillance est recommandée au Commissaire sur les opérations du change. Il veille également à l'exécution des tarifs qui règlent le prix des matières et espèces qui y sont versées, et il prononce sur les difficultés qui pourraient s'élever entre le public et le Directeur.

Il cote et parafe tous les registres tenus par le Directeur, par le Contrôleur au change et par le Contrôleur au monnayage.

Il vérifie et vise les états et bordereaux réclamés par le Président de la Commission des monnaies et ceux qui doivent être transmis à la comptabilité générale des finances.

Il est dépositaire des étalons et dénéraux qui doivent servir à la vérification des poids métriques et du poids des pièces.

* Arrêté du Gouvernement du 30 Mai 1803 (10 Prairial, an XI.) art. 17, paragraphe 1.

† Arrêté du Gouvernement du 30 Mai 1803 (10 Prairial an XI.) art. 17, paragraphe 3.

Il procède, quand il le juge convenable, à la vérification des poids et balances autres que ceux d'essai. A Paris, l'étalon sera déposé a la Commission.

Il vérifie, aussi souvent qu'il le juge nécessaire, si la totalité des matières inscrites sur les registres du Contrôleur au change existent, soit dans les ateliers du Directeur, soit dans la caisse du change, déduction faite des déchets, du poids des espèces passés en delivrance et des échantillons.

Tous les mois, il adresse au Président de la Commission un procès-verbal de vérification de la caisse du change et des matières restées dans les travaux du Directeur, conformément au modèle qui lui est adressé.

Il est dépositaire des clefs de la salle du monnayage et de celle des délivrances.

Il reçoit, sur demande adressé par lui au Président de la Commission des Monnaies, les coussinets destinés à marquer les pièces sur tranche et les coins nécessaires au monnayage, qu'il doit tenir sous clef. Il en fait la remise au Contrôleur du monnayage, au fur et à mesure des besoins du service, et tient registre de leur emploi.

Il décide, sur l'avis du Contrôleur du monnayage, quand ils sont hors de service, et il les fait difformer immédiatement. Il se fait remettre tous les mois, par le Contrôleur du monnayage, un état du nombre des pièces frappées, et indicatif de la durée (*terme moyen*) des coins mis hors de service.

Cet état est adressé, tous les trois mois, au Président de la Commission par le Commissaire du Roi, avec ses observations sur les causes du plus ou moins de durée des coins.

Il fait, tous les trois mois, le renvoi au Président de la Commission des coins difformés pendant le trimestre, et y joint l'état de situation des coins et coussinets restants.

Il a soin de faire ses demandes assezà l'avance pour ne pas exposer les travaux à être interrompus, en spécifiant le nombre de coins et de coussinets présumé nécessaire.

Ce prélèvement des échantillons, au hasard et sans choix* sur chaque fabrication, étant une opération dont le régularité est de la plus haute importance,† il y sera procédé de la manière suivante :

Indépendamment du mélange qui devra être fait de tous les flans composant une fabrication, aussitôt après le monnayage de ces flans, le Commissaire du Roi et le Contrôleur au monnayage prélèveront, chacun au hasard, cinq pièces (*en tout dix*) sur chaque manne ou corbeille composant la fabrication, pour réunir toutes ces pièces ainsi prélevées dans une manne particulière, les y mêler, et y prendre, chacun aussi au hasard et sans choix, les trois échantillons (*en tout six*) qui doivent être enfermés par le Commissaire, en présence du Directeur et du Contrôleur au monnayage, immédiatement et sans être pesés, dans le paquet destiné à être scellé par ces trois fonctionnaires de leurs cachets respectifs, et à être transmis par le Commissaire au Président de la Commission des Monnaies.‡

En exécution des articles 23 et 26 de l'ordonnance, le Commissaire du Roi, qui ne peut procéder à la vérification du poids et de l'empreinte de chaque pièce qu'après la réception du jugement, donne aussitôt connaissance de ce jugement aux fonctionnaires dépositaires des deux autres clefs, fait extraire en leur présence la fabrication jugée de la caisse de dépôt, qui est renfermée immédiatement par eux.

Si la refonte est ordonnée, il fera refondre en sa présence, et en celle du Directeur et du Contrôleur au change, la totalité des pièces composant la fabrication, et il en sera dressé procès-verbal, que signeront les trois fonctionnaires.§

Si la fabrication a été jugée bonne, le Commissaire vérifie scrupuleusement l'empreinte et le poids de chaque pièce, et il rebute toutes celles qui sont défectueuses ou hors des limites de poids, pour être immédiatement refondues comme ci-dessus.‖

Il est dressé de cette opération un procès-verbal qui indique le nombre, le poids et la valeur, 1°, de la totalité de la fabrication ; 2°, des pièces rebutées pour être refondues; 3°, des espèces trouvées dans les limites prescrites par la loi, bonnes à être mises en circulation, et qui formeront la délivrance à remettre au Directeur.

Sur ce second procès-verbal, la Commission des Monnaies prononce le jugement définitif, dont le Président addresse l'expedition au Commissaire du Roi, lequel en donne extrait certifié au Directeur et au Contrôleur au change (¶) ; c'est sur cette dernière pièce que la comptabilité du Directeur doit être établie définitivement.

Le Commissaire pourra se faire aider au bureau de la délivrance par des personnes qu'il choisira, à la charge de demeurer personnellement responsable du poids des pièces et de la beauté des empreintes.

Il lui est alloué, pour indemnité, des frais de comptage, qui sont réglés, sur la proposition du Président de la Commission, par le Ministre des finances.

Il veille à la conservation des bâtiments, des machines et du mobilier appartenant au Gouvernement, et à ce que les réparations à la charge des fonctionnaires soient faites exactement.

A chaque mutation de fonctionnaire, il fait dresser, contradictoirement avec celui qui sort (*ou, en cas de décès, avec ses ayants cause*) un état des lieux et inventaire des machines et du mobilier appartenant au Gouvernement; et il exige que les objets manquants ou détériorés par toute autre cause que par vétusté soient rétablis ou réparés. Il dresse, contradictoirement avec le fonctionnaire entrant en exercice, un semblable état des lieux et inventaire.

Lorsque les bâtiments exigent des réparations à la charge de l'Etat, il s'addresse à l'ingénieur ou à l'architecte du département ou de la ville, pour qu'il dresse le devis estimatif des ouvrages à faire. Il adresse ces devis, avec les observations dont il les croit susceptibles, au Président de la Commission des Monnaies, qui les fait vérifier et les approuve, s'il y a lieu.

Dans les cas de dégradations imprévues qui pourraient compromettre la sûreté des bâtiments, le Commissaire est tenu de prendre de suite, pour leur conservation, toutes les précautions d'urgence jugées indispensables, jusqu'à ce qu'il puisse procéder aux réparations nécessaires, comme il est dit ci-dessus, et comprendre dans le devis les frais de travaux conservatoires.

La plus grande exactitude est recommandée au Commissaire dans l'envoi des mémoires et pièces justificatives de dépenses, à la fin de chaque trimestre, et particulièrement avant la fin de l'année, pour l'ordre de la comptabilité, afin que chaque dépense puisse être réglée en temps utile, pour le trimestre auquel elle s'applique.

Du Directeur de la Fabrication.

A l'avenir, ausun Directeur de la fabrication ne pourra entrer en fonctions sans avoir préalablement justifié du versement du cautionnement auquel il est assujetti par l'ordonnance royale du 26 Décembre dernier, qui le rend justiciable de la Cour des comptes.

Le Directeur ne peut recevoir qu'en présence du Contrôleur au change les espèces et matières apportées au bureau du change et destinées à la fabrication.

Il en établit, avec le Contrôleur, la valeur, au prix du tarif légal, lequel devra être affiché ostensiblement au bureau ; et il s'en charge en recette, d'après le titre connu ou dûment constaté.

Il est seul responsable du payement des bons qu'il a souscrits. L'échéance de ces bons sera réglée, pour chaque monnaie, par la Commission.

Ces bons devront être visés par le Contrôleur au change, à leur sortie et lors de leur rentrée.

Il tiendra les livres et registres nécessaires à la reddition de ses comptes, et au mouvement des matières destinées à la fabrication et des espèces fabriquées.

Ces livres, dont le nombre et la forme sont déterminés par l'instruction de la comptabilité générale du Ministère des finances, en date du 25 Janvier 1828, seront toujours tenus au courant des opérations, de manière que leur seule inspection puisse faire connaître la situation du Directeur.

Il est maître de ses fontes et alliages, et il conduit ses travaux comme il l'entend, en se conformant aux lois et règlements.

Il ne peut, sous aucun prétexte, employer dans ses travaux, si ce n'est pour alliage, d'autres matières que celles enregistrées au bureau du change, lesquelles doivent toujours être converties en espèces et servir au payement des bons revêtus du visa du Contrôleur. Toutes les autres matières qu'il pourrait recevoir, à quelque titre que ce soit, et qui ne seraient pas destinées à être immédiatement versées au bureau du change, devront être déposées dans une caisse ou bureau particulier, entièrement séparé des lieux et ateliers affectés à la fabrication.

Il ne peut, sans le consentement de la Commission, changer aucune des constructions ni distributions existant dant les lieux et ateliers qu'il occupe dans l'hôtel des monnaies.

Il est soumis aux vérifications matérielles qui pourront être ordonnées par le Ministre des finances ou par le Président de la Commission des monnaies, ainsi qu'à celles qui seront jugées nécessaires par le Commissaire du Roi, auquel il ne peut refuser l'entrée d'aucun de ses ateliers.

* Articles 21 et 22 de l'ordonnance.
† Loi du 28 Mars 1803 (7 Germinal an XI.), art. 22.
‡ Article 21 de l'ordonnance.
§ Arrêté du 30 Mai 1803 (10 Prairial an XI.), art. 39, paragraphe 2.
‖ *Ibidem*, paragraphe premier.
¶ Arrêté du 10 Prairial an XI., (30 Mai 1803), art. 42.

Le Directeur est dépositaire d'une des clefs de la caisse à trois serrures. Il peut assister à la prise des échantillons, ou s'y faire représenter ; mais il doit personnellement signer les procès-verbaux d'envoi des échantillons, ainsi que les procès-verbaux de délivrance des espèces monnayées, et ce *sans retard.*

Il peut également assister au jugement du titre de ses fabrications, soit en personne lorsqu'il se trouve à Paris en vertu d'un congé délivré par le President de la Commission, soit par un fondé de pouvoir.

Il est tenu d'éclairer et de chauffer convenablement le bureau du change et l'atelier du monnayage, et de déférer aux avis du Contrôleur du monnayage sur les abus qui résulteraient de la négligence ou de l'incapacité des ouvriers et monnayeurs, et sur la nécessité tant du rodage des coins et rotules que du polissage des carrés.

Il addresse au Commissaire du Roi les demandes et réclamations qu'il peut avoir à former. Ce fonctionnaire est tenu de les faire parvenir, sans aucun délai, au President de la Commission, dont il transmet immédiatement les réponses au Directeur de la fabrication.

Les balanciers, les coins et coussinets pour marquer sur tranche seront seuls fournis par le Gouvernement. (*Article 3 de l'arrêté du 16 messidor an* XI.)

Du Contrôleur au Change.

Indépendamment des garanties exigées du Directeur, et de la surveillance générale exercée sur toutes les parties de la fabrication, le Gouvernement a voulu établir auprès de ce fonctionnaire un surveillant spécial de l'emploi des matières et de la situation matérielle de ses travaux.

Tel est le but des fonctions du Contrôleur au change.

Sa dénomination seule indique déjà la nature de ses principales attributions.

Il contrôle toutes les opérations du change.

C'est en sa présence (*article 17 de l'ordonnance*) que le Directeur reçoit les matières destinées à la fabrication. Le Contrôleur au change en constate l'origine, le poids, le titre et la valeur ; il les enregistre, avec indication du nom du propriétaire, de sa qualité et de sa demeure.

Il tient état des bons souscrits et délivrés aux porteurs de matières, de leur montant et de leur échéance.

Il les vise, avant la remise qui doit en être faite, et lorsqu'ils sont présentés au payement.

Il s'assure que leur échéance est calculée d'après l'importance des fabrications.

Il veille à ce que les intérêts du public ne soient jamais lésés, soit par une fausse application du tarif légal, qui doit être affiché ostensiblement au bureau, soit par des erreurs sur le titre ou le poids des matières, soit enfin par le retard du payement des bons souscrits.

Il réfère immédiatement au Commissaire du Roi des contestations qui pourraient s'élever, au bureau du change, entre le public et le Directeur de la fabrication.

Les registres qu'il devra tenir, conformément à la présente instruction, pour l'enregistrement des matières, l'acquit des bons, ou toute autre écriture relative à son service, lui sont indiqués par la comptabilité générale des finances. (*Circulaire en date du 25 Janvier* 1828.)

Ils devront toujours être au courant, afin qu'à chaque instant ils puissent servir à vérifier la position des travaux du Directeur.

S'il s'élevait quelque difficulté sur le titre des lingots et matières apportés au change, le Contrôleur doit requérir que ce titre soit dûment constaté, si les porteurs ne s'arrangeaient pas à l'amiable avec le Directeur ; auquel cas, le titre réciproquement consenti servira de base à l'enregistrement du Contrôleur.

Il doit opérer le cisaillement immédiat des espèces reconnues fausses.

Dans le cas où le titre commun des matières apportées au change, par un particulier, serait au-dessous de $\frac{900}{1000}$, le Contrôleur doit prévenir le porteur qu'il sera passible du droit d'affinage sur la portion de matières au-dessous dudit titre, et laisser la faculté de les verser à cette condition ou de les remporter.

Il enverra, chaque mois, au Président de la Commission, par l'intermédiaire du Commissaire du Roi, qui devra le certifier, un état sommaire de situation conforme au modèle qui lui est addressé, et qui fera connaître la qualité des matières versées au Directeur ; le montant des espèces passées en délivrance ; et le restant dans les travaux, déduction faite des déchets et des échantillons.

Le Contrôleur au change est placé sous la direction spéciale du Commissaire du Roi, qu'il peut être admis à suppléer, lorsqu'il en est requis par ce dernier.

Du Contrôleur au Monnayage.

L'ordonnance royale du 26 Décembre dernier n'a rien changé aux attributions du Contrôleur au monnayage.

Il est chargé, sous la direction du Commissaire du Roi, de surveiller particulièrement les opérations relatives au monnayage et à la marque sur tranche.

Il veille à la conservation des machines à cordonner, des balanciers, des coins et des coussinets.

Il s'assure que les flans sont bien blanchis, et recuits de manière à faciliter l'action du balancier et à menager les carrés. Dans le cas contraire, il peut suspendre le monnayage, et il en réfère immédiatement au Commissaire du Roi.

Il doit avoir une connaissance parfaite du mécanisme des balanciers, sur lequel il lui a été transmis une instruction spéciale. Il vérifie s'ils sont montés avec soin, ainsi que les coussinets ; il ordonne le changement des pièces accessoires, lorsqu'il y a lieu ; et, à cet effet, il veille à ce que chaque balancier soit convenablement approvisionné de pièces de rechange.

Il doit n'admettre au monnayage que des flans régulièrement découpés, et les soumettre préalablement à un calibre destiné à cet effet, afin de rejeter ceux qui seraient défectueux.

Il doit en constater, contradictoirement avec le Directeur, sur le registre à ce destiné, le nombre et le poids.

Il obligera les ouvriers monnayeurs à faire usage du parafaux.

Il tiendra note de l'emploi des coins et coussinets ; il recherchera es causes qui pourraient s'opposer à leur durée, et les indiquera au Commissaire du Roi, auquel il remettra exactement ceux reconnus hors de service.

Il est responsable des flans qui lui ont été livrés par le Directeur de la fabrication, jusqu'après leur conversion en espèces et leur remise au Commissaire du Roi, qui en effectue le dépôt dans la caisse à trois clefs ; le Contrôleur au monnayage reste dépositaire d'une d'elles.

Ceux des flans qui n'auraient pu être frappés dans el cours de la journée seront par lui rendus en compte au Directeur de la fabrication, chaque soir, après la cessation des travaux, pour faire partie de la brève suivante.

Il participe à la prise des échantillons, et signe le procès-verbal de leur envoi à la Commission des Monnaies.

Il veille à ce qu'aucune personne étrangère aux travaux ne puisse s'introduire dans la salle du monnayage sans autorisation.

Disposition Générale.

Aucun fonctionnaire des monnaies ne peut être installé qu'aprés avoir justifié de la prestation du serment exigé par les lois et règlements.

La présente instruction rappelant aux divers fonctionnaires des monnaies les devoirs qu'ils ont à remplir, l'instruction du 24 thermidor an XI. (22 Août 1803), et celles qui en dérivent sont et demeurent abrogées.

Fait et arrêté par la Commission des monnaies.

Paris, le 15 Février 1828.

Signé Comte De Sussy, *Pair de France*, Président ;
Lambert et Brunet, Commissaires généraux.

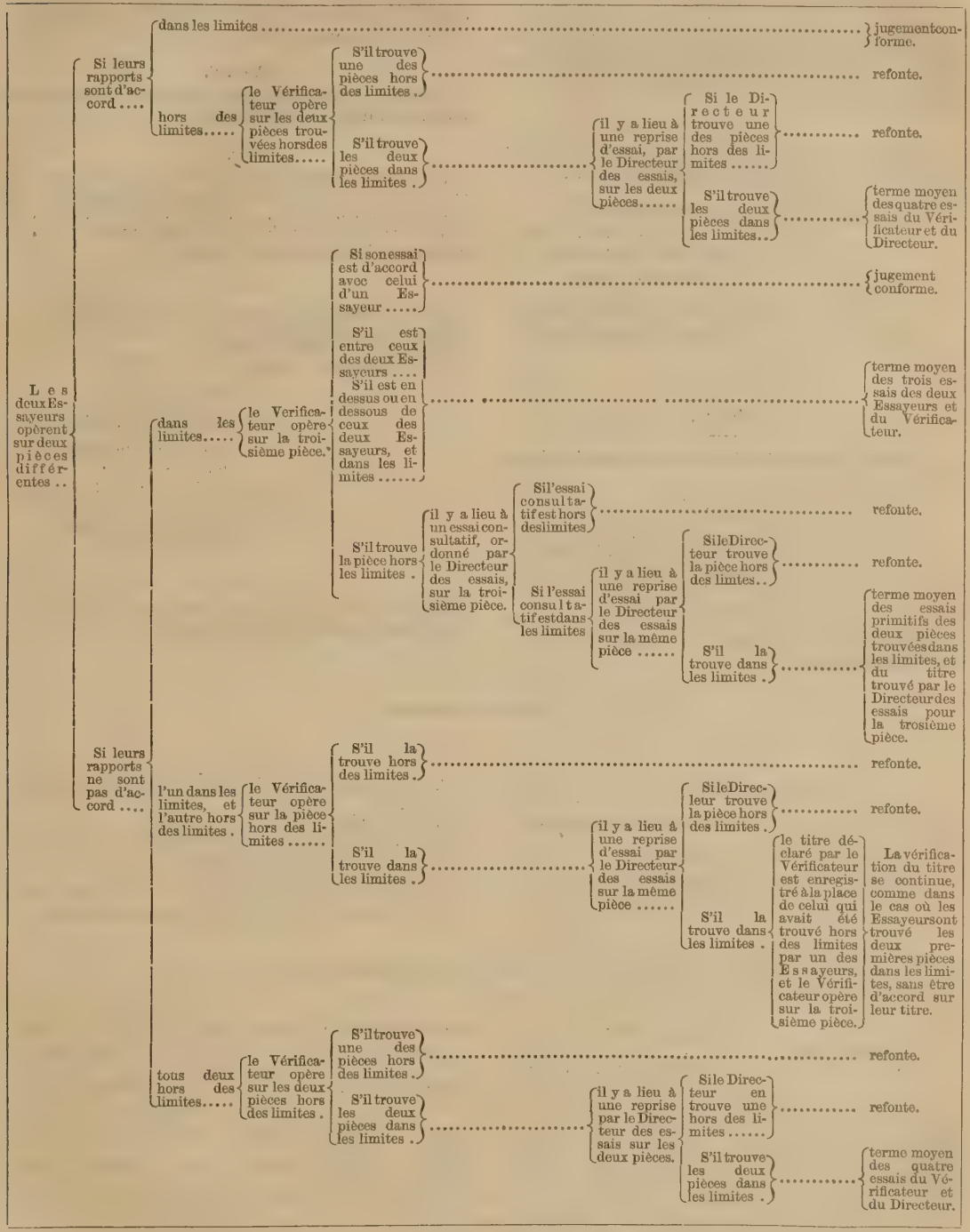
Approuvé :
Paris, le 5 Mars 1828.
Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat des finances
Signé Roy.

(*Here follows the "* Tableau Synoptique,*' for which see next page.*)

Commission des Monnaies.

TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE.

Des divers cas qui peuvent se présenter dans la vérification du titre des Espèces, et des bases qui serviront à asseoir le jugement de la Commission des Monnaies.


Les deux Essayeurs opèrent sur deux pièces différentes ..
Si leurs rapports sont d'accord ....
dans les limites ..... jugement conforme.
hors des limites.....
le Vérificateur opère sur les deux pièces trouvées hors des limites.....
S'il trouve une des pièces hors des limites . refonte.
S'il trouve les deux pièces dans les limites .
il y a lieu à une reprise d'essai, par le Directeur des essais, sur les deux pièces.....
Si le Directeur trouve une des pièces hors des limites ..... refonte.
S'il trouve les deux pièces dans les limites.. terme moyen des quatre essais du Vérificateur et du Directeur.
dans les limites.....
le Vérificateur opère sur la troisième pièce."
Si son essai est d'accord avec celui d'un Essayeur ..... jugement conforme.
S'il est entre ceux des deux Essayeurs ....
S'il est en dessus ou en dessous de ceux des deux Essayeurs, et dans les limites ..... terme moyen des trois essais des deux Essayeurs et du Vérificateur.
S'il trouve la pièce hors les limites .
il y a lieu à un essai consultatif, ordonné par le Directeur des essais, sur la troisième pièce.
Si l'essai consultatif est hors des limites refonte.
Si l'essai consultatif est dans les limites
il y a lieu à une reprise d'essai par le Directeur des essais sur la même pièce .....
Si le Directeur trouve la pièce hors des limtes.. refonte.
S'il la trouve dans les limites . terme moyen des essais primitifs des deux pièces trouvées dans les limites, et du titre trouvé par le Directeur des essais pour la trosième pièce.
Si leurs rapports ne sont pas d'accord ....
S'il la trouve hors des limites . refonte.
l'un dans les limites, et l'autre hors des limites .
le Vérificateur opère sur la pièce hors des limites .....
S'il la trouve dans les limites .
il y a lieu à une reprise d'essai par le Directeur des essais sur la même pièce .....
Si le Directeur trouve la pièce hors des limites . refonte.
S'il la trouve dans les limites .
le titre déclaré par le Vérificateur est enregistré à la place de celui qui avait été trouvé hors des limites par un des Essayeurs, et le Vérificateur opère sur la troisième pièce.
La vérification du titre se continue, comme dans le cas où les Essayeurs ont trouvé les deux premières pièces dans les limites, sans être d'accord sur leur titre.
tous deux hors des limites.....
le Vérificateur opère sur les deux pièces hors des limites .
S'il trouve une des pièces hors des limites . refonte.
S'il trouve les deux pièces dans les limites .
il y a lieu à une reprise par le Directeur des essais sur les deux pièces.
Si le Directeur en trouve une hors des limites ..... refonte.
S'il trouve les deux pièces dans les limites . terme moyen des quatre essais du Vérificateur et du Directeur.

Approuvé par la Commission des Monnaies.

Signé : Comte DE SUSSY, *Pair de France*, Président ; LAMBERT et BRUNET, Commissaires généraux.

AU NOM DU PEUPLE FRANÇAIS.

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE,

Vu la loi du 7 germinal an XI (29 Mars 1803) ;

Vu l'article 1er de l'ordonnance du 25 Février 1835, qui fixe le taux des frais de fabrication des monnaies d'or et d'argent ;

Vu l'ordonnance du 30 Juin 1835 et les tarifs qui y sont annexés ;

Vu le décret du 22 Mai 1849, qui maintient les frais de fabrication des monnaies d'or à payer aux directeurs des monnaies, tout déchet compris, à 6 francs par kilogramme, au titre monétaire (900 millièmes), et réduit à 1 fr. 50 cent. par kilogramme les frais de fabrication des monnaies d'argent ;

Vu les tarifs des espèces et matières d'or et d'argent établis par la Commission des monnaies et médailles, d'après les bases indiquées ci-dessus ;

Décrète :

ARTICLE PREMIER.

A compter du 1er Octobre prochain, les espèces et autres matières d'or et d'argent de France et des pays étrangers

Appendix, No. 12.

Gold Coinages and Mint Regulations.

France.

seront payées aux changes des monnaies conformément aux tarifs annexés au présent décret, lesquels seront publiés et affichés dans les bureaux du change des hôtels des monnaies.

Art. 2.

En cas de contestation sur le titre, la Commission des monnaies et médailles sera consultée, et après avoir fait vérifier, au laboratoire des essais, le titre des matières qui auront été l'objet de la contestation, elle le constatera d'une manière authentique.

Art. 3

Le ministre des finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret, qui sera inséré au Bulletin des lois.

Fait à l'Élysée national, le 15 Septembre 1849.

Signé Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte.

Le Ministre des finances,
Signé H. Passy.

Pour ampliation :
Le Secrétaire général des finances,
Signé Guillemardet.

Décret.

Napoléon, par la grâce de Dieu et la volonté nationale, Empereur des Français,

A tous présents et à venir, salut :

Vu la loi du 7 germinal an XI (29 Mars 1803) ;

Vu les décrets des 22 Mai et 15 Septembre 1849 ;

Vu le décret du 22 Mars 1854, portant qu'à compter du 1er Avril 1854 les frais de fabrication des monnaies d'or à payer aux directeurs seront fixés à 6 fr. 70 cent. par kilogramme de matières au titre monétaire (900 millièmes) ;

Vu le nouveau tarif des espèces et matières d'or, établi par la Commission des monnaies et médailles, d'après les bases indiquées ci-dessus ;

Sur le rapport de notre ministre secrétaire d'État au département des finances,

Avons décrété et décrétons ce qui suit :

Article premier.

A dater du 1er Avril 1854, les espèces et matières d'or seront payées aux changes des monnaies conformément au tarif annexé au présent décret.

Art. 2.

Le tarif mentionné ci-dessus sera publié et affiché dans les bureaux du change des monnaies.

Art. 3.

En cas de contestation sur le titre des matières présentées aux bureaux du change des monnaies, la Commission des monnaies sera consultée, et après avoir fait vérifier, au laboratoire des essais, le titre desdites matières, elle le constatera d'une manière authentique.

Art. 4.

Notre ministre secrétaire d'État au département des finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret, qui sera inséré au Bulletin des lois.

Fait au palais des Tuileries, le 8 Avril 1854.

Signé Napoléon.

Par l'Empereur :
Le Ministre Secrétaire d'État au département des finances,
Signé Bineau.

Pour ampliation et par autorisation :
Le Chef du bureau des dépêches, archives et contre-seing,
Signé Millot.

(The Tariffs referred to in the above Decrees are not inserted on account of their great length.)

Netherlands.

THE NETHERLANDS.

1–5. Information about the five first queries is afforded in the here-annexed statement.

6. The limit of wear has not been fixed.

7. Tax or seignorage is not exacted. The charge for coining is paid by the person presenting the bullion, in cash, in legal tender.

8. No period is fixed by law for the surrender of the coined gold.

9. The coining is executed by contract.

10, 11. The Mint is open to the public for the purpose of coinage. Neither the Government nor the Mint are bound to give bullion in exchange for coins.

12. As, this long while, gold has no more been coined the regulations for the administration offer no importance.

Golden Trade-money of the Netherlands.

Denominations.	Dimensions (in lines).	Weight.				Fineness.			
		Full.	Remedy.	Application.		Full rate.	Remedy.	Application.	
				In more.	In less.			In more.	In less.
Ducat	21	3·494	0·010	3·499	3·489	983·000	1·000	983·500	982·500
Double Ducat	26	6·988	0·014	6·995	6·981				
William	22·5	6·729	0·020	6·739	6·719	900·000	1·000	900·500	899·500
Double William	26	13·458	0·027	13·471 5	13·444 5				
Half William	18	3·364 5	0·013	3·371	3·358				

Prussia.

PRUSSIA.

(Translation.)

The denomination of the Prussian gold coins is :

Double Friedrichsd'or,
Friedrichsd'or,
Half Friedrichsd'or,
Crown, and
Half Crown.

Friedrichsd'ors have not been coined since the year 1855 ; and, according to the Vienna coinage-treaty of 24 January 1857, and the coinage-law of 4 May 1857, they are not to be coined any more.

The coinage of crowns has taken place since the passing of the law just mentioned.

2. The weight of

	Grammes.
a double Friedrichsd'or is	13·363170,
a Friedrichsd'or	6·681585,
a half Friedrichsd'or	3·340793,
a crown	11·111111,
a half crown	5·555555,

and 37·416267 double,
74·832534 single, or
149·665068 half Friedrichsd'ors,
45 crowns, or
90 half crowns,
weigh one pound or 500 grammes.

3. The standard fineness of the Friedrichsd'ors is 902⅞, or 902·77777 thousandth parts; so that,

41·445712 double,
82·891424 single, or
165·782848 half Friedrichsd'ors

contain a pound of pure gold.

The crowns are coined at a standard fineness of 900 thousandth parts, and therefore 50 whole or 100 half crowns contain a pound or 500 grammes of pure gold.

4. The Friedrichsd'ors struck before the year 1817 with free stamps are of various diameters, for those struck in the ring since that time, the fixed diameter is as follows:

For the double, 25 millimetres.
„ single, 22 „
„ half, 19 „

The diameter of the crown is 24 millimetres that of the half crown 20 millimetres.

5. With the Friedrichsd'ors the tolerance or allowed deviation in weight amounted to 2·5 per thousand; no deviation in fineness was legally allowed.

For the single whole or half crowns a tolerance is legally allowed of

2½ thousandth parts in weight,
2 thousandth parts in fineness.

6. The limitation of wear for the Friedrichsd'ors is that it must not exceed 2·5 per thousand.

The limitation of wear for the crowns corresponds with the weight tolerance.

Whole or half crowns which deviate more than 2½ thousandth parts from the normal weight, that is, if they be found lighter respectively than 11·033333 grammes or 5·541666 grammes, are not to be reissued from the public coffers.

7. The answers to this and the remaining questions relate only to the crown coinage, Friedrichsd'ors being no longer coined, as has already been stated in answer to No. 1.

The Mint receives gold if the quantity is not less than two pounds, if it be found malleable, and not below 900 thousandth parts in fineness; for such serviceable gold the Mint pays 49·8 crowns per pound fine, and as the pound of fine gold is coined into 50 crowns, there is a deduction of 0·4 per cent. coining charges from the person who brings the gold.

8. When the quantity of gold that is brought in can be paid for from the stock of crowns in the chest, the payment is made immediately after the fineness is ascertained, that is, after one or a few days. If the store of crowns is not sufficient to pay for the gold, then the bringer must wait until the crowns have been coined, which may be eight days or more, according to circumstances.

There is no legally appointed term within which the bringer of the gold must be satisfied.

9. The coining is done only by the State.

10. On the conditions stated above in 7 and 8, the public can send in gold to the Mint, and it will not be refused.

11. Neither the Mint nor the Government is bound to give bars in exchange for coin.

12. The regulations respecting coining are to be found in the Vienna coinage-treaty of 24 January 1857, and in the coinage-law of 4 May 1857, of each of which a copy is sent herewith. At the conclusion of the treaty of 24 January 1857 the proceedings* for the assay of gold, as prescribed in the appendix, were agreed to.

Berlin, 15 June 1861.

COINAGE CONVENTION.

The Empire of Austria and the Principality of Lichtenstein on the one part, and the States united together in the General Coinage Convention of the 30th of July 1838, on the other part, having agreed, for the purpose of establishing a mutual understanding on the coinage, to enter into special negotiations, as is provided for in Art. 9. of the treaty of commerce and customs, of the 19th July 1853, have respectively appointed for this purpose the following plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria:
the Ministerial Finance Counsellor, Johann Anton Brentano, Knight of the Austrian Imperial Order of Leopold;

His Majesty the King of Prussia:
the Finance Privy Counsellor, Karl Theodor Seydel, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle, IV. class;

His Majesty the King of Bavaria:
the Upper Mint Master, Franz Xaver von Haindl, Knight of the Royal Bavarian orders of the Bavarian Crown, and of St. Michael, &c.;

His Majesty the King of Saxony:
the Director of the Upper Chamber of Accounts, Ministerial Finance Director and Privy Counsellor, Baron Adolph von Weissenbach, Commander, II. class, of the Saxon Verdienstorden, &c.;

His Majesty the King of Hanover:
the Finance Counsellor, Mint Master Wilhelm Brüel, member of the IV. class of the Royal Guelphic Order;

His Majesty the King of Wirtemberg:
the Government Counsellor in the Ministry of the Interior, Adolph Müller;

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden:
the Privy Referendary and Counsellor Dr. Vogelmann, Commander of the Grand Ducal Order of the "Zähringe Löwe," &c.;

His Royal Highness the Elector of Hesse:
the Upper Counsellor of Mines, Johann Rudolph Siegmund Fulda;

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse:
the Upper Government Surveyor Hektor Rössler, Knight of the Order of Philip the Magnanimous, &c.;

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxony:
the Counsellor of State, Gottfried Theodor Stichling, Commander, II. class, of the Grand Ducal Order of the House of Saxony of the White Falcon, &c.;

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg:
the Royal Hanoverian Counsellor of Finance, &c., Wilhelm Brüel;

His Highness the Duke of Saxe Meiningen:
the Royal Bavarian Upper Mint Master, Franz Xaver von Haindl;

His Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha:
the Royal Saxon Privy Counsellor, &c., Baron Adolph von Weissenbach;

His Highness the Duke of Saxe Altenburg:
the Grand Ducal Saxon Counsellor of State, Gottfried Theodor Stichling;

His Highness the Duke of Brunswick:
the Royal Prussian Upper Privy Counsellor, Karl Theodor Seydel;

His Highness the Duke of Nassau:
the Royal Bavarian Upper Mint Master, Franz Xaver von Haindl;

His Highness the Duke of Anhalt-Dessau-Köthen, their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess Regent of Anhalt-Bernburg, and his Highness the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen:
the Royal Prussian Upper Finance Privy Counsellor, Karl Theodor Seydel;

His Highness the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt:
the Royal Bavarian Upper Mint Master, Franz Xaver von Haindl;

His Highness the Sovereign Prince of Lichtenstein:
the Imperial Austrian Ministerial Counsellor in the Ministry of the Interior, J. U. Dr. Cajetan von Mayer, Knight of the Austrian Imperial Orders of Leopold and Franz Joseph, &c.;

His Highness the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont:
the Royal Prussian Upper Finance Privy Counsellor, Carl Theodor Seydel;

His Highness Prince Reuss, elder line:
the Grand Ducal Saxon Counsellor of State, Gottfried Theodor Stichling;

His Highness Prince Reuss, younger line:
the Royal Saxon Privy Counsellor, &c. Baron Adolph von Weissenbach;

His Highness the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe:
the Royal Hanoverian Finance Counsellor, &c., Wilhelm Brüel;

His Highness the Prince of Lippe:
the Royal Prussian Upper Finance Privy Counsellor Karl Theodor Seydel;

His Highness the Sovereign Landgrave of Hesse:
the Grand Ducal Hessian Government Surveyor, Hektor Rössler;

The Senate of the Free City of Frankfort:
the Senator Franz Alfred Jakob Bernus, &c.;

by whom the following Coinage Convention has been drawn up and concluded.

ART. 1.

The pound, of the weight of 500 grammes, as is used for levying customs, shall serve as the basis of the coinage in the states of the Contracting Powers, and be exclusively established as the coinage weight in their mints. It shall for this purpose undergo an independent division into a thousand parts, with further decimal divisions.

* It has not been thought necessary to translate and print these proceedings.

ART. 2.

With regard to the pure silver currency on the basis of the new pound, the constitution of the coinage of the contracting states shall be regulated in such a way that in those states the circulation by thalers and groschen, or that by gulden and hundredth parts, or that by gulden and kreutzers, shall either correspond or be made to correspond:

either the thirty thaler standard (in the place of the hitherto used fourteen thaler standard) of 30 thalers out of the pound of pure silver;

or the forty-five gulden standard, of 45 gulden, out of the pound of pure silver;

or the fifty-two and a half gulden standard (instead of the 24½ fl. standard hitherto used) of 52½ gulden out of the pound of pure silver,

must be made the standard coinage of the country.

ART. 3.

(*a*) In the Kingdom of Prussia, with the exception of the States of Hohenzollern, in the Kingdoms of Saxony and Hanover, in the Electorate of Hesse, in the Grand Duchy of Saxony, in the Dukedoms of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Gotha, Brunswick, Oldenburg with Birkenfeld, Anhalt, Dessau-Koethen, and Anhalt-Bernburg, in the Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and the lower Lordship of the Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, in the Principalities of Waldeck and Pyrmont, Reuss, elder line, and Reuss younger line, Schaumburg-Lippe and Lippe,

the thirty thaler standard;

(*b*) In the Empire of Austria and the Principality of Lichtenstein,

the forty-five gulden standard;

(*c*) In the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, in the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse, in the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the Principality of Saxe-Coburg, in the Prussian States of Hohenzollern, in the Duchy of Nassau, in the Sovereignty of the Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, in the Landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, and in the Free City of Frankfort,

the fifty-two and a half gulden standard,

shall be respectively considered and established as the coinage standards and bases of the legal currency in those countries.

Accordingly,

The word "Thalerwährung" shall denote coins of the 30-thaler standard, based on the 14-thaler standard;

"Oesterreichische Währung," those of the 45-fl. standard;

"Süddeutsche Währung," those of the 52½ fl. standard, on the 24½ florin standard.

ART. 4.

The coins from the 30 thaler and the 52½ fl. standard shall have exactly the same value as those of the same name coined on the old 14 thaler and 24½ fl. standards, so that in all payments and obligations no difference may be made between the old coins of the 14 thaler and 24½ fl. standard, and the new ones of the 30 thaler and 52½ fl. standard, unless there should be such special agreement as is provided for at the end of Article 8.

ART. 5.

Each of the contracting states shall limit its coinage to such pieces as conform to the mode of calculation agreeing with the established coinage standard (Arts. 2. and 3.)

An exception shall be made in favour of Austria, who may continue to coin the so-called "Levantine thalers" with the image of the Empress Maria Theresa and the date 1780 of the old mixture, as money of commerce.

The smallest coins of the coinage standard of the country allowed to be struck, and recognized as divisions of the higher pieces, shall be—

the $\frac{1}{6}$ thaler piece, on the 30 thaler standard;
the $\frac{1}{4}$ fl. piece, on the 45 fl. standard;
the ¼ fl. piece, on the 52½ fl. standard.

The contracting states bind themselves to limit the coinage of small pieces to what is required.

ART. 6.

The contracting powers bind themselves in the coinage of large silver coins, both of the principal coins and their divisions—current coins—exactly to follow their national standards (Art. 3), and to use the greatest care that each piece be coined of the full quality and weight. They mutually agree at the same time to the principle that no reduction shall take place, under the pretext of a so-called remedy, in the quality and weight of the coins; on the contrary, a deviation from the proper quality or weight can only be so far excused, as absolute accuracy cannot be attained.

ART. 7.

The purity shall be expressed in thousandth parts.

In ascertaining the purity of the silver coinage, the wet process shall always be employed.

ART. 8.

For the purpose of advancing and facilitating mutual intercourse among the contracting states, two principal silver coins answering to the coinage standards mentioned in Art. 2. shall be struck under the name of convention thaler (Vereinsthaler), viz.

1. The 1 thaler convention piece of $\frac{1}{30}$ of a pound of pure silver, equal to one thaler in thaler currency, to 1½ fl. in Austrian currency, and to 1¾ fl. in South German currency, respectively.
2. The 2 thaler convention piece of $\frac{1}{15}$ of a pound of pure silver, equal to 2 thalers in thaler currency, to 3 fl. in Austrian currency, and to 3½ fl. in South German currency, respectively.

The same unlimited validity is assigned to these convention coins throughout the circuit of the contracting states, in all pay offices of the state, in all public establishments as well as in private transactions, and in all payments on bills of exchange, as to the special coins of the country. Besides which no one shall refuse them at their full value, even in the case when the promise to pay mentions a special kind of coin particularly belonging to the coinage of the country. Moreover, any one in the contracting states having expressly promised to pay, or stipulated to be paid in, convention coin, can insist on paying or being paid in that coin.

ART. 9.

The two thaler pieces (of 3½ fl.) coined as convention money, by the states taking part in the coinage convention of July 30th, 1838, shall be put on an equality, in every respect, with the coins of the Convention (Art. 8.)

The thaler pieces struck in conformity with the Coinage Convention of the 30th July 1838, as well as those struck before the year 1839, according to the former 14 thaler standard, shall, in the states of all the contracting powers, receive the same unbounded validity as the special coins of the country.

ART. 10.

The proportion of pure metal and alloy composing the convention money shall be fixed at nine hundred thousandth parts of silver and one hundred thousandth parts of copper. 13½ double or 27 single convention thalers will therefore weigh one pound. The deviation, more or less, may not, according to the provision of the principle recognized in Art. 6., amount to more than three thousandth parts in fineness; in weight, it may not exceed, in each 1 thaler convention piece, four thousandth parts of its weight, and in each 2 thaler convention piece three thousandth parts of its weight.

The diameter shall be fixed for the 1 thaler convention piece at 33 millimetres, and for the 2 thaler convention piece at 41 millimetres. Both shall be coined in ring (im Ringe) with a smooth rim embellished with a sunken inscription or ornament.

On the face is to be engraved the image of the sovereign, and, in the case of the Free City of Frankfort, the emblem of the same.

On the reverse, in the inscription which surrounds the arms of the country, the relation of the coin to the pound of pure silver, and its express denomination as one thaler or two thaler convention coin, as well as the year, must be stated. By the last the actual year of coinage is always to be understood.

ART. 11.

The amount of 2 thaler convention pieces to be coined is left to the judgment of each particular state.

With regard to the 1 thaler convention pieces, however,—

(1.) Each of the contracting states shall coin at least 24 pieces for every hundred souls of its population within the period from 1857 to the 31st of December 1862.

(2.) Within every period of four years after the 1st January 1863, at least 16 pieces shall be coined for every hundred souls of its population by each of the contracting states.

ART. 12.

The contracting powers shall, from time to time, test each other's newly issued convention coins as to fineness and weight, and communicate to each other any observations they may have to make in consequence of their investigations.

Should it unexpectedly happen that the coin, issued by any one of the contracting Governments, should not be found to attain the standards of weight and fineness fixed by the Convention, such state assumes the obligation to call in, either at once or after a decision by arbitration, the whole of the convention coinage of the year to which the faulty pieces belong.

ART. 13.

The contracting states bind themselves jointly never to reduce the settled value of their own large silver coinage, nor to withdraw it from currency, unless a space of time of at least four weeks is fixed for its redemption, and proclaimed publicly at least three months before its expiration.

Each state, moreover, binds itself to call in by degrees, for the purpose of re-melting, the said coins, including convention pieces of its own coinage, when, in consequence of long circulation and wear, they have sustained a considerable diminution of their original metallic value, and also always to receive at their offices such worn pieces, even when the inscription has become indistinct, at the full value at which they were put into circulation.

ART. 14.

It is permitted for payments in small transactions and for the making up of change, to coin smaller coins, both in silver and in copper, according to a lighter standard than the coinage standard of the country (Arts. 2. and 3), but having a nominal value agreeing with that coinage.

These shall always bear on the face the express statement of "Scheidemünze," and may not exceed, in silver, the half of the smallest current divisional piece; in copper, on the other hand, they may not exceed six and five pfennings (Pfennig) or pieces of four hundredth parts and two kreuzer pieces respectively. In copper coins the nominal value is not to be expressed as a fraction of a higher series of coins, but according to the unit or number of units, or according to the fraction which it forms of the coinage of the same nature, as pfenninge (Pfennige), kreuzer, &c.

The silver small coin shall not in future be coined, in any of the states of the contracting powers, after a lower standard than $34\frac{1}{2}$ thalers in thaler currency, $51\frac{3}{4}$ fl. in Austrian currency, or $60\frac{3}{8}$ fl. South German currency.

In the coinage of small copper coins, the ratio of the nominal value must never exceed 112 thalers in thaler currency, 168 fl. in Austrian currency, and 196 fl. in South German currency for 1 "Zollzentner" of copper.

The contracting powers also bind themselves jointly not to issue more silver and copper small coins than is required, in each particular country, for making payments in small transactions, and giving change. They will also reduce to this proportion the small coinage, now in circulation, if it should exceed the amount required.

No one, in the countries of the contracting powers, shall be required to take, in small coin, a payment equal to the smallest of the larger coins.

ART. 15.

Each contracting power engages—

a. Never to reduce the settled value of its own silver and copper small coinage, and only to permit its being withdrawn from currency after a space of time, of at least four weeks, has been fixed for its redemption, and publicly proclaimed at least three months before its expiration.

b. When, in consequence of length of circulation and wear, the impression on such coins has become indistinct, to call them in by degrees for remelting at the same value at which they were put in circulation:

c. And also to change the small coinage of every kind, if required, for the large currency of the country, at certain of their pay offices to be indicated.

The sum fixed for exchange, however, must, with regard to silver small coins, not amount to less than 20 thalers or 40 gulden, and with regard to copper small coins to less than 5 thalers or 10 gulden.

ART. 16.

The fixing of the rate at which, in the district of the 45 fl. standard, in consequence of the transition to the new standard, the coins of the old coinage standard of the country and the small coins shall be redeemed, or allowed to remain in circulation, is reserved for the government whom it concerns, according to what is provided in Art. 19 of the trade and customs convention of Feb. 19th, 1853.

ART. 17.

The provisions of Article 13 and 15 rendering it obligatory to receive large silver coin and small coin at the offices of the state at their full value, do not apply to perforated coins, or to such as have been diminished in weight otherwise than by fair use, nor do they apply to false money.

ART. 18.

For the purpose of further facilitating mutual transactions, and for the promotion of trade with neighbouring countries, the Contracting Powers may coin convention trade coins in gold under the names of crown and half-crown.

1. The crown of $\frac{1}{30}$ of a pound of pure gold.
2. The half crown of $\frac{1}{100}$ of a pound of pure gold.

The Contracting Powers may not coin any other gold pieces. An exception, however, is made in the case of Austria, which retains the right of coining ducats of the present kind to the end of 1865.

The silver value of the convention gold coins in ordinary intercourse is entirely fixed by the relation of the supply to the demand. They must not, therefore, be considered as a medium of payment of the same nature as the legal silver currency of the country, and no one is legally bound to receive them as such.

ART. 19.

The proportion of pure metal and alloy in the convention gold pieces is fixed at nine hundred thousandth parts of gold and one hundred thousandths parts of copper. 45 crowns and 90 half crowns will therefore weigh a pound. The deviation more or less may not, according to the principle recognized in Article 6, exceed two thousandth parts with regard to fineness; and with regard to weight, the deviation in each piece, whether the crown or half crown, shall not exceed two and a half thousandth parts of its weight. In testing the purity of the gold coinage the established processes shall always be employed.

The diameter of the convention gold pieces is fixed at 24 millimetres for crowns, and at 20 millimetres for half-crowns; both shall be coined in ring (im Ringe), with a smooth rim embellished with a sunken inscription or ornament.

The face is to contain the image of the sovereign, and, in the case of the Free City of Frankfort, the arms of the city.

On the reverse must be stated the ratio of the coin to the pound of pure gold, and its express quality as convention coin, and also the name of the coin (corona) in a wreath of oak leaves open at the top, and the date of the year. By the last, the actual date of coinage is always to be understood.

Convention gold coins which have respectively the normal weight of $\frac{1}{45}$ and $\frac{1}{90}$ of a pound, with the allowed deviation of two and a half thousandth parts, and have not been diminished in weight by violent or unlawful means, shall be considered as being of full weight in all payments.

ART. 20.

The provisions of Articles 6 and 12 apply equally to convention gold pieces. The contracting states, however, do not bind themselves to call in, at the public expense, or to receive back into their coffers at their original metallic value, those convention gold pieces which, in consequence of circulation, wear, &c., have suffered a diminution of their original metallic value.

The regulations which a state makes respecting the circulation of these gold coins within its territory, especially with regard to their reception at its pay offices, their depreciation which, in payments to the offices of the state, has to be considered with regard to the want of weight and cost of recoinage, the calling in, the recoining, &c., as well as the police coinage regulations (münzpolizeiliche Bestimmungen) relative to these gold pieces, are applied also to gold coins of the same name in the contracting states.

Convention gold coins which do not attain the required weight (Art. 19.), and have been taken in payment at government offices and at public institutions under the authority of the state, namely, money and credit institutions, banks, &c., must not be reissued by the government offices and the last-named institutions.

On receiving such gold pieces, a reduction corresponding to the want of weight can be made, and this reduction has to be determined, when payments are to be made into the pay offices of the state, by an addition of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the treasury rate (Kassenkurs) for every $\frac{1}{10}$ of a thousandth part of a pound (50 milligrammes) loss of weight from the regular weight of $\frac{1}{45}$ and $\frac{1}{90}$ of a pound, for the cost of recoinage.

ART. 21.

The contracting powers shall take care that the basis of the coinage standard of the country, for the pure silver

currency, shall never be altered or depreciated. For this purpose

(*a.*) Each state is at liberty to permit convention gold coins (Art. 20) to be paid into their offices, instead of silver, according to a previously settled fixed rate, and to extend this permision either to all transactions and offices, or only to some. Such previous settlement of the rate is, however, never to last more than six months, and must at the expiration of the last month always be renewed for the following official treasury period of exchange (Kassenkursperiode). The rate cannot be fixed at a higher value than that given to that coinage by the average of the official commercial rate of exchange (Börsenkurs) during the previous six months. Each government also reserves to itself the right to alter this rate at any time within the period fixed, and to suspend it when it thinks proper.

(*b.*) A treasury rate of exchange shall henceforth only be fixed for convention gold coins, and not for other kinds of coined gold.

(*c*). The widest circulation is to be given to the notices by which the official rate of exchange is fixed. They must be published beforehand, even when a change in rate for the next fixed period is not intended, and must contain,

(*aa.*) The statement of the average trade exchange (Handelskurs) at the principal places of exchange during the six months immediately preceding.

(*bb.*) The treasury rate of exchange fixed accordingly.

(*cc.*) The duration of the value of the same.

(*dd.*) The reservation to alter or recall this rate of exchange, if necessary, even before the expiration of the period fixed (*cc.*)

(*ee.*) The declaration that such rate of exchange only affects payments to be made into offices of the state.

(*d.*) In the countries of the contracting powers, pay offices of the state as well as public institutions under the authority of the state, such as money and credit institutions, banks, &c., shall not be allowed in future, in payments to be made by them, to make any proviso with regard to the medium of payment, in silver or gold, in such a way that, for the latter a certain fixed relative value should be expressed beforehand in silver money.

ART. 22.

None of the contracting powers has the right to issue, or to allow to be issued, paper money of a forced currency, unless provision is made that such paper money may be exchanged, at any time, at the request of the holder, for silver money of its full value. Those exceptions which may have existed hitherto shall be abolished on the 1st January 1859, at the latest.

Paper money or other representatives of value, put into circulation as money, either by the state, or by institutions existing under the authority of the state, may, henceforth, not be issued; silver and the legal existing currency of the country being used instead.

ART. 23.

Those contracting powers which are bound by the coinage convention of the 30th July 1838, acknowledge among themselves that, from the time when the present treaty comes into operation, the provisions of the same are at once to take the place of the provisions of the above named coinage convention; and that the latter is to be also considered as prolonged by the duration fixed for the former (Art. 27.)

Moreover the special treaties made partly between the states of the former 14 thaler standard, partly between those of the 24½ fl. standard, on the subject of coinage, viz., the coinage convention and the special agreement concerning small coins, dated Munich, August 25th, 1837, the special protocol agreement, dated Dresden, July 30th, 1838, and the convention, dated Munich, March 27, 1845, in so far as the separate provisions contained in them may not be considered as altered by the present treaty, or by the said states among themselves, shall be considered as still in force.

ART. 24.

The contracting powers shall impart to each other all laws and ordinances which shall be issued for the regulation of the coinage in the sense of the present treaty, as well as the notices respecting the carrying into effect of the same, which are published in the states of each of them.

They bind themselves, also, at the end of every year, to impart to each other the official information concerning the issues of every kind made during the preceding year, as well as the denomination of the different kinds of coins, and to publish such information. In both cases the total value of all the money coined since the adoption of the present coinage standard of the country has to be stated at the same time.

ART. 25.

The agreement on the coinage entered into, together with the Trade and Customs Convention of the 19th February 1853, and added to that Convention as Supplement IV., remains still in force, and shall be valid instead of the agreement of the states bound together by the German Customs and Trade Convention, dated Karlsruhe, October 21st, 1845, also between the latter among themselves, and it shall have the same duration as the present Convention.

ART. 26.

In case other German states, or such foreign states as follow one of the two systems of customs, wish to enter into the present coinage treaty, the contracting powers declare themselves ready to enter into negotiations for the purpose of carrying such desire into effect.

ART. 27.

The duration of the treaty is, in the first instance, fixed until the end of the year 1878. It shall then, unless the withdrawal of one of the parties is declared, or another agreement entered into, be considered as tacitly prolonged from five years to five years.

But such a withdrawal is only to be permitted after the said Government has made known its resolution to the contracting Governments, at least two years before the expiration of the period expressly fixed or tacitly prolonged; upon which further negotiations are to be immediately entered into between all the contracting states, in order to make a settlement, with regard to the declaration of withdrawal, by a mutual understanding.

ART. 28.

The present convention shall be ratified as soon as possible, and come into force on the 1st of May 1857.

Done at Vienna, January 24th, 1857.

(L.S.) JOHANN ANTON BRENTANO.
(L.S.) KARL THEODOR SEYDEL.
(L.S.) FRANZ XAVER v. HAINDL.
(L.S.) BARON ADOLPH v. WEISSENBACH.
(L.S.) WILHELM BRÜEL.
(L.S.) ADOLPH MÜLLER.
(L.S.) DR. COUNSELLOR VOGELMANN.
(L.S.) JOHANN RUDOLPH SIEGMUND FULDA.
(L.S.) HEKTOR RÖSSLER.
(L.S.) GOTTFRIED THEODOR STICHLING.
(L.S.) DR. CAJETAN VON MAYER.
(L.S.) FRANZ ALFRED JAKOB BERNUS.

(Translator, *E. A. Roy.*)

COLLECTION of LAWS for the PRUSSIAN STATES.

(Translation.)

(Gesetz-Sammlung für die Königlichen Preussischen Staaten.)

No. 24.

(No. 4666.) LAW ON COINAGE.

We, FREDERICK WILLIAM, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, &c. &c., with the concurrence of both Houses of the Parliament of our kingdom, in consequence of the annexed Coinage Convention, concluded on the 24th of January of this year, between the Governments of the States which entered into the Coinage Convention of July 30th, 1838, on the one part, and the Imperial Government of Austria and that of the Principality of Lichtenstein on the other part, decree as follows:

§ 1.

The Prussian pound, of the weight of 500 grammes, established by § 1 of the law of the 17th of May, last year, (Ges. Samml. p. 545,) as the unit of Prussian weight, shall, in the place of the hitherto used coinage standard of 233·855 grammes, be exclusively established as the basis of the coinage. It shall, for this purpose, be divided into a thousand parts with further decimal divisions.

§ 2.

The thaler continues to be the regular silver coin of the country. Besides the thaler there shall be, as hitherto, pieces a sixth of a thaler in value, and double thalers may also be coined.

§ 3.

As regards the ratio of the thaler to the former coinage standard of pure silver, the pound (§ 1) of pure silver shall now be divided into 30 thalers, 15 double thalers, and 180 sixth of a thaler pieces, and thus the "thirty-thaler standard" shall take the place, as legal standard for the coinage, of the fourteen-thaler standard hitherto used.

The thirty-thaler standard, on the basis of the pound (§ 1), shall be treated the same as the old fourteen-thaler standard, inasmuch as in all payments and obligations, no difference shall be made between the coin standards, and consequently between coins of the same name based on the old 14-thaler standard, and on the future 30-thaler standard. The word "Thalerwährung," put in the place of every other name for the coinage of the country, is used to denote coins produced under both standards.

§ 4.

The thaler shall, without prejudice to its nature and value as the special silver coin of the country, be coined in the form and with the attribute of a convention coin, or confederation thaler (Vereinsthaler).

The same shall be the case with regard to the coinage of double thalers.

The right to coin thalers and double thalers for particular purposes, and exclusively as coin of the country, is reserved.

§ 5.

The amount of pure metal and alloy for thalers and double thalers shall be fixed in the proportion of nine hundred thousandth parts of silver and one hundred thousandth parts of copper; and for sixth of a thaler pieces, in the proportion of five hundred and twenty thousandth parts of silver and four hundred and eighty thousandth parts of copper.

$13\frac{1}{2}$ double thalers and 27 thalers as well as $93\frac{6}{10}$ sixth of thalers, will therefore always weigh one pound. (§ 1.)

§ 6.

In the coinage of these pieces no reduction shall take place in future, in their value and weight, under the pretext of a so-called remedy, the more so as every care will be taken that they shall have full value and weight. But as absolute accuracy with regard to each separate piece cannot be attained, the deviation, more or less, shall amount—

In the case of each double thaler, to not more in weight than three thousandth parts of its weight; and in purity to not more than three thousandth parts:

In the case of each thaler, to not more, with regard to weight, than four thousandth parts of its weight; and in purity, to not more than three thousandth parts:

In the case of each sixth of a thaler piece, to not more in weight than ten thousandth parts of its weight; in purity, to not more than five thousandth parts.

§ 7.

The thaler shall further be divided into 30 silber-groschen, and the silber-groschen into 12 pfennings, and there shall be coined, as heretofore,—

(1.) As silver small change: two and a half silber-groschen pieces, silber-groschen pieces, and half silber-groschen pieces;

(2.) As copper small change: four, three, two, and one pfenning pieces.

These small coins, which are destined for the settlement of small transactions and the balancing of accounts, shall not be circulated in a greater amount than may be necessary for the attainment of those objects.

No one is bound to receive in small coin payments which may be made in sixth of a thaler pieces. On the other hand, the acceptance of the small coin may not be refused in public pay offices and institutions any more than in private transactions, when the payment to be made is less than the sixth part of a thaler, or when less than a sixth of a thaler piece is required to settle a balance.

§ 8.

In the small silver coinage, in consequence of the now established alteration of the coinage weight, the pound of pure silver shall always produce $34\frac{1}{2}$ thalers.

414 two-and-a-half silber-groschen pieces,
1035 silber-groschen pieces,
2070 half-silber-groschen pieces

will therefore always contain a pound of pure silver.

The proportion of the metals (Feingehalt) is fixed—

For the two-and-a-half silver-groschen pieces, at three hundred and seventy-five thousandth parts of pure silver to six hundred and twenty-five thousandth parts of copper:

For the silber-groschen pieces and the half-silber-groschen pieces at two hundred and twenty thousandth parts of pure silver, to seven hundred and eighty thousandth parts of copper: Therefore—

155·25 two-and-a-half silber-groschen pieces,
227·70 silber-groschen pieces,
455·40 half silber-groschen pieces,

always weigh a pound.

§ 9.

In the small copper coinage 100 lb. of copper shall produce at most 112 thalers.

The particular regulations respecting the issue of small copper pieces, as well as the proportion of weight in which the single pieces stand to each other, shall be made by royal decree. In the meantime 100lbs. (§ 1) of copper shall, in consideration of the present change in the coinage weight, produce 92·5926 thalers, and as many copper pieces as make a thaler shall weigh 36 thousandth parts of a pound (§ 1).

§ 10.

The following coins, equally with those of the country, shall be received and paid at their full value at all public pay offices and institutions, as well as generally in commercial transactions, viz.:

(1.) The thalers coined in conformity with the General Coinage Convention of the 30th July 1838 (Gesetz-Sammlung, 1839, p. 18), as well as those coined before the year 1839, by the States of the Zoll- and Handelsverein, on the fourteen thaler standard.

(2.) The double thalers ($\frac{1}{7}$ of a mark pieces, or three-and-a-half gulden pieces) coined as convention coins, up to the present time, by the States of the Zoll and Handelsverein, conformably to Articles 7 and 8 of the said Coinage Convention.

(3.) The thalers and double thalers coined as convention money, in conformity with the Coinage Convention of the 24th of January of this year, of those states which have entered into this Convention, or who shall join it hereafter.

The acceptance of the coins described under Nos. 2. and 3. at their full value shall also, in this case, be obligatory on all, even when the wording of the obligation to pay implies the use of a different kind of coinage.

§ 11.

Gold commercial coins shall be coined under the names of "crown" and "half-crown" in the form and with the attribute of confederation coins, viz.:

(1.) The crown of $\frac{1}{50}$ of a pound (§ 1) of pure gold:

(2.) The half-crown of $\frac{1}{100}$ of a pound of pure gold.

These coins shall be the special gold coins of the country, and other gold pieces shall not henceforth be coined.

§ 12.

The proportion of the metals in the crown and half-crown shall be fixed at nine hundred thousandth parts of gold and one hundred thousandth parts of copper; 45 crowns and 90 half-crowns will therefore weigh one pound (§ 1).

The deviation, more or less, may, under the provision of the principle expressed in § 6 of this law, not exceed, in the case of each single crown or half-crown, with respect to weight, two and a half thousandth parts of its weight, and, with regard to fineness, two thousandth parts.

§ 13.

For facilitating calculation with crown pieces, the crown shall be divided into ten parts, under the name of "kronzehntel." Still smaller pieces shall be given, in connection with the crown, without special names, but as decimal parts of the kronzehntel.

§ 14.

The silver value of the gold coinage shall be entirely fixed by the relation of the supply to the demand, and no one is bound to take gold in the place of the legal silver value of the country.

Nor are public institutions under the authority of the state, especially money and credit institutions and banks, in payments to be made by them, permitted to make any proviso with regard to the medium of payment in silver or gold, in such a way that for the latter a certain fixed relative value should be expressed beforehand in silver money.

§ 15.

Gold coins of the normal weight of $\frac{1}{45}$ and $\frac{1}{90}$ of the pound (§ 1) respectively, with the allowed variation of two and a half thousandth parts, and which have not been

diminished by violent or unlawful means, shall be considered as of full weight in all payments.

Gold coins which do not attain the above-named weight, minus the deviation allowed, and have been received in payment at Government pay offices or at public establishments existing under the authority of the State, namely, money and credit establishments and banks, may not be again issued by Government offices and such last-named establishments.

§ 16.

Our Finance Minister is empowered to settle the price at which the crown and the half-crown shall be taken into our pay offices, either generally or with a restriction to certain offices and payments, and to do so with regard to the commercial rate of exchange (Handelskurswerth).

Our Finance Minister shall, besides this Treasury rate (Kassenkurs), also fix the reduction in value at which such gold coins as do not attain the standard (§ 15) shall be taken into our pay offices, in consideration of their lightness and the cost of re-coinage.

The established rate, as well as the permission to receive crowns and half-crowns instead of silver coins in our offices, may at any time be revoked or restricted by the publication of a proclamation by our Finance Minister.

§ 17.

The crowns and half-crowns coined as convention money, in conformity with the Coinage Convention of January 24th of this year, of those states which have taken part in this Convention, or which shall hereafter enter into it, shall be placed on an equality with the crowns and half-crowns of home coinage, both in our pay offices, and generally in commercial transactions. No difference shall, therefore, be made between the gold coins of those states and those of home coinage in commercial transactions, unless other stipulations have been made, especially with reference to the acceptance of the coins in our offices, and to the deduction which is to be made for the deficiency in weight and for the cost of re-coinage (§ 16), as well as with reference to the prohibition of re-issuing such gold coins as do not come up to the standard.

§ 18.

Obligations to pay, which name a certain number of Prussian Friedrichsd'or according to the coinage standard fixed by the coinage laws hitherto in existence, especially the Act of September 30th, 1821 (Gesetz Sammlung, p. 159,) or which name a certain sum expressed in Prussian Friedrichsd'or, or lastly a sum expressed in gold thaler so that the payment may be legally demanded in Prussian Friedrichsd'or, must, if they originated after the 31st of December 1831, either be paid in Prussian Friedrichsd'or, or in silver current (Silberkurant), at the rate of five thalers twenty groschen to the Friedrichsd'or.

§ 19.

Our Ministry of State is also further authorized to fix the value above which foreign gold and silver coins, with the exception of those mentioned in §§ 10 and 17, must not be offered or given in payment in ordinary transactions.

And the said ministry, after a period deemed expedient according to circumstances, shall be empowered to prohibit entirely the circulation of such kinds of foreign coins as are uncertain in their quality, or which have a lower value than the one expressed in the coinage, or of which the extrinsic value has been lowered in the country in which they were coined and circulated, or which might be prohibited in a neighbouring state.

§ 20.

The provisions of §§ 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of this law do not apply to the states of Hohenzollern.

There the existing gulden currency continues, with this condition, that the pound (§ 1) of pure silver must henceforth produce fifty-two and a half gulden and consequently the fifty-two and a half gulden standard takes the place of the twenty-four and a half gulden standard as the legal coinage standard. But no difference must be made between the two coinage standards any more than between the two coins of the same name, as has been provided for the thaler currency in § 3 of this law, and the words "South German currency (Suddeutsche Währung) are to be used in reference to the coins issued according to both standards.

There shall be published a royal decree, in connection with the special treaty between the States of the south German currency, concerning the coinage of gulden, of parts of gulden, and small coins. The principle enunciated in § 6 shall likewise be carried out in the coinage of gulden and parts of gulden.

§ 21.

This law comes into operation at the same time as the Coinage Convention of the 24th January of this year.

On the same day the law on coinage in the Prussian states, of the 30th September 1821, (Gesetz Sammlung, p. 159,) the Cabinet Order of the 5th of March 1839, respecting the coinage of double thalers and two-and-a half gulden pieces as convention money (Gesetz Sammlung, p. 92), and the ordinance respecting the issue of two-and-a-half silber-groschen pieces, small coinage, of June 28th, 1843, (Gesetz Sammlung, p. 255,) cease to be in force.

§ 22.

Our President of the Council and our Minister of Finance are charged with the carrying out of this law.

Given under our hand and seal.

Potsdam, May 4th 1857.

(L.S.) Frederick William.

v. Manteuffel. v. d. Heydt. Simons. v. Raumer. v. Westphalen. v. Bodelschwingh. Count v. Waldersee. v. Manteuffel II.

(Translator. E. A. Roy.)

SPAIN.

1. Denominations: doubloon of 10 crowns.*
   doubloon of 4 crowns.
   doubloon of 2 crowns.

	Grammes.
2. Weight: doubloon of 10 crowns	8·387
doubloon of 4 „	3·354
doubloon of 2 „	1·677

3. Fineness: the three gold coins contain $\frac{9}{10}$ of fine (gold) and $\frac{1}{10}$ of alloy.

	Diameter. Millimetres.	Thickness. Millimetres.
4. Dimensions: doubloon of 10 crowns	22·	1·50
doubloon of 4 „	18·	1·
doubloon of 2 „	15·05	0·60

	Weight, more or less, per piece. grammes.	per kilogramme.
5. Tolerance: doubloon of 10 crowns	0·049	grammes. 2·170
doubloon of 4 „	0·029	
doubloon of 2 „	0·016	

Remedy for fineness, 0·002

6. Limit of Wear: the coins are not current if their deficiency of weight exceeds,

	Grammes.
In the doubloon of 10 crowns	0·049
„ 4 „	0·029
„ 2 „	0·016

7. The coining of gold coins, to which alone these questions seem to refer, is free from any duty, provided that private persons bring ductile and malleable bullion, which can be reduced to the standard without need of refining it or of incorporating it with pure gold. If the gold is brittle, or below the standard, it is not received, or is subject to a discount of 2 crowns (20 rls.) per kilogramme of the gross weight.

8. Up to the year 1861 the value of the bullion was returned within a space of 15 days at most; but the increasing extent of the deliveries of bullion, and the circumstance that the existing coinage-law of 26th June 1864 does not fix any term, have been the cause that the returns are now made within a space of time proportionate to the extent of the delivery. The Mint can coin daily above 60,000 gold coins. Nevertheless, the parcels of lesser extent are always paid for in ready money from the funds of the establishment.

9. The gold and silver coins are coined exclusively by state functionaries without the aid of private industry. The copper coins are manufactured by contract.

10. The Mint receives from the public all bullion fit for coining, provided that the extent of the delivery exceeds 1000 crowns (10,000 rls.)

11. The Mint of Madrid, the only one in Spain where gold and silver coin are now coined, is restricted to the coining of money properly so called.

12. Herewith are copies of the regulations, which are considered of general interest:

No. 1. Instructions upon the acquisition of bullion, assays, and other operations, of 16th December 1858.

No. 2. Instructions of 13th December 1860, upon the assay of coins taken from the circulation.

†No. 3. Regulations of 22nd September 1865 for the coining of bronze money.

Madrid, 18th May 1868.

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* Note.—Besides these coins there are gold coins struck at the Manilla Mint of 4, 2, and 1 hard dollars (pesos fuertes), which, being of a different standard and weight, are not legally current in the Kingdom.

† This is not inserted, as it does not bear upon the subject of the inquiry by this Commission.

(Translation.)

No. 1.—INSTRUCTION concerning the PURCHASE of BULLION, on ASSAYS, and other OPERATIONS, of the 16th December 1858.

ART. 1. The unit of weight in the mints of the kingdom, for all their operations, without exception, shall be the kilogram and its fractions.

The entries of accounts shall be as far as milligrams.

The weight of the bullion, as well in transactions with the public as in the interior transactions of the establishment, shall be taken by weighings of 10 kilograms in the gold and of 25 in the silver.

ART. 2. In the assays in general the standard shall be computed by thousandths and half thousandths.

ART. 3. The tariffs in force of 3,018 reales (*a*) for a mark of fine gold, and of 124 reales (*a*) for that of silver of equal standard, are to be considered as applicable only to the purchase of bullion, meaning as such that of which the gross weight does not exceed in the total that of the standard weight reduced, which ought besides to combine complete ductility, and be alloyed precisely with copper alone.

That which is not met with in this case, or which contains more than 16 milligrams of gold, shall be subjected to a proportionate discount for refining and parting, conformably to the types in force, but the gold which it contains shall be given as a bonus. The fractions which do not reach to this limit shall remain in favour of the Mint.

The bullion of which the standard is under 0·700, or which contains metals that render the refining more difficult, shall not be admissible.

The purchase of jewels and plate (vagillas) shall no longer take place, and in the future there shall not be received any portion of bullion under the value of 10,000 reales.

Nevertheless, the current doubloons, though defective, and the national monies which shall be presented for sale, paying for their value on the same terms as hitherto, shall continue to be admitted.

All the national coins, including those struck in America under the Spanish rule, are excepted from the payment of expenses of refining or parting, whatever may be the proportion in which they are sent.

ART. 4. The re-melting of worn-out coins for the account of the Treasury shall be the object of special regulations.

ART. 5. The silver bullion purchased is to be reduced into coins in the following proportion:

$\frac{4}{10}$ in duros.
$\frac{2}{10}$ in escudos.
$\frac{2}{10}$ in pesetas.
$\frac{1}{10}$ in medias.
$\frac{1}{10}$ in reales.

This proportion is to be carried out in the total work of the year, but not in partial works.

ART. 6. The admission of bullion shall take place on the Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays of every week, from ten in the morning to one in the afternoon.

The bullion and coins shall be presented accompanied by two invoices drawn up according to form No. 1. These invoices shall be delivered to the Master of the Mint, so that he may authorize their admission and their assays, without which requisite not any part of them shall be received or assayed, whatever may be their importance.

ART. 7. The re-weighing of the bullion being verified, a copy of the invoice shall be delivered to the owner, certified with the weight of the same by the weigher, the office (contaduria) taking note of it, the treasurer signing the receipt, and the master attesting it.

ART. 8. The other invoice shall pass into the hands of the assayers, who shall claim the ingots from the treasurer, giving him a provisionary receipt.

The assays being ended, the standard and the total value shall be stated by the assayers, and in the same way the bullion which is to be rejected, stating the motive, and finally the quantities which are to be refined or parted, returning the original invoice to the superintendent, who shall send to the owner of the bullion a communication as to the result of the assays, with the consequent advices.

The owner of the bullion is to answer within the precise term of 24 hours. A failure to answer will be interpreted as a proof of assent, and the metal shall immediately enter the Treasury, the purchase being considered as settled.

(*a*) These types have been altered to reales 3,047·77 for the mark of fine gold, and reales 196·88 for the mark of silver of the same standard, equivalent to 1214 escudos for a kilogram of fine gold, and 85 escudos 600 millims for the kilogram of silver, adopted in virtue of the new monetary system of the 26th June 1864.

Until then the ingots of this kind shall be kept in the Treasury with due separation.

ART. 9. Having obtained the consent of the owner of the bullion, it shall be marked and numbered, if in bars, or, if in coins, they shall be placed in bags and entered in the Treasury with the authorized forms. The office (contaduria) shall forward in favour of the aforesaid owner a certificate according to form No. 2, which shall serve him as a receipt, exchanging it for the copy of the invoice which shall be immediately annulled by means of a drill, and then sent to its place of deposit.

ART. 10. The sending back of the bullion ought to take place according as the state of the funds and the works shall allow it, which in no case shall exceed a fortnight (*b*). The period for the return shall be fixed by the office (contaduria) with the approbation of the master of the mint, as stated in form No. 2.

ART. 11. When the day of maturity arrives the owner of the bullion shall present himself to receive its value, showing the certificate which was sent to him, in order that it may serve as a justification for its respective delivery.

ART. 12. The weigher and teller shall keep diaries of weight and date for the gold, for the silver, and for the auriferous bullion, in which he states the weight of all the items entered, refused, and sent to be worked in the Mint, according to forms Nos. 3 and 4. The form of the rough diaries which are to establish a greater security remains at his own discretion.

ART. 13. The assayers shall keep the following books:

Assays of entry of gold and silver	Form No. 5.
Ditto of purchase	No. 6.
Ditto of the manufacture of the coins of silver	No. 7.
Ditto of gold	
Ditto of unwrought ingots and sweepings and other residues	No. 8.

ART. 14. It is absolutely forbidden to make any assay which is not for purchases or other operations of the mint, and for those an express order shall be given beforehand from the master of the mint.

ART. 15. Every assay shall be considered as terminated in one day, its result stated in writing, accompanied by the residue of gold and silver, in order that the master of the mint may verify them when he may deem it convenient.

The weight of the quantity of matter taken for the assay (bocados) at its reception and at its return shall be stated on the margin of each paper.

ART. 16. After the 1st January 1859 the duties of assay shall not be claimed, except in the case when the parties presenting the bullion do not agree with the valuation of the mint and withdraw it.

ART. 17. The melter shall keep an office diary according to form No. 9, and the rough diaries which he thinks necessary, the form of which remains at his discretion.

ART. 18. The melter shall be accountable for the gross and net weight of the detail of the alloys, and for the discharge (data) of what results from the assay of the pots (crazadas) and of the ingots, proceeding from the sweepings (rallete) and other residues. It shall be provided that the pots of silver shall be of 50 kilograms and those of gold of 25 kilograms, with a small allowance (differencia).

ART. 19. The pieces (bocados) for the assays shall be precisely taken by the assayer who is present at the melting in conformity with the regulations, sending them in a closed and sealed parcel, with mention of its weight, to the master of the mint, in order that he may in his turn send them to the assayer. The approbation of the ingots shall likewise take place under the direction of the master of the mint, and they are to remain until then in a safe with three keys.

ART. 20. The pots (crazadas) are to be melted separately as they are received by the melter without mixing sweepings, cuttings, or solid amalgam (desarogados).

ART. 21. The sweeping of the workshops shall be done daily and before the going away (withdrawal) of the assayer entrusted with the melting, and the sweepings, as well as the fragments of bullion, dust and other residues, shall be weighed in his presence, and shut up in the safe with the three keys, one of which shall remain in possession of the assayer, the other in the hands of the store keeper, and the third in those of the melter.

ART. 22. The profit of the sweepings (beneficio de tierras) shall be made by the melter, and the washing, the cleaning of the amalgamating machine (descargas de los molinetes)

(*b*) This term is never actually observed

and the separating of the quicksilver (desazogado) shall be done in presence of the assayer and of a representative of the office, in order that the former may fix the required permits, and the latter may take note of the metals obtained. This profit shall be deposited in the strong box of the department with the precautions ordered, being kept and melted with the required separations when the master of the mint shall determine it.

ART. 23. The accounts of the melter shall be rendered quarterly, and there shall be a complete purifying of the residues.

ART. 24. The melter shall communicate daily to the master of the mint the operations of his department according to the terms expressed in form No. 10.

ART. 25. The workshops of refining and separation shall be entrusted to one of the assayers. The accounts and discharge of these workshops shall be made according to the gross and net weight of the bullion with the respective certificates of assay.

ART. 26. The assayer shall keep a diary of the operations according to the terms expressed in form No. 11.

ART. 27. When an operation of refining or separation shall be ended, the assayer shall render a detailed account to the master of the mint of its results, stating the quantity used (invertida), and the degree of fineness, the time employed, and the expenses incurred, and the real or apparent waste experienced.

ART. 28. The pieces ('bocados') for the assay of discharge ('data') shall be taken by the master of the mint himself, or in his absence by the accountant, taking note of their weight.

ART. 29. The chief coiner shall be accountable for the gross weight of the pots and the net weight, which according to the assays of the same appear in the delivery of the melter, and the conditions for the gross weight, which in each delivery or return of the coins or bullion, may be verified, measuring the fineness according to the assay of the samples.

ART. 30. In order that the charge and the discharge may be made to the chief coiner on the same basis for each 50 kilograms of silver coins, and each 25 kilograms of gold coins, being the weight which each pot shall approximately contain, the following samples shall be used:

Centenes duros, Escudos. } one coin.
Pesetas two coins.
½ Pesetas, three coins.
Reales, four coins, when the assay shall be done.

The fineness which according to the aforesaid assays shall be recognized, shall serve as a standard in the coining department.

ART. 31. The assay which has until now taken place previously to the delivery of the samples is henceforward suppressed.

The number of these samples shall be reduced to what is necessary for the analysis of the chief assayer of the kingdom.

ART. 32. The remelting of the scissel (cizallas) shall continue to take place under the inspection of an assayer. The bars obtained, the sweepings, grains, and other residues, shall be kept in a safe with three keys, which shall be entrusted to the chief coiner, the assayer, and an assistant of the Comptrolling Office (contaduria).

ART. 33. The remelting of the scissel and the profit of the sweepings and other residues shall take place with the same precautions already mentioned for the melting in Articles 20 and 21.

In the same manner the accounts of the chief coiner shall be settled quarterly.

ART. 34. The chief coiner shall keep the following books:

	Form.
Accounts of the stronghold (tesorillo) for works in gold	No. 12.
Ditto in silver	
Ditto of the workshop for laminating gold	No. 13.
Ditto for silver	
Ditto, ditto, for cutting gold	No. 14.
Ditto for silver	
Ditto, ditto, for blanking gold	No. 15.
Ditto for silver	
Blanks to be weighed of gold	No. 16.
Ditto of silver	
Blanks for coining gold	No. 17.
Ditto silver	
Diary of melting	No. 18.

The form of the diaries to be used shall remain at his own discretion.

ART. 35. The chief coiner shall keep a part diary of the operations of his department according to the forms expressed in forms No. 19; and when scissel and other residues are remelted, he shall supply another in conformity with that of the first melting.

ART. 36. The delivery of the blanched blanks for approbation shall be made by the chief coiner to the weigher and teller, being considered as an interior operation of the workshop.

ART. 37. The weigher and teller shall deliver the approved blanks (cospeles) to the assistant in charge of the coining room, in presence of the chief coiner, in order that the latter may make the proper notes of them, and take charge of those which turn out to be defective.

ART. 38. The weigher and teller shall keep a diary of these operations according to the terms stated in form No. 20, and shall transmit a part diary to the master of the mint, as stated in model No. 21.

ART. 39. All the deliveries of blanks (cospeles) shall be done by weight and account.

ART. 40. During the hours of rest the coining mills (volantes) shall remain closed and unprovided with dies.

ART. 41. They shall not be able to work under the direction of the keeper of the coins, except with the indispensable dies and collars (virolas), and those shall be kept in the coining room in a safe of acknowledged solidity.

The key of this safe shall remain in the hands of the keeper of the coins.

ART. 42. The demands for dies and collars shall be addressed to the master of the mint in writing, in order that he may authorize the grant to be made by the engravers after having been taken note of by the Comptrolling Office. When the new dies and collars are delivered, those which are useless, or which want parting, shall be given back.

ART. 43. The keeper of the dies is obliged to deliver and receive personally the dies and the collars (troqueles y virolas), and shall be answerable for the same, not only during their application to the works, but also during their transfer from one department to another.

ART. 44. The keeper of the dies shall keep the following books:

Diary of coinage according to model No. 22;
Ditto of entry, inversion, and issue of dies and collars according to form No. 23.

He shall keep the auxiliary diaries which he may deem convenient for the better administration of his department.

ART. 45. Each day he shall give to the master of the mint an account of his operations as stated in form No. 24, and each month an account according to form No. 25, which shall be transmitted to the central Direction.

ART. 46. The deposit of the dies and collars, whether fit for use or useless, shall be made in a safe with two keys, one in the hands of the accountant, the other in those of the chief engraver.

The multiplying die-press (volante de hincar) shall remain under three keys, two of them being in the possession of the functionaries named, and the third in that of the master of the mint.

ART. 47. No die or collar whatever shall be delivered without a previous order from the master of the mint, unless an equal number of useless pieces is returned, and unless the keeper of the dies presents himself in person to receive the new ones.

ART. 48. To avoid the coinage of deaf blanks (cospeles ojosos) when the correctness of their weight has been ascertained in the chief coiner's office, immediately after the cutting and before the blanching, the ringing of the pieces shall be tested. This testing shall be done by means of an apparatus which shall be delivered by the department of engraving according to special instruction.

ART. 49. There shall be in the safe a deposit of at least 12 pairs of dies and a proportionate number of collars for each class of coins.

ART. 50. The following books shall be kept:
A diary of the fabrication according to form No. 26;
Ditto of inversion according to form No. 27.

ART. 51. The engraver shall each day give an account of his operations to the Master of the Mint, according to the terms indicated in No. 28.

ART. 52. The engraver shall retain under his own exclusive responsibility only the pieces in course of fabrication. As soon as they are finished they shall be kept in the safe mentioned in Art. 46.

ART. 53. The operation of multiplying the dies (hincar) shall take place in presence of the accountant, in order that he may take note of the dies reproduced, distinguishing those fit for use from the useless ones.

ART. 54. Every three months he shall proceed to the defacing of the useless dies, and he shall draw up a statement respecting it according to form No. 29, which shall be sent to the general direction of the department.

ART. 55. The demands for fuel, utensils, &c, are to be forwarded to the office of the Master of the Mint, in order that he may give his approval; and afterwards, through intervention of the accountant, they shall be granted.

ART. 56. The storekeeper shall keep a book of entry and issue, according to form No. 20, in which are included all the articles used by the Mint in its various operations, excepting the copper.

ART. 57. Every day the storekeeper shall give to the Master of the Mint a statement of the effects received and supplied for the department under his care.

ART. 58. The Comptrolling Office (contaduria) shall keep the following books:

Diary of the provisional deposits	- Form No.	31.
Do. of the purchase of bullion	- - „	32.
Do. of the expenses and details of refining and parting	- - - „ - „	33.
Do. do. do. of melting	„	34.
Do. do. do. of the chief coiner's office	„	35.
Do. do. do. of coining	„	36.
General diary of the charges and deliveries	- „	37.
Do. do. of the dies and collars	- „	38.
Do. do. of the stores	- - „	30.

The Comptrolling Office shall supply the following statements:

Diary of the operations	- Form No.	39.
Weekly diary of the dies	- - „ - „	28.
Fortnightly diary of certificates	- „ - „	40.
Do. do. of entries and expenses	„ - „	41.

ART. 59. Henceforward the execution of private works, such as the coining of medals, the verification of weights for private establishments, the engraving of seals, &c. in the Mints, and the department of engraving, is absolutely forbidden, unless such works are especially authorized by the Central Direction.

ART. 60. The Central Direction reserves to itself the appointment, when it thinks it convenient, of special delegates, who shall ascertain and collect information as to the exact accomplishment of the present instruction. The credentials with which they shall be provided shall be a sufficient title to make them acknowledged; and upon their production the chiefs of the respective establishments shall supply them with details and notices, and shall prepare the certificates (argueos) and verifications which they may point out.

ART. 61. The prescriptions of the Ordinance of July 16th 1730, and the other regulations of the department, shall remain in full force and vigour.

Copy.
The Under Secretary,
MAGAZ.

(Translator, *G. Bullen.*)

(Translation)

No. 2. INSTRUCTION of the 13th of December 1860 on the Assay of Coins withdrawn from Circulation.

Provisional instructions for the regulation and government of the Laboratory of the Chief Assayer of the kingdom, drawn up by this direction for the correct accomplishment of the Royal Order of September 18th 1859.

ART. 1. The Laboratory of the Chief Assayer shall confine itself for the present to supplying the Mints of the kingdom with the most useful chemical agents, and the most indispensable materials for the analysis and assay of the precious metals.

ART. 2. The collections of agents or re-agents shall comprise:—

Pure nitric acid;
Concentrated sulphuric acid;
Pure sulphuric acid;
Sulphurous acid;
Hydrochloric acid;
Boric acid;
Acetic acid;
Liquid ammonia;
Caustic ditto;
Chloride of lime;
Ditto of ammonia;
Carbonate of lime;
Do. of soda;
Do. of ammonia;
Do. of lead;
Acetate of lead;
Sulphate of copper;
Do. of iron;
Caustic potassa;
Borax;
Oxide of lead;
Pure gold;
Do. silver;
Do. copper;
Do. lead;
Normal liquor;
1/10 salt do.
Do. silver do.

ART. 3. He shall likewise take care to supply the graduated glasses, the mufles, matrasses, coppels, retorts, jars for the acids and waters, and capsules of china ware.

ART. 4. The Laboratory shall likewise supply the ovens for refining (copelar) according to the model of Mr. Darcet, immediately replacing those which are used, if they are not of this system.

ART. 5. It shall supply the scales for assaying and the collection of weights (dinerales), and all the requisites necessary for the assay by the wet process.

ART. 6. In the interim, while other things are being prepared, the Laboratory shall confine its labours to works of preparation, rectification or verification of the reactives, materials, and utensils above named; buying them where it is most convenient, and availing itself of the help of the workshop of machinery in the engraving department, as often as necessary, but with the intervention in all cases of the Master of the Madrid Mint.

ART. 7. The demands shall be addressed by the Master of the Mint directly to the Chief Assayer. In case of the demand being in his opinion either insufficient or excessive he shall suspend its fulfilment until he shall give notice of it to the General Direction, and the Direction shall decide.

ART. 8. The supplies are to commence from the first of next January, subject to the estimate inserted to that effect in Art. 2. of the 57th Chapter of the Estimates of 1861, among the general expenses of the department of Engraving.

ART. 9. In the following years the Masters of the Mints shall deliver with due previous notice to the Chief Assayer an estimate for the supplying of the establishment, under his charge, in order that the latter, on inspecting it as well as the other contracts (atenciones) of this part of the service, may be able to draw up the corresponding demand in order that it may be included in the general estimates.

ART. 10. The necessary credits for the requisites of the Laboratory shall be included in the same chapter and article as those of the materials of fabrication of the department of Engraving, and their transfers (inversion) and vouchers shall be registered by the comptrolling office of the Madrid Mint, in the same way and manner as has been done until now for the other expenses of the said department.

ART. 11. The Chief Assayer shall render to the comptrolling office of the Mint a vouched account of all the expenses which have been incurred quarterly in the Laboratory; in respect of what concerns the transfer and justification of the said accounts he has to adhere to what has been provided for in the general rules in force in this matter. These accounts are to be examined and approved by the general direction in council of the chiefs of the same.

ART. 12. The Chief Assayer shall supply every six months to the General Direction of the branch a statement, in which shall be set forth the materials existing at the end of the previous six months, those bought during the current half year, those supplied during the same time to each mint, and those existing and disposible for the following half

year. In this statement all the materials shall have their value marked according to the type of the purchase price.

ART. 13. Every three months, or more frequently, if the General Direction orders it, an assay shall take place for each Mint, with coins taken from among those which are in circulation in the respective localities.

ART. 14. To this end the General Direction shall claim from the governors of provinces the necessary samples, the number of which shall vary according to the circumstances.

The quantities submitted to the assay are to be sufficient each half year to prove the exactness of the allowance on the measure (talla).

ART. 15. In the delivery, examination and assay of these samples the following rules shall be observed:

1. The governor of the province shall apply, as he deems proper, to the commercial firms, banks, and other mercantile establishments in frequent relations with the Mint, in order that they may supply the aforesaid samples.

2. These samples ought to be in the most perfect state of preservation, and those who supply them ought to point out as approximately as possible the time when they received them from the Mint, or, in default of this, any other quarter from which they may have proceeded.

3. The Governor shall deliver the samples to the Direction, in parcels sealed with wax and certified, through the post, or through any other means which he thinks safe and proper, taking care that the packing may be regulated according to its class and quality.

4. When received, the General Direction shall deliver them to the Engraver, in order that the latter may give information about the engraving, which being done, the Engraver shall pass them to the Chief Assayer, acquainting the Direction that he has done so.

5. The Chief Assayer, as soon as he shall have received the samples, shall ascertain their weight, and shall execute his assay, giving a statement of both operations to the General Direction.

6. If, when the weight of the samples has been ascertained, any of them are found to be out of the allowance, the assay shall not be proceeded with, notice of the case being given to the General Direction.

7. If, when the assay of the standard is ended, it should be found to be out of the allowance, notice shall be given to the General Direction, delivering to it what may result and remain from the samples, in order that it may resolve concerning them.

8. In cases of this kind, and before any notice, the Chief Assayer shall repeat the operations.

9. If the result of the examination is in conformity with the preceding one, on giving notice of it to the General Direction the Chief Assayer shall deliver at the same time the samples and their remains to the Mint of Madrid, stating in a certificate from whence they come, their nominal value, their gross weight before the assay, as well as their intrinsic value when the operation shall be concluded, and the waste incurred during the operation.

10. The value of the coins delivered as samples shall be paid when they are delivered, a previous order to this effect having been given by the Governor of the province for the treasury of the respective Finance Office, being stated in account as a transfer of funds under the denomination of "remittance to the Mint of Madrid of samples for the Chief Assayer of the kingdom."

11. When the coins for samples shall have been received, the General Direction shall communicate the fact to the Master of the Mint of Madrid, in order that he may forward the suitable bill of payment for its value, in favour of the Treasury remitting it, and may order its entry and delivery for the Laboratory of the Chief Assayer; so that, the assays being ended, the Chief Assayer may hand over the remains of the patterns, that they may be delivered to the treasury of the Mint, with the formalities ordered by the instruction, and with the view that the waste or the loss from the operation should be suitably entered to the credit designed for this effect in the estimate of the Laboratory, producing the proper certificate of the Chief Assayer mentioned in paragraph 9.

12. In order to note the delivery and details of the samples of this kind which are received in the Laboratory, a suitable register shall be opened in the Comptrolling Office of the Mint, the entries of which shall be signed by the Master of the Mint, the Accountant, the Treasurer, and the Chief Assayer; the account consisting of the gross weight and nominal value of the samples before they have been assayed, and the details (data), the gross and net weight, and the intrinsic value of the same at a time, and moreover the waste experienced in each assay.

ART. 16. When the General Direction shall grant it, samples of metals in work shall be assayed, conformably to what is provided in the Royal Order of the 19th April 1856.

ART. 17. These samples for the account of the Mints of Seville and Barcelona shall be taken by the Governors, or, in their absence, by a special delegate.

ART. 18. The delivery, receipt, and assay shall be made according to the conditions provided for in paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Article 15, in order that the assay and examination being terminated they may be delivered directly by the Chief Assayer to the Mint from which they come, by the next mail; care being taken that the paper is certified, and a note made, in writing on the margins of the official paper, of the weight of the samples when received and returned.

ART. 19. The samples of metals in work in the Mint of Madrid shall be taken by the Chief Assayer personally, being subjected for their examination, assay, and return to the rules contained in the previous Article.

ART. 20. For the execution of the manipulations of the Laboratory, the Chief Assayer shall use the services of the assistant placed under his order, if he thinks proper, but without being able to decline for himself the responsiblity which is involved in the accomplishment of his duties. From this rule are excepted all the works relative to the examination of samples bought again, and the information relative to false coins, which are to be made solely by the Chief Assayer, because they cannot, under any pretence or motive whatever, be entrusted to the assistant.

ART. 21. In case of the absence or sickness of the Chief Assayer, he shall be replaced by the First Assayer of the Mint of Madrid, or whoever fulfils his duties, according to the practice observed hitherto.

ART. 22. The Laboratory shall have the proper funds to pay an attendant, of known aptitude and probity, to take care of its cleanliness and good order, to light the ovens, and do anything else that may be required by the Chief Assayer or his assistant.

ART. 23. The premises of the Laboratory shall be so arranged as to afford a convenient dwelling, in order that the Chief Assayer may reside there, and duly take care of the valuables therein deposited.

ART. 24. For the general direction of the department, suitable measures shall be taken to provide the Chief Assayer with the necessary stamps for franking his official correspondence.

Madrid, Nov. 26th, 1860.

By order, Pedro Paston y Maseda, 13th December 1860. Her Majesty has deigned to approve this Instruction.

SALAVERRIA.

A copy.
The Under Secretary
MAGAZ.

(Translator, *G. Bullen.*)

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Denominations of Coins.

	Or.	Argent.
1.	500 Piastres	20 Piastres.
	250 „	10 „
	100 „	5 „
	50 „	2 „
	25 „	1 „ ou 40 paras.
		½ „ „ 20 „

2. Poids droit.

Pièces de Pres.	Dragmes.	Karats.	Gramme.	Millig^m.
		Or.		
500	11	4 soit	36	82
250	5	10 „	18	41
100	2	4 „	7	216
50	1	2 „	3	608
25	0	9 „	1	804
		Argent.		
20	7	8 „	24	55
10	3	12 „	12	27
5	1	14 „	6	13
2	0	12 „	2	405
1	0	6 „	1	202
½	0	3 „	0	601

3. Titre.

Or, 916⅔ millièmes.

Argent, 830 millièmes.

4. Dimensions.

4.	Or, pièce de	pr. 500	= 35	millimètres.
	„ „	„ 250	= $27\frac{1}{2}$	„
	„ „	„ 100	= $22\frac{1}{2}$	„
	„ „	„ 50	= 18	„
	„ „	„ 25	= $14\frac{3}{4}$	„
	Argent „	„ 20	= 37	„
	„ „	„ 10	= $27\frac{1}{4}$	„
	„ „	„ 5	= 24	„
	„ „	„ 2	= $18\frac{3}{4}$	„
	„ „	„ 1	= 15	„
	„ „	„ $\frac{1}{2}$	= $13\frac{3}{4}$	„

5. Or: tolérance du poids, 2 dragmes par mille en dessus ou en dessous.
„ tolérance du titre, 2 millièmes en dessus ou en dessous.
Argent: tolérance du poids, 3 dragmes par mille en dessus ou en dessous.
„ tolérance du titre, 3 millièmes en dessus ou en dessous.

6. Il n'y a pas de loi fixant le temps de circulation des pièces. Les monnaies détériorées ou trop usées s'achètent au prix des matierès non monnayées suivant le titre.

7. Le droit perçu pour la fabrication est prélevé sur l'or fin, c'est-à-dire, par la retenue de 1°/₀. Quant à l'argent, la retenue est de 2·734 °/₀ frais de fabrication, déchet et coût de l'alliage compris.

8. La fabrication des monnaies est faite par l'Etat.

9. Le terme de paiement est ordinairement de huit à dix jours, et un peu plus long si la matière apportée exige des opérations d'affinage et autres.

10. Le public apporte continuellement des matières d'or et d'argent que l'Hôtel Impérial des Monnaies achète d'après le titre, à raison de 48 piastres par dragme de l'or fin à 1000/1000es, et 3 piastres 5 paras par dragme de l'argent fin à 1000/1000es. Toutefois les matières susceptibles d'affinage ne sont payées que 47 piastres et demie par chaque dragme d'or fin, et 3 piastres 1 para par chaque dragme d'argent fin.

11. Il n'y a jamais eu d'exemple jusqu'aujourd'hui que l'Hôtel des Monnaies ait donné des lingots d'or ou d'argent contre des pièces d'or ou d'argent.

Le Directeur Général.
(Signed) Mihran Duz.
Constantinople, ce 7 Mai 1868.

Bavaria.

BAVARIA.

(Translation.)

1. The gold pieces coined in Bavaria are called "crowns." Whole and half crowns are coined.

2. The crown weighs $11\frac{111}{1000}$ grammes. One hundred crowns contain precisely one kilogramme of fine gold.

3. Their fineness is $\frac{900}{1000}$.

4. The diameter of the crown is 24 millimètres; that of the half-crowns 20 millimètres.

5. The "tolerance" (excess or deficiency) is—
(*a.*) As regards weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ thousandth parts on each piece;
(*b.*) As regards fineness, two thousandth parts.

6. The limit as regards deficiency in weight, beyond which the pieces cease to be legally current, is fixed at five thousandth parts.

7. On all bullion coined (for a third party) a charge not exceeding one half per cent. must be paid. The amount of this charge can be paid in money; or, at the request of the person bringing the gold, it may be deducted from the gold itself.

8. There is no fixed regulation with respect to the time within which the coined pieces must be delivered after receipt of the bullion.

It is left to the Director of the Mint to come to an understanding thereupon with the person bringing the bullion.

9. The coinage is executed by and for account of the State.

10. It is open to all persons to bring either gold or silver to the Mint, the equivalent of which is to be delivered to them in coined money, bearing the Royal impression.

11. Neither the Mint nor the Government is bound to give bullion in exchange for coin.

Organisation of the Mint.

12. The Mint is placed under the immediate control of the Ministry of Finance; its authorities report to that department, and receive their instructions from it.

Appendix, No. 12.

Gold Coinages and Mint Regulations.

Bavaria.

The persons employed at the Mint, all of whom have covenanted rights (with reference to retirement, pension, &c.), are the following:—

1. One director in chief, having the title of "head master of the Mint," who is at the same time "first warden."
2. One "master of the Mint."
3. One "second warden," who is likewise charged with the duty of testing the gold and silver.
4. One chief bookkeeper and administrator.
5. One cashier.
6. One comptroller.
7. One medallist.
8. One clerk.

The workmen consist, firstly, of such as are permanently engaged, and have a right to a pension; of these there are 20, besides one machinist.

There are, secondly, supplementary workmen, who are engaged as occasion requires, and who may be at any time discharged.

Greece.

GREECE.

My Lord, Athens, May 23, 1868.

In accordance with the instruction contained in your Lordship's dispatch marked "Circular, commercial," of the 13th ultimo, I have the honour to enclose herewith a paper replying, to the best of my ability, to the questions submitted to your Lordship by the International Coinage Commission now sitting in England, in so far as the gold coinage and Mint regulations of Greece are concerned.

I have not thought it necessary to enter into any details with respect to the gold coinage legally in circulation at this moment, because Greek gold coins are practically known only as numismatic curiosities, and fetch large prices on account of their rarity; and because, moreover, the existing system will be abolished on the 1st of January 1869, when the French monetary system will come into force, the only difference being that the word "drachma" will be substituted for "franc," and the word "lepton" for "centime."

I, however, enclose a copy of the law abolishing the existing coinage, and enacting the adoption of the French system, and also a statement of the denomination, weight, fineness, and dimensions of the coins struck in Greece or abroad, under the system now in force.

I have, &c.
The Lord Stanley, E. M. Erskine.
&c. &c.

1. Denominations: pieces of 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 drachmas.

2. Weight: 32·25806, 16·12903, 6·45161, 3·22580, and 1·61290 grammes respectively.

3. Fineness: 900 thousandths.

4. Dimensions: 35, 28, 21, 19, and 17 millimetres respectively.

5. Tolerance, as far as weight is concerned, one milligramme for the 100 and the 50 drachma pieces; two milligrammes for the 20 and 10 drachma pieces, and 5 milligrammes for the pieces of 5 drachma.

As far as fineness is concerned, two thousandths are allowed as "tolérance" for each of the five denominations of gold coin.

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. The Minister of Finance is unable to answer any of these questions, because no Royal ordinance has yet been published on the subject; but, practically, it is obvious that as Greece has adopted or is about to adopt the French monetary system, the principles recognised by the States which have joined the French monetary league will be applied in this kingdom also.

There is, nominally, a Mint in Greece, but, for the present, at all events, all the Greek coins which may be put into circulation will be manufactured at the Imperial Mint in France.

For this reason also there are of course no regulations for the administration of the Greek Mint, which is solely occupied at present with the manufacture of bank notes.

Athens, May 23rd, 1868.

Loi sur le Systéme Monétaire.

Titre I.

De l'unité monétaire.

Article 1. L'unité monétaire en vigueur, composée, suivant l'ordonnance royale en date du 8 Fevrier 1833, de

4 grammes $\frac{477}{1000}^{es}$ d'argent, au titre de $\frac{9}{10}$ de fin et de $\frac{1}{10}$ d'alliage, est remplacée par une nouvelle unité plus pesante, composée de 5 grammes entiers d'argent, au titre de $\frac{9}{10}$ de fin et $\frac{1}{10}$ d'alliage de cuivre, sous la même dénomination de *drachme ;* elle sera divisée en cent parties égales ou *lepta*.

L'unité monétaire ainsi composée n'est représentée que dans la pièce de monnaie d'une valeur quintuple, c'est-à-dire, dans la pièce de cinq drachmes.

Article 2. Une unité monétaire semblable est représentée aussi par de l'or ; la valeur relative de ce métal, comparée à celle de l'argent, étant de 15 et ½ pour un.

Titre II.

De la monnaie principale.

Article 3. Sur les bases posées par les articles précédents on frappera les pièces de monnaie suivantes :

Une pièce d'argent de cinq drachmes, et des pièces d'or de cent, de cinquante, de vingt, de dix et de cinq drachmes.

Le poids, le titre, la tolérance pour l'exactitude du poids et du titre, ainsi que le diamètre de ces pièces, sont déterminés comme il suit.

Espèce de monnaies.	Poids.		Titre.		Diamètre.
	Poids légal.	Tolérance en plus ou en moins.	Titre légal.	Tolérance en plus ou en moins.	
	grammes	mil			millimètres.
Pièce d'argent de 5 dr.	25	3	900 millièmes.	2 millièmes.	37
Pièce d'or „ 100 „	32·25806	1			35
„ „ 50 „	16·12903				28
„ „ 20 „	6·45161	2			21
„ „ 10 „	3·22580				19
„ „ 5 „	1·61290	3			17

Article 4. Toutes les monnaies ci-dessus sont reçues par la caisse publique et par les particuliers suivant la valeur qui y est marquée, pour acquit de toutes les obligations contractées à partir de l'application de la présente loi.

Article 5. La fabrication de ces monnaies peut avoir lieu pour de compte des particuliers, moyennant paiement des frais de fabrication qui seront réglés par ordonnance royale.

Titre III.

Des monnaies de billon ou d'appoint.

Article 6. Il sera frappé deux espèces de monnaie de billon, les unes d'argent, les autres de bronze ou de cuivre. Les pièces d'argent seront de *deux* drachmes, d'*une* drachme, de *cinquante* lepta, et de *vingt* lepta. Les pièces de cuivre ou de bronze seront de *dix* lepta, de *cinq* lepta, de *deux* lepta, et d'*un* lepto.

Article 7. Le poids, le titre, la tolérance de poids et de titre, ainsi que le diamètre de chacune de ces pièces, sont déterminés comme il suit :

Espèce de monnaie.	Poids.		Titre.		Diamètre.
	Poids légal.	Tolérance en plus ou en moins.	Titre légal.	Tolérance en plus ou en moins.	
	grammes	millièmes	millièmes.		millimètres.
Pièce de 2 drachmes	10·00	5	835	3	27
„ 1 „	5·00				23
„ 50 lepta -	2·50	7			18
„ 20 „ -	1·00	10			16

Article 8. Le poids, le titre, et la tolérance de poids, ainsi que le diamètre des pièces de cuivre ou de bronze rapportées à l'article 6, sont determinés comme il suit :

Espèce de monnaie.	Poids.		Titre.		Diamètre.
	Poids légal.	Tolérance en plus ou en moins.	Titre légal.	Tolérance en plus ou en moins.	
	grammes				millimètres.
Pièce de 10 lepta -	10	18 grms. sur un kilogr.	—	—	30
„ 5 „ -	5		—	—	25
„ 2 „ -	2		—	—	20
„ 1 lepto -	1		—	—	15

Article 9. La valeur des monnaies de billon ci-dessus qui seront frappées ne pourra jamais dépasser en tout, pour les pièces d'argent la proportion de 6 drachmes, et pour les pièces de cuivre la proportion de 2 drachmes, par âme de population du royaume.

Article 10. La fabrication des monnaies d'appoint a lieu exclusivement pour le compe du trésor public, et le profit qui en resulte est calculé comme recette de l'Etat.

Article 11. Ces monnaies de billon ou d'appoint sont reçues suivant la valeur qui y est marquée. Toutefois les particuliers ne sont pas tenus de recevoir à chaque paiement plus de 50 drachmes en pièces d'argent, et plus de 5 drachmes en pièces de cuivre ou de bronze, quelle que soit la somme qui leur est payée ; mais la caisse publique les recoit pour quelque somme que ce soit.

Titre IV.

Du type des monnaies.

Article 12. Sur chacune des monnaies ci-dessus, monnaies principales ou de billon, seront gravés : l'effigie du Roi avec les mots Georges 1er Roi des Hellènes, la valeur de la pièce et le millésime, outre les autres détails qui seront réglés par ordonnance royale.

Titre V.

De la fabrication des monnaies.

Article 13. A défaut d'hôtel des monnaies national il est permis de faire fabriquer des monnaies dans un des hôtels des monnaies de France, après une entente préalable sur les frais de fabrication et le mode de contrôle du poids, du titre, &c., suivant les dispositions de la présenté loi.

Titre VI.

Des monnaies des états étrangers.

Article 14. Les monnaies des états étrangers sont reçues par la caisse publique et par les particuliers suivant l'évaluation qui en sera faite comparativement à la nouvelle unité monétaire.

Article 15. L'évaluation de ces monnaies a lieu par ordonnance royale sur la base suivante :

Les monnaies des états qui ont une unité monétaire égale à la nôtre, pour le poids et le titre, conservent la même valeur, sans aucune deduction à titre de frais de fabrication. Celles des autres états ont une valeur proportionnelle à la quantité de métal precieux qu'elles renferment, suivant les bases de notre unité monétaire, après réduction d'au moins 1 °/₀ sur les pièces d'argent, d'un quart p. °/₀ sur les pièces d'or, à titre de frais de fabrication et de diminution de poids ou altération provenant de la circulation.

Article 16. La circulation des monnaies de billons de cuivre ou de bronze des états étrangers est interdite.

Est également interdite la circulation des monnaies de billon d'argent des états qui n'ont pas la même unité monétaire que nous, ni les mêmes dispositions dans la fabrication de ces monnaies.

Les monnaies de billon des états qui ont la même unité monétaire que nous, et qui ont adopté pour la fabrication de ces monnaies les bases consacrées par la présente loi, sont reçues dans les caisses de l'état jusqu'à la somme de 100 drachmes à chaque paiement.

Titre VII

Dispositions transitoires.

Article 17. L'évaluation des monnaies grecques existantes a lieu comparativement à la nouvelle unité monétaire, sans aucune réduction à titre de frais ou de diminution de poids, pendant un an à partir de l'application de la nouvelle loi. Après ce delai elle sont elle-mêmes soumises à une réduction suivant l'article 15 de la présente loi.

La caisse publique, en recevant ces monnaies, les transforme en nouvelles, suivant des dispositions de la présente loi.

Article 18. L'évaluation de la livre anglaise qui servait d'unité monétaire dans les Iles Ionnienes a lieu également suivant son rapport à la nouvelle unité monétaire, sans réduction à titre de frais ou de diminution de poids, pendant un an à partir de l'application de la presente loi.

Après ce delai elle sera soumise elle aussi à la reduction suivant l'article 15.

Article 19. Les monnaies de cuivre existantes seront retirées graduellement de la circulation à mésure qu'elle seront remplacées par de nouvelles. Elle seront reçues comme aujourd'hui suivant la valeur qui y est marquée.

Article 20. Dès que la présente loi sera applicable, toutes les dettes existantes de l'état et des particuliers seront converties en d'autres sommes sur la base de la

nouvelle drachme, dont 89 parties ou lepta correspondent à une drachme ancienne, de sorte que 100 des anciennes drachmes équivalent à 89 drachmes nouvelles.

Mais la conversion des sommes déterminées par les lois en vigeur, pour pensions, traitments, indemnities, impôts, amendes, etc., aura lieu suivant le rapport de 100 drachmes anciennes à quatre-vingt dix nouvelles, c'est-à-dire, avec déchet de 10 %. Les fractions du lepto sont negligées, quand elles ne depassent la moitié du lepto. Elles sont calculées pour un lepto entier lorsqu'elles en dépassent la moitié.

Les droits de timbre et de timbre-poste ne seront soumis à aucune conversion. L'ancienne drachme sera pour ces droits assimilée à la nouvelle.

Article 21. La conversion des dettes et d'autres comptes que pourraient exister dans les Isles Ioniennes sur la base de la livre anglaise comme unité monétaire aura lieu ; la livre anglaise étant évaluée à drachmes nouvelles 25 et 20 lepta ; le vingtième de cette livre, c'est-à-dire, le shelling, à 1 drachme 26 ; et le deux-cent-quarantième de cette livre, c'est-à-dire, le denier, à 10 lepta et ½.

Article 22. La présente loi commence à être appliquée à partir du 1er Janvier 1869.

Article 23. La fabrication de monnaies nationales, suivant les prescriptions de la présente loi, est autorisée dès la publication de cette loi. Mais ces monnaies auront jusqu'à l'époque fixée par l'article précédent pour l'application du nouveau systéme la valeur ci-dessous.

Les pièces d'or de		100 dr.	vaudront	112 dr.
„	„	50 „	„	56 „
„	„	20 „	„	22 40 dr.
„	„	10 „	„	11 20 „
„	„	5 „	„	5 60 „
„	d'argent de	5 „	„	5 60 „
„	„	2 „	„	2 24 „
„	„	1 „	„	1 12 „
„	„	50 lepta	„	56 „
„	„	20 „	„	22 „

Sont reçues à la même valeur les monnaies des états qui ont la même unité monétaire que nous. Mais pour les pièces ayant la valeur de 2 drachmes et au dessous il est fait application des dispositions de l'article 11 et du paragraphe 3 de l'article 16 de la présente loi.

Les nouvelles monnaies de cuivre ou de bronze auront la même valeur que les monnaies de même métal actuellement en circulation.

Article 24. Toute disposition contraire à la présente loi est abrogée,

Athènes, 10/22 Avril 1867.

TABLEAU des monnaies, qu'on a frappé en Grèce, à Munich et à Paris conformement aux arrêtés Royaux de 1833, 1835, 1843, 1850.

—	Denomination des pièces.	Valeur en drachme.	Titre en millième.	Poids exacte ou droit par pièce en grammes.	Diamètre in millimètre.
Or	Tessaracoudadrachme	40	0·900	11·553	—
	Icossadrachme	20		5·776	—
Argent	Pentadrachme	5	0·900	22·385	36
	Drachme	1		4·477	21
	Hémidrachme	½		2·238	17
	Tetartodrachme	¼		1·119	15
Cuivre	Décalepton	0·10	cuivre pur ou metal de canon.	12·990	—
	Pentalepton	0·05		6·495	23
	Dilepton	0·02		2·598	17
	Monolepton	0·01		1·299	15

L'unité du système monnaitaire est la drachme.

Russia.

RUSSIA.

MY LORD, St. Petersburgh, May 27, 1868.

With reference to your Lordship's Commercial Despatch marked Circular, of the 13th ultimo, instructing me to furnish your Lordship with such information as I could obtain, on certain points specified in an enclosure in your Lordship's Despatch regarding the gold coinage and Mint regulations of Russia, I have the honour to report that I communicated the enclosure in your Despatch to General Greig, the Assistant Minister of Finance, with a request for his good offices to assist me in meeting your Lordship's wishes. His Excellency has therefore addressed a letter to me, which I forward herewith, enclosing a memorandum, which will, I trust, furnish to a certain extent the information requested by the International Coinage Commission, though General Greig states that he cannot communicate to me a copy of the Russian Mint regulations, as they are now under revision, having been found inefficient.

I have, &c.,

The Lord Stanley, M.P. ANDREW BUCHANAN.
&c. &c.

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1. On fabrique en Russie deux espèces de monnaie d'or : (*a*) les demi-impériales, et (*b*) les ducats de Hollande.*

2. Chaque demi-impériale doit peser 1 zolotnik $51\frac{75}{275}$ dolis,† dont 1 zolotnik 39 dolis d'or fin, et chaque ducat $78\frac{528}{1000}$ dolis, dont 76 $\frac{892}{1000}$ d'or fin.

3. Le titre de l'or qu'on emploie pour la fabrication des demi-impériales est de 88 zolotniks d'or fin sur 96 zolotniks d'or allié ($\frac{1}{12}$ ou 916.6), et pour les ducats de 94 zolotniks d'or fin sur 96 zolotniks d'or allié (979.1 système décimal français).

4. La demi-impériale a 9 lignes en diamètre.‡ Les estampilles pour la fabrication des ducats sont de la même dimension ; mais comme à raison de la grande finesse des disques d'or dont on se sert pour leur fabrication, les ducats sont frappés sans anneau leur diamètre peut varier selon la plus ou moins grande force du coup, la malléabilite du métal, et autres circonstances.

5. Dans la fabrication des monnaies d'or aucune tolérance n'est admise pour le titre ; quant au poids, la tolérance est fixée ; pour les ducats, à $\frac{3}{4}$ de doli par pièce en plus on en moins, à condition toutefois que 1000 pièces ne pèsent ni moins de 8 livres 49 zolotniks,§. ni plus de 8 livres 50 zolotniks, et pour les demi-impériales à $\frac{3}{4}$ de doli par pièce, soit à 1 zolotnik pour 1000 pieces.

6. Le minimum du poids, auquel la demi-impériale peut être acceptée en paiement dans les caisses du Trésor, est de 1 zolotnik 50 dolis. Il n'existe pas de règle spéciale à ce sujet pour les ducats. Par consequent on doit se servir à leur usage de le loi générale d'après laquelle les caisses du Trésor et des institutions de crédit de l'état acceptent, hormis les demi-impériales, toute monnaie dont on peut distinguer l'empreinte, et ne refusent que la monnaie rognée, trouée ou limée.

7. Aucune taxe n'est prélevée pour le monnayage de l'or que les particuliers apportent à l'hôtel des monnaies si le métal a le titre établi, on un titre plus élévé, et s'il est forgeable et a du cuivre pour alliage.

Si le titre de l'or est inférieur à celui de la monnaie, c'est à dire, de 88 à 64 zolotniks de fin sur 96 zolotniks, mais le métal est forgeable et l'alliage en est de cuivre, on prélève une taxe fixeé à - - - - - - 0·35 %.

Si l'or est argentifère contenant au moins 5 zolotniks d'or par livre au titre supérieur de 64 zolotniks de fin sur 96, on déduit par livre alliée - - - 40 cop.

Si c'est de l'argent aurifère au titre supérieur de 64, la déduction s'élève par livre alliée à - - - - 80 cop.

Si l'or est d' un titre inférieur à celui de 64 les déductions se font d'après le plus ou moins grand contenu de l'or fin.

Si l'or est cassant, et a pour alliage d'autres substances que le cuivre, on déduit pour frais de purification par livre alliée - - - - - - 40 cop.

Si l'or est expédié des mines appartenant tant aux particuliers qu à l'état, on déduit les frais de fabrication fixés pour les demi-impériales sur chaque livre d'or fin à - - - - - 2 roub. 94 $\frac{266}{297}$ c.

Pour les ducats, sur chaque livre d'or fin à
4 roub. 20 $\frac{680}{1269}$ c.

Pour l'affinage de l'argent aurifère on perçoit 2 zolotniks d'argent fin par livre allieé, soit - - - - 47 $\frac{39}{96}$ c.

Sur l'argent qui reste dans l'or (argentifère) on prélève 88 dolis d'argent fin par livre d'or fin contenu dans ce métal, soit - - - - - - 21 $\frac{59}{81}$ cop.

En sus il est prélevé pour frais d'affinage de l'argent aurifère provenant des mines de l'Altay $10\frac{2}{7}$ c. par livre alliée
„ „ Nertchinsk $11\frac{6}{14}$ c. „
„ d'autres mines $22\frac{6}{7}$ c. „

Pour la purification de l'or cassant et de bas titre on prélève 2 roub. $86\frac{2}{3}$ cap. en or fin sur chaque livre alliée et de l'or argentifère 2r. $86\frac{2}{3}$ c. et 2 zolotniks 88 dolis d'argent fin par livre d'or fin contenu dans ce métal.

8. Les personnes qui apportent le métal à la Monnaie en reçoivent la valeur en monnaie après deux jours, mais si le métal apporté est de l'argent aurifère la monnaie n'est délivrée qu'après trois jours.

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* La valeur légale de la demi-impériale est de 5 roubles 15 cop. en argent, et du ducat de 2 roubles 93½ cop.
† 1 zolotnik = 96 dolis = 4·266 grammes.
‡ 1 ligne = 2.540 millimètres.
§ 1 livre = 96 zolotniks = 0·410 kilogrammes.

On reçoit la monnaie en échange des métaux provenant des mines des particuliers et de l'état six mois après le jour où a été délivrée la quittance constatant la réception du métal par la Direction locale des Mines.

9. La fabrication des monnaies se fait exclusivement par l'état.

10. Chacun peut apporter du métal pour être converti en monnaie.

11. Sur l'autorisation du département des mines l'hôtel des monnaies délivre au particuliers, ainsi qu'aux établissements de la couronne le métal en échange de la monnaie.

Sur l'or livré à des particuliers en échange de monnaie on perçoit 7 roubles en or par livre d'or au titre de 94 et au dessus.

Les établissements de l'état, à l'exception du Cabinet de Sa Majesté l'Empereur, ne paient que la moitié, soit 3 roubles 50 cop. par livre.

Switzerland.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne, le 27 Mai 1868.

Par sa note du 20 courant, Monsieur le Ministre de Sa Majesté Britannique près la Confédération a transmis au Conseil fédéral, de la part de son Gouvernement, une série de questions relatives à la législation monétaire suisse, en le priant d'y répondre.

Le Conseil fédéral a, en conséquence, l'honneur de faire à son Excellence la communication suivante :

En ce qui concerne d'abord les monnaies d'or, la Suisse n'en a pas fait frapper jusqu'à présent. Par la loi fédérale du 31 Janvier 1860, les monnaies d'or Françaises qui sont frappées dans la proportion d'une livre d'or pour quinze livres et demi d'argent ont été declarées moyen légal de paiement, aussi longtemps qu'elles ont en France cours légal. Ont aussi le même cours les monnaies d'or d'autres états qui sont frappées en concordance parfaite avec les espèces françaises correspondantes. Par la convention monétaire avec la France, la Belgique, et l'Italie du 23 Décembre 1865, la Suisse s'est engagée, dans le cas où elle ferait jamais frapper des monnaies d'or, à remplir les dispositions contenues à l'Art. 2. de la convention susmentionnée.

Ce qui précède répond aux questions Nos. 1–6.

Quant à la question sous No. 9, toutes les frappes de monnaie ont lieu à l'hôtel des monnaies appartenant à la Confédération, qui possède tous les arrangements nécessaires pour fabriquer les 3 espèces de monnaie suisses (argent, nikel et cuivre) suivant les besoins. On pourrait aussi procéder facilement dans cet établissement à des frappes de monnaies d'or.

Par la réponse à la question No. 9, il est aussi répondu aux questions Nos. 7 et 8 ; il faut seulement ajouter que pour les frappes de monnaie d'argent, la convention monétaire précitée du 23 Décembre 1865 fait seule règle.

Comme réponse aux questions Nos. 10, 11, et 12, le Conseil fédéral a l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint à Monsieur John Savile Lumley l'ordonnance du 17 Mars 1860 sur l'organisation de l'Hôtel fédéral des Monnaies, tout en faisant observer qu'il n'existe aucune espèce d'obligation pour la Confédération d'échanger des barres contre du métal monnayé, mais en cas d'offres l'administration ne chercherait pas à se soustraire à des opérations de cette espèce. L'Hôtel des Monnaies n'est pas en relation directe avec le public.

Le Conseil fédéral joint encore à l'ordonnance du 17 Mars 1860, la convention monétaire du 23 Décembre 1865,* et les lois fédérales sur les monnaies des 7 Mai 1850 et 31 Janvier 1860, et il saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à son Excellence les assurances de sa haute considération.

Au nom du Conseil fédéral,
Le Président de la Confédération,
DUBS.
Le Chancelier de la Confédération,
SCHIESS.

Son Excellence John Savile Lumley,
Esq., Envoyé extraordinaire et
Ministre Plénipotentiaire de S. Ma-
jesté Britannique près la Confédé-
ration Suisse.

ORDONNANCE SUR L'ORGANISATION DE L'HÔTEL FÉDÉRAL DES MONNAIES. (Du 17 Mars 1860.)

Le Conseil Fédéral Suisse, en exécution de l'arrêté fédéral du 28 Janvier 1854,* vu la proposition du Département fédéral des Finances, arrête :

I. DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

Article 1. L'Hôtel des Monnaies exploite pour le compte de la Confédération, et sous la direction supérieure du département des Finances :

1. La fabrication des monnaies ;
2. La fabrication des timbres-poste pour l'administration des postes.

L'hôtel des monnaies peut, avec le consentement de l'autorité compétente supérieure, être chargé d'autres ouvrages.

Art. 2. Les monnaies seront fabriquées dans la mesure des sommes fixées au budget, et versées à la valeur nominale dans la caisse d'état fédérale.

Art. 3. Le capital d'exploitation sera avancé a l'administration des monnaies par la caisse d'Etat fédéral moyennant un intérêt de 4 % l'an.

II. FONCTIONNAIRES.

Art. 4. Les fonctionnaires de l'Hôtel des monnaies sont :

1. Un directeur ;
2. Un vérificateur et teneur des livres.

Leur traitement est fixé par la loi fédérale du 30 Juillet 1858.†

Art. 5. Le Conseil fédéral designera deux commissaires pour le contrôle du titre et du poids des monnaies ; ils doivent être confirmés chaque année.

En cas d'absence ils se remplacent mutuellement.

Leurs fonctions seront déterminées par le règlement du 28 Décembre 1854.

a. *Directeur des Monnaies.*

Art. 6. Le Directeur des Monnaies est chargé :

1. De la direction générale et spéciale de la fabrication et de l'administration ;
2. De la tenue des contrôles de fabrication ;
3. De la garde des matériaux et des coins originaux ;
4. De l'essai du titre des monnaies nouvellement frappées ;
5. Du contrôle des comptes à payer ou à encaisser ; il y appose son visa ;
6. De la surveillance des bâtiments ainsi que des machines et utensiles de la monnaie ;
7. De l'élaboration de rapports sur toutes les questions qui concernent les monnaies ;
8. De surveiller les monnaies en circulation, et d'examiner les pièces fausses qui lui sont transmises, et sur lesquelles il tiendra un contrôle spécial.

A la fin de chaque mois le Directeur des Monnaies est en outre tenu de remettre au Département des Finances un rapport détaillé sur chaque branche de son administration ; il joindra à ce rapport un état des recettes et des dépenses qui lui sera remis par le teneur des livres.

Art. 7. Le Directeur a la compétence d'acquitter les frais d'achat, de fabrication, de main d'œuvre, et de réparations, portés au budget, et dont le montant n'excède pas cinquante francs ; quant aux autres dépenses, ainsi que pour les divers achats de matériaux et de machines servant à la fabrication des monnaies et des timbres-poste, il devra préalablement rechercher l'approbation de l'autorité compétente supérieure.

Il a la faculté d'engager et de congédier les ouvriers.

Art. 8. Le Directeur doit fournir un cautionnement de fr. 30,000, et il est responsable pour les employés aussi bien que pour les ouvriers.

b. *Vérificateur et Teneur de Livres.*

Art. 9. Le vérificateur et teneur de livres est chargé de réviser et de compter les monnaies fabriquées, et de remettre à la caisse d'Etat fédérale celles qui lui auront été designées par les commissaires des monnaies.

Art. 10. Il gère, d'après les règles de la comptabilité en partie double, la caisse et la comptabilité de l'Hôtel des Monnaies.

Il contrôle les crédits.

Lorsqu'un crédit est près d'être épuisé, le vérificateur en avisera immédiatement le Directeur, afin que celui-ci puisse présenter à l'autorité supérieure une demande de crédit supplémentaire.

A la fin de chaque mois le vérificateur et teneur de livres remettra au Directeur un état des recettes et des dépenses de l'administration. Cet état doit concorder parfaitement avec les livres. (Art. 6.)

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* For the text of the Convention, see page 158.

* Rec. off., vol. IV., p. 19. † Rec. off., vol. VI., p. 64.

Art. 11. En cas d'absence ou de maladie du Directeur, le vérificateur le remplacera.

Si le vérificateur est lui-même empêché pendant un certain temps de remplir ses fonctions, le Département des Finances pourvoira à son remplacement provisoire.

Art. 12. Le vérificateur et teneur de livres fournit un cautionnement de dix mille francs.

III. Employés.

Art. 13. Sont adjoints au Directeur en qualité d'aides,—

Un mécanicien, pour la partie technique ;

Un surveillant, pour la partie administrative.

Ils sont l'un et l'autre sous sa direction, et ont à lui fournir un cautionnement.

Art. 14. Les aides sont nommés par le Conseil Fédéral, qui fixe aussi leur traitement.

IV. Portier.

Art. 15. L'emploi du portier consiste :

A ouvrir et fermer la porte d'entrée de l'Hôtel des Monnaies ;

A ouvrir et fermer les autres locaux de l'Hôtel en tant que les fonctionnaires ou employés n'en sont pas chargés ;

A nettoyer les appartements de la Monnaie, à l'exception du logement du Directeur.

Le portier peut aussi être chargé du service de concierge et de commissionaire.

Art. 16. Le portier est nommé par le Département des Finances, qui fixe aussi son salaire.

V. Ouvriers.

Art. 17. Il sera engagé un nombre suffisant d'ouvriers pour l'exploitation de l'établissement.

L'engagement ainsi que le renvoi des ouvriers fait partie des attributions du Directeur. (Art. 7.)

Art. 18. Chaque ouvrier est tenu de fournir au Directeur un cautionnement.

On n'engagera aucun ouvrier qui ne puisse justifier d'une conduite irréprochable.

Art. 12. Le salaire des ouvriers est fixé par le Département des Finances.

VI. Timbres-Poste et Ouvrages Accessoires.

Art. 20. La fabrication des timbres-poste a lieu sur commande du Département des Postes.

Le Conseil fédéral fixera le prix par mille des timbres-poste fabriqués.

Les prescriptions touchant le contrôle des timbres-poste sont contenues dans le règlement du 28 Décembre 1854.

Art. 21. Le Département des Finances vérifiera au moins une fois par année la provision de papier à timbres-poste, et s'assurera si elle répond à l'indication des contrôles.

Art. 22. Toutes les opérations de la monnaie, non mentionnées dans le présent règlement, sont désignées sous le nom d'ouvrages accessoires.

Art. 23. La Monnaie ne peut se charger de l'exécution d'ouvrages accessoires sans l'autorisation du Département des Finances.

Dès qu'il est parvenu à l'Administration des Monnaies une commande pour un ouvrage accessoire quelconque, le Directeur la présente, en y ajoutant le prix d'exécution, au Département des Finances, qui décidera si l'ouvrage doit être exécuté, et à quelles conditions.

VII. Dispositions Finales.

Art. 24. Lorsque l'Administration des Monnaies est chargée d'ouvrages autres que ceux prévus à l'Article 2, ses fonctionnaires seront tenus de se répartir entr'eux, dans la mesure de leurs occupations ordinaires, les travaux qu'exigera l'exécution de ces ouvrages. S'ils ne peuvent s'entendre à cet égard, le Département des Finances décidera.

Art. 25. Le présent règlement entrera en vigeur dès le jour de sa publication, et les ordannances du 26 Décembre 1854,* 19 Janvier 1857, et 13 Août 1858† sont abrogées.

Berne, le 17 Mars 1860.

Le Président de la Confédération,
F. Frey-Herosée.
Le Chancelier de la Confédération,
Schiess.

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* Rec. off., vol. v., p. 52. † Rec. off., vol. vi., p. 79.

Loi sur les Monnaies Fédérales. (7 Mai 1850.)

L'Assemblée fédérale de la Confédération Suisse, en exécution de l'Art. 36 de la Constitution fédérale, après avoir pris connaissance du projet présenté par le Conseil fédéral,

Arrête :

Article 1. Cinq grammes d'argent, au titre de neuf dixièmes ($\frac{9}{10}$) de fin, constituent l'unité monétaire suisse sous le nom de *franc*.

Art. 2. Le franc se divise en cent (100) *centimes* (rappes).

Art. 3. Les espèces suisses de monnaie sont :

(*a.*) En argent :
La pièce de cinq francs,
La pièce de deux francs,
La pièce de un franc,
La pièce de un demi-franc (50 centimes).

(*b.*) En billon :
La pièce de vingt centimes (rappes),
La pièce de dix centimes (rappes),
La pièce de cinq centimes (rappes).

(*c.*) En cuivre :
La pièce de deux centimes (rappes),
La pièce de un centime (rappe).

Art. 4. Les espèces d'argent sont toutes au titre de l'unité monétaire ; elles contiennent autant de fois le poids de cette unité que leur valeur nominale l'indique.

La pièce de vingt centimes est frappée au poids de $3\frac{1}{4}$ grammes, et contient $\frac{150}{1000}$ d'argent fin ; la pièce de dix centimes au poids de $2\frac{1}{2}$ grammes, et contient $\frac{100}{1000}$ d'argent fin ; la pièce de cinq centimes au poids de $1\frac{2}{3}$ grammes, et contient $\frac{50}{1000}$ d'argent fin. L'alliage des monnaies de billon se compose de cuivre, de zinc et de nikel.

Les espèces de cuivre consistent en cuivre avec un alliage d'étain.

La pièce de deux centimes doit peser $2\frac{1}{2}$ grammes.

La pièce de un centime doit peser $1\frac{1}{3}$ gramme.

Art. 5. La tolérance du titre des monnaies suisses est fixée comme suit :

Pour toutes les monnaies d'argent la tolérance est de deux millièmes ($\frac{2}{1000}$) en dedans, et autant en dehors ; c'est-à-dire, soit en moins, soit en plus. Pour les monnaies de billon, elle sera de sept millièmes ($\frac{7}{1000}$) en dedans et en dehors.

Les déviations qui pourraient survenir en dedans devront toujours être compensées par des déviations équivalentes en dehors.

Art. 6. La tolérance du poids, soit en dedans, soit en dehors, c'est-á-dire en moins ou en plus, est fixée comme suit :

(a.) *Pour les monnaies d'argent :*
A trois millièmes ($\frac{3}{1000}$) pour la pièce de cinq francs,
A cinq millièmes ($\frac{5}{1000}$) pour la pièce de deux francs,
A cinq millièmes ($\frac{5}{1000}$) pour la pièce de un franc,
A sept millièmes ($\frac{7}{1000}$) pour la pièce de $\frac{1}{2}$ franc.

(b.) *Pour les monnaies de billon :*
A douze millièmes ($\frac{12}{1000}$) pour la pièce de vingt centimes,
A quinze millièmes ($\frac{15}{1000}$) pour la pièce de dix centimes,
A dix-huit millièmes ($\frac{18}{1000}$) pour la pièce de cinq centimes.

(c.) *Pour les monnaies de cuivre :*
A quinze millièmes ($\frac{15}{1000}$) pour les pièces de deux et un centimes.

Dans les espèces d'argent et de billon la déviation n'est permise que par pièce ; dans les espèces de cuivre, elle est permise pour chaque fois dix francs de valeur nominale ou 1000 grammes de poids. Toutes déviations en dedans devront être compensées par des déviations en dehors.

Art. 7. Le diamètre des espèces d'argent doit être le même que celui des espèces Françaises correspondantes.

Art. 8. Nul n'est tenu de recevoir en paiement des monnaies étrangères autres que celles qui sont frappées en exacte concordance avec le système monétaire établi par la présente loi, et que le Conseil fédéral aura reconnu, après examen, comme remplissant cette condition.

Quant aux contrats passés avant la mise en vigueur de cette loi, les Cantons sont tenus d'établir encore dans le courant de l'année 1850 une échelle de réduction, qui devra être approuvée par le Conseil fédéral, pour la réduction des valeurs mentionnées dans ces contrats, aussi bien que des espèces qui seraient stipulées expressément et qui auraient été fondues d'après la présente loi. Les Cantons feront faire aussi des tableaux de réduction conformes à cette échelle.

Les contrats passés après la mise en vigueur de cette loi, en espèces ou valeurs étrangères déterminées, seront

executés selon la teneur des conventions. Cependant les accords pour gages ou salaires doivent être conclus sur le pied monétaire légal, et les salaires ne peuvent être payés qu'en espèces légales.

Art. 9. Il est interdit aux caisses publiques de la Confédération d'accepter en paiement d'autres espèces que les monnaies légales. Seulement, dans des temps extraordinaires, où par suite des cours de change élevés il y aurait manque de monnaies légales, ces caisses devront être autorisées à accepter d'autres espèces. A cet effet, dès que et aussi longtemps que le cours de change correspondant au pied monétaire français est d'un demi ou de plus d'un demi pour cent au-dessus du pair, le Conseil fédéral établit pour les espèces frappées à un autre coin que les espèces légales, un tarif correspondant à leur valeur, d'après lequel elles doivent être acceptées par les caisses publiques de la Confédération.

Art. 10. Personne ne peut être tenu à recevoir en paiement une valeur de plus de vingt francs en pièces d'argent inférieures à celle de un franc, de plus de vingt francs en billon, et de plus de deux francs en monnaie de cuivre, quel que soit du reste le montant du paiement.

Art. 11. Le Conseil fédéral désigne dans chaque Canton les caisses chargées d'échanger au besoin les espèces suisses de billon ou de cuivre contre des espèces d'argent; mais cela seulement pour des valeurs de cinquante francs et au-dessus.

Art. 12. L'Assemblée fédérale détermine chaque fois la quotité et les espèces des monnaies à frapper.

Art. 13. Les pièces de monnaie Suisse usées seront retirées de la circulation, refondues et remplacées par des neuves; les frais de ces opérations seront portés chaque fois au budget des dépenses.

Le Conseil fédéral suisse arrête:

Article unique.

La présente loi fédérale sur la réforme du système monétaire Suisse sera communiquée à tous les gouvernements cantonaux pour la faire publier en la forme usitée, et sera insérée dans la feuille fédérale et au recueil officiel de la Confédération.

Berne, le 10 Mai 1850.

Au nom du Conseil fédéral suisse,
Le Président de la Confédération,
H. Druey.
Le Chancelier de la Confédération,
Schiess.

Loi Fédérale portant modification de la loi fédérale sur les monnaies. (Du 31 Janvier 1860.)

L'Assemblée fédérale de la Confédération suisse,

Vu les messages et les propositions du Conseil fédéral, datés du 30 Décembre 1859 et du 24 Janvier 1860, en modification de la loi fédérale sur le système monétaire du 7 Mai 1850,* arrête:

Art. 1. Les pièces d'or françaises qui sont frappées dans la proportion de 1 lb. d'or fin pour 15½ lb. d'argent fin, seront admises à leur valeur nominale comme monnaie légale, aussi longtemps qu'elles ont en France un cours légal à leur valeur nominale.

Cette décision s'applique également aux pièces d'or d'autres Etats qui sont frappées en parfaite concordance avec les espèces françaises correspondantes.

Le Conseil fédéral décidera après examen quelles sont les especès d'or étrangères qui remplissent les conditions voulues, et qui peuvent être admises comme monnaie légale.

Art. 2. Les pièces divisionnaires en argent de 2 francs, 1 franc et un demi-franc seront frappées désormais comme monnaies de crédit; elles auront comme les pièces actuelles autant de fois le poids de 5 grammes que leur valeur nominale l'exprime; en revanche, elles n'auront plus que $\frac{8}{10}$ de fin.

Art. 3. La tolérance du titre et du poids des nouvelles espèces suisses de deux francs, un franc et un demi-franc est celle fixée pour les monnaies en argent, aux articles 5 et 6 de la loi du 7 Mai 1850 sur les monnaies fédérales.

Le diamètre de ces espèces est le même que celui des espèces suisses correspondantes.

Art. 4. Personne n'est tenu à recevoir en paiement plus de vingt francs en espèces divisionnaires d'argent.

Art. 5. Le Conseil fédéral décidera quelles monnaies divisionnaires étrangères sont admises dans la circulation et à quelles conditions.

Art. 6. Les espèces suisses de monnaie en argent de deux francs, un franc, et un demi-franc (50 centimes), frappées en conformité de la loi du 7 Mai 1850 sur les monnaies fédérales, seront retirées de la circulation dans les délais et les formes prescrits par le Conseil fédéral.

Art. 7. Les monnaies divisionnaires suisses d'argent frappées en exécution de la présente loi pourront être échangées dans les caisses désignées à cet effet contre de la monnaie légale principale, conformément à l'art. 11 de la loi du 7 Mai 1850 sur les monnaies fédérales.

Art. 8. L'excédant de recette pouvant résulter des nouvelles frappes de monnaie sera mis en réserve pour être employé, le cas échéant, à couvrir tout ou partie des frais provenant du retrait des pièces de monnaies suisses usées, conformément à l'art. 13 de la loi du 7 Mai 1850 sur les monnaies fédérales. Les intérêts de ce fonds de réserve seront joints aux capitaux.

Art. 9. Le budget déterminera la quantité des nouvelles monnaies à frapper comme pour les autres espèces de monnaies suisses.

Art. 10. Le Conseil fédéral est chargé de la publication et de l'exécution de la présente loi, qui entrera immédiatement en vigueur.

Ainsi arrêté par le Conseil des États suisse.

Berne, le 30 Janvier 1860.

Le Président, F. Briatte.
Le Secrétaire, J. Kern-Germann.

Ainsi arrêté par le Conseil national suisse.

Berne, le 31 Janvier 1860.

Le Président, Peyer Im Hof.
Le Secrétaire, Schiess.

Le Conseil fédéral décrète:

La loi fédérale ci-dessus sera mise à exécution.

Berne, le 6 Février 1860.

Le Président de la Confédération,
F. Frey-Herosée.
Le Chancelier de la Confédération,
Schiess.

Arrêté Fédéral concernant la frappe de monnaies divisionnaires d'argent. (Du 2 Février 1860.)

L'Assemblée fédérale de la Confédération suisse, vu le rapport et les propositions du Conseil fédéral, du 31 Janvier 1860, arrête:

1. Le Conseil fédéral est autorisé à faire frapper dans le courant de cette année:

1,000,000 de pièces de un franc;
2,000,000 de pièces de deux francs.

A cet effet il lui est alloué un crédit supplémentaire de fr. 4,324,850.

2. Le Conseil fédéral est chargé de faire confectionner pour les monnaies divisionnaires d'argent un nouveau coin portant à la face la croix fédérale.

Il lui est alloué dans ce but un crédit supplémentaire de fr. 5,000.

3. La frappe de monnaies de nikel prévue au budget pour 1860 n'aura pas lieu en tant qu'elle n'a pas déjà été effectuée.

Ainsi arrêté par le Conseil national suisse.

Berne, le 1 Février 1860.

Le Président, Peyer Im Hof.
Le Secrétaire, Schiess.

Ainsi arrêté par le Conseil des États suisse.

Berne, le 2 Février 1860.

Le Président, F. Briatte.
Le Secrétaire, J. Kern-Germann.

Le Conseil fédéral décrète:

L'arrêté fédéral ci-dessus sera mis à exécution.

Berne, le 6 Février 1860.

Le Président de la Confédération,
F. Frey-Herosée.
Le Chancelier de la Confédération,
Schiess.

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* Recueil off., t. i., p. 305.

GUATEMALA.

To Questions 1 & 2.

The denominations and weights of the gold coins are as follows:—

The Ounce ($16) weighs	-	542·1176	grains	Spanish.
Half do. ($8)	do.	- 271·0588	do.	do.
Quarter do. ($4)	do.	- 135·5294	do.	do.
Coin of 2 dollars	do.	- 67·7647	do.	do.
Coin of 1 do.	do.	- 33·8823	do.	do.
Coin of ½ do.	do.	- 16·9411	do.	do.

To Question 3.

The fineness is ·875 = 21 carats.

To Question 4.

The diameters of the coins are as follows:—

The ounce	33	millimetres.
Half do.	27	do.
Quarter do.	21	do.
Coin of 2 dollars	17	do.
Coin of 1 dollar	14	do.
Coin of ½ do.	10	do.

To Question 5.

The "tolerance" in weight allowed in the manufacture of the coins is as follows:—

In the ounce	1½	grain,	Spanish.
Half do.	1	do.	do.
Quarter do.	¾	do.	do.
Coin of 2 dollars	¾	do.	do.
Coin of 1 dollar	½	do.	do.
Coin of ½ do.	¼	do.	do.

The "tolerance" in the fineness is one mil. (·001).

To Question 6.

The amount of "wear" (frai) allowed in circulation is 4 grains Spanish in the ounce of 16 dollars, and in fractional proportion downwards. Nevertheless, though the deficiency exceeds 4 grains, provided it be within the limit of 32 grains, the ounce is, by law, current with the payment of a "cuartillo" ($\frac{1}{32}$ part of a dollar=1½*d.*), for every grain short weight; the same rule applying to the smaller coins in proportion.

To Question 7.

The expenses of coining are covered by the price at which the mint buys the bullion, which varies according to the standard; the price paid for bullion of from ·833 fineness up to the finest quality being at the rate of $18.96 each ounce, at $\frac{1000}{1000}$ fineness (=24 carats), the ounce containing 576 grains Spanish, while the rate paid for bullion of a purity below ·833 is $18 the ounce, of same weight and fineness as above.

To Question 8.

There is no period fixed by law for payment for bullion; this depends upon circumstances. If the gold has not to be refined the payment is generally made within eight or ten days after the receipt of it, and in a fortnight if it has to be submitted to the refining process.

To Question 9.

The coining is executed by the State.

To Question 10.

The mint is open to the public for the purpose of coinage.

To Question 11.

The mint or the government is not bound to give bullion in exchange for coin.

N.B.—The Guatemalian *dollar* is equal to *four shillings* English.

URUGUAY.

My Lord, Monte Video, 27 June 1868.

In conformity with the instructions contained in Mr. Hammond's circular commercial of 13 April 1868 to Mr. Lettsom, requiring information respecting the gold coinage and mint regulations of this Republic, I have the honour to report as follows.

There exists no actual coinage of the Republic.

On the 13th June 1862 a legislative decree was passed establishing an intended coinage, and defining its details, but nothing in furtherance thereof has been since effected.

I have the honour to enclose two copies, with translation of the said decree.

Article 8 of the decree enclosed determines the respective values of the foreign coins in circulation.

The provisional government of the late General Flores, on the 31st October 1867, issued a decree for the coinage within the Republic or abroad, by contract, of one hundred thousand dollars of bronze money in accordance with Article 5 of the law of 13th June 1862, but of which it is unnecessary to enter into the particulars as it has not been, and is not likely to be, carried into operation.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
With the highest respect,
Your Lordship's
Most obedient
Humble servant,
J. St. John Munro.

The Right Honble.
Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)
Monte Video, 23 June 1862.
Decree.

Art. 1. From the 1st of January 1863 the silver dollar and the gold doubloon are declared to be the national coin of the Oriental Republic.

Art. 2. The silver dollar, weighing 25·480 grammes with 917 parts silver, shall be divided into 100 cents, and shall replace in account the nominal dollar of 800 cents.

Art. 3. The gold doubloon, weighing 16·970 grammes with 917 parts gold, shall represent the value of 10 silver dollars.

Art. 4. As soon as convenient there shall be coined such an amount of money as the general assembly may determine.

Art. 5. For smaller change there shall be coined, with the same quality, the necessary bronze money, its place being meanwhile supplied by the copper coinage of 40, 20, and 50 cents now in circulation, assigning to them the value of 4, 2, and ½ cents of the new coin.

Art. 6. The diameter and rim of the silver dollar shall be equal to those of the Spanish silver dollar; it shall have on its inverse the arms of the Republic surrounded by the words "Republica Oriental del Uruguay," and on its obverse between two branches of laurel and olive its denomination (value), beneath which the year of its coinage and, if that be effected in any particular part of the Republic, the name of the place.

Art. 7. The diameter of the gold doubloon shall be equal to that of the Chilian condor; it shall have the arms of the Republic and the same inscriptions as the dollar, and the rim shall be smooth, having inscribed on it "Libre y constituida."

Art. 8. Until the coining of national money be effected foreign gold and silver coins shall continue in circulation at their current value, such value being established by the present law according to the following scale:—

1. The Spanish silver dollar, the Mexican dollar, and the Brazilian patacon of 960 reis, equal to one national dollar.
2. The Brazilian 2-milree piece, weighing 25·495 grammes and containing ·917 of pure silver, equal to one dollar.
3. The French and Italian 5-franc pieces, weighing 25 grammes and containing ·900 of pure silver, equal to 90 cents or 9 rials.

The divisions and sub-divisions of the last-named coins shall have equal proportionate value with them.

The Spanish and American gold ounces, weighing 27·045 grammes and with ·875 of pure gold, equal to 15 dollars 36 cents.*

The Brazilian 20-milree gold piece, weighing 17·926 grammes and with ·917 of pure gold, equal to 10 dollars 56 cents.

The 20-franc gold napoleon, weighing 6·451 grammes and with ·900 pure gold, equal to 3 dollars 60 cents.

The Sardinian 20-franc gold piece, weighing 6·451 grammes and with ·900 of pure gold, equal to three dollars 60 cents.

The English gold sovereign, weighing 7·981 grammes with ·917 pure gold, equal to 4 dollars 70 cents.

The Spanish gold doubloon, of 100 sterling rials, weighing 8·336 grammes and with ·901 of pure gold, equal to 4 dollars 80 cents.

The Chilian gold condor, weighing 15·253 grammes and with ·900 of pure gold, equal to 9 dollars.*

The United States gold eagle, weighing 16·717 grammes and with ·900 of pure gold, equal to 9 dollars 60 cents.

The gold dollar of the same coinage, weighing 1·671 grammes and with ·900 of pure gold, equal to 96 cents.

The double pieces, multiples, and sub-divisions in like proportions.

Art. 9. Contracts and obligations entered into prior to the date established in the first Article of this law are not affected by it.

Art. 10. From the 1st of July 1863 the banks of issue, discount, and deposit shall be obliged to make their issue in notes or promissory notes conformable to this law, and with them to replace those actually in circulation.

Art. 11. The minimum value of the notes which the banks may issue shall be of one doubloon, without prejudice to the temporary licences provided in the statutes of their establishment regarding minor emissions.

Art. 12. The payment of amortization and interest of the funded debt, the internal debt, and of any other that may be consolidated, shall be reduced to the money denominations established by this law.

Art. 13. (Annuls all laws and dispositions which are at variance with the present law.)

* Notwithstanding the value given to the Chilian condor by t law its current value is only that of 8 dollars 80 cents.

SWEDEN.

COPY of a STATEMENT from the DIRECTOR in CHIEF of the MINT and the ASSAY ("KONTROLL") OFFICE to the ROYAL DEPARTMENT of FINANCE, dated Stockholm, the 19th of May 1868.

In reply to the despatch of the Chief of the Royal Department of Finance, dated the 14th instant, the undersigned begs leave to deliver in the following answers relative to the questions contained in the document communicated by a "Mint Commission" appointed in England, which document is herewith returned.

1. The Swedish gold currency consists of the following coins: single, double, and quadruple ducats; but the two latter denominations have not been minted for several years.

2. A single ducat weighs 82 "korn" Swedish = 3·48562 grammes French; double and quadruple ducats weigh respectively twice and four times the above weight.

3. The fusion from which the ducat is minted contains 80 parts pure gold and two parts copper; the proportion of gold being, consequently, equal to about 0·9756.

4. The diameter of the single ducat is = 6·4 "linier" Swedish, equal to about 19 "millimetres" French. The diameter of the double ducat is 7·2 "linier" = 21·38 millimetres. The diameter of the quadruple ducat is 8·5 "linier" = 25·24 millimetres.

5. The deviation ("remedium") allowed is three thousandths either above or below the before-mentioned standards of weight and fineness; but, in fact, the newly minted ducats are never defective to the extent of one thousandth part in weight, and scarcely one half thousandth part in fineness.

6. Silver having hitherto been the only standard of value in Sweden, and, as a consequence, the gold currency not being generally employed in circulation, and only regarded as an article of value with a fluctuating price, no legal enactments have been found requisite relative to the wear and tear of ducats.

7. On delivering in gold for mintage, $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. of the weight of the gold is paid to the Mint as mintage duty; and this charge, or mintage duty, is deducted from the gold delivered in, after which the remainder is paid to the owner of the gold in ducats of full value. If the gold be immalleable, or the proportion less than 0·9756, an additional refining duty of 3 riksdaler per "skalpund" of the gross weight is paid, being about 10 francs for each "Kilogramme" of gold delivered in.

8. The owner of gold delivered in for mintage receives ducats of equivalent value, so soon as the gold has been weighed, assayed, and valued; and the officers of the Mint have completed the prescribed measures for effecting the control thereof, which generally extends over two, or, at the most, three days after the date of delivery, unless Sundays or feast days intervene. Their is no special enactment relative to this point.

9. The mintage is effected at the expense of the Royal Mint.

10. The public does not possess the right of free admission to the Mint. Any person desiring to inspect the works must request permission to do so of the "Director" in Chief, or of the "Master of the Mint."*

11. Neither the Mint nor the State is bound to deliver gold in ingots in exchange for ducats.

12. Printed copies of the Royal Statute of the 9th of May 1835 (the latest) relative to the mintage of gold, and also the Royal Regulations of the 30th of April 1836, now in force at the Mint, are annexed hereto.

GEORGE FREUDBERG A. P. GEORGE,
Stockholm, Translator.
17 June 1868.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the ROYAL DEPARTMENT of FINANCE to his Excellency the MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, dated Stockholm, the 30th of May 1868.

In consequence of the despatch from your Excellency, dated the 12th of this month, in which your Excellency was pleased to request to be furnished, through me, with certain information desired by the British Government relative to existing enactments in this country, bearing on mintage regulations and gold currency, I have desired the Director in Chief of the Mint and Assay ("Kontroll") Office to give the information required to the Department of Finance.

In pursuance hereof, I have received from Mr. Akerman, Director in Chief of the Royal Mint, &c., &c., the statement which I herewith enclose to your Excellency, together with the annexed copies of the Royal Statute of the 9th of May 1835, relative to the standard of metallic currency and of the Royal Mint Regulations of the 30th of April 1836. In forwarding this statement I would only beg leave to remark that it appears to me that the 10th of the questions to which the British Government has requested answers would have been answered more correctly than it has been in the statement of the Director in Chief by referring to the enactment in § 8* of the above-mentioned Mint Regulations. I also consider it my duty to remind your Excellency that the last assembled "Riksdag," adopting in the main a proposition made by His Majesty, repealed the prescriptions relative to the standard of metallic currency contained in the above-mentioned Royal Statute of the 9th of May 1835, and enacted as follows with reference thereto:—

"That the following coins be minted in gold: one of
" such value and weight in gold as, after comparison, by
" means of weighing, shall be found exactly to correspond
" to the ten-franc piece adopted, through the Mint Con-
" vention of the 23rd of December 1865, by France,
" Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland; and also another of
" such value and weight in gold as, by the application of
" the rules laid down by the same Convention, shall exactly
" correspond to the value and weight of twenty-five
" francs.

"That these gold coins shall contain nine parts pure
" gold and one part copper, or contain a proportion of
" nine hundred thousandth parts of gold, which fusion is
" denominated Mint gold.

"That the deviation ("remedium") in the fineness in each
" coin may extend to two thousandth parts either above or
" below the prescribed proportion of gold, and the deviation
" in weight for each coin likewise extend to two one
" thousandth parts above or below the prescribed weight;
" and—

"That a mintage duty be deducted from gold delivered
" in for mintage to such amount as shall be determined by
" His Majesty, yet not exceeding $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.; in addition
" to which a refining duty shall be charged pursuant to
" prescriptions in force on gold that is immalleable."

It is true that these enactments have not as yet been enforced by Royal proclamation, but there is every reason to presume that they will be so enforced as soon as dies for the new gold currency shall have been adopted, designs for which have already been demanded of the Director in Chief of the Mint and Assay Department. It is probable that, at first, only ten-franc pieces will be minted, and the mintage of the twenty-five-franc pieces postponed until France shall have determined upon the emission of a similar coin.

GEORGE FREUDBERG A. P. GEORGE,
Stockholm, Translator.
17 June 1868.

(Translation.)

1835. No. 27.

SWEDISH COLLECTION OF LAWS.

(To be read from the pulpit.)

HIS Majesty's gracious Statute concerning the Standard of Money; given at the Castle of Stockholm, 9th of May 1835.

We Charles John, by the grace of God, King of Sweden, Norway, of the Goths and the Vandals, make known, that in consequence of what We and the Estates of the Realm have resolved, in the present Diet, touching the coining of silver and gold, We have thought fit to issue this renewed gracious statute concerning the standard of money, which, as far as concerns silver money, is maintained entirely the same as that appointed by our gracious statute of the 25th of June 1830.

§ 1. The Swedish silver money which shall hereafter be coined shall contain three parts of fine silver to one of copper, and thus be of 12 lod standard, ("tolf-lödigt"). This mixture is called Mint silver.

§ 2. At our Mint the following silver money shall be coined, namely:—

Whole specie rixdollars,
Half specie rixdollars,
Quarter specie rixdollars,
Eighths of a specie rixdollar,
Sixteenths of a specie rixdollar.

* See the Despatch following this statement for a correction of this answer to question 10, and see also page 271, § 8.

* See page 271.

§ 3. From two pounds provision weight (victualie wigt) of Mint silver shall be coined—

Twenty-five whole specie rixdollars, or 50 half specie rixdollars, or 100 quarter specie rixdollars, or 200 eighths of a specie rixdollar, or 400 sixteenths of a specie rixdollar.

§ 4. 1stly. The remedy in fineness is, upon each pound provision weight of Mint silver, three one thousandth parts of a pound provision weight of fine silver over, or as much under, the standard fixed in § 1.

2ndly. The remedy in weight is upon whole specie rixdollars, of which 25 equal two pounds weight, three one thousandth parts over or under, per pound; upon half specie rixdollars, of which 50 equal two pounds, four one thousandth parts, over or under, per pound; upon quarter specie rixdollars, of which 100 equal two pounds, seven one thousandth parts, over or under, per pound; upon eighths of a specie rixdollar, of which 200 equal two pounds, seven one thousandth parts, over or under, per pound; and upon sixteenths of a specie rixdollar, of which 400 equal two pounds weight, 10 one thousandth parts, over or under, per pound, all provision weight.

§ 5. From silver which is delivered in for coining three-fourths per cent. is to be deducted, under the name of Mint tax, to compensate for the expense of coining.

§ 6. Of gold shall be coined single ducats, double ducats, and four-ducat pieces.

§ 7. From one pound provision weight of fine gold shall be coined 125 single ducats and double ducats, and four-ducat pieces in proportion thereto.

§ 8. The standard of ducats is maintained as nearly as possible the same with that hitherto fixed, so that 80 parts of fine gold are alloyed with two parts of copper, and a single ducat thus weighs 82 ten thousandth parts of a pound provision weight.

§ 9. The remedy in fineness on ducats is fixed at three one thousandth parts of a pound provision weight of fine gold, over or under, on each pound of such weight.

The remedy in weight is fixed at three one thousandth parts, over or under, on each pound provision weight of ducats.

§ 10. Mint tax shall be deducted at the rate of three tenths per cent. on gold delivered in for coining, in addition to which, according to the regulation in force, a charge for refining is payable on gold of lower standard than that fixed for ducats.

This all whom it concerns are obediently to observe. For further certainty We have subscribed it with Our own hand, and caused it to be confirmed with Our Royal Seal. The Castle of Stockholm, the 9th of May 1835.

Charles John.
(L.S.)
C. D. Skogman.

(Translator, *G. W. Porter.*)

(Translation.)

1836. No. 16.

Swedish Collection of Laws.

Regulations for the Royal Mint in Stockholm, graciously approved and established by His Majesty, the 30th of April 1836.

Art. 1.

Of the business, government, and staff of the Mint.

§ 1. The right to coin gold, silver, and copper, likewise to strike medals and jettons, shall exclusively belong to His Majesty's Mint.

§ 2. The Mint is under the supreme government of His Majesty and the National College of Mines.

§ 3. The immediate superintendence of the Mint is vested in the Director-in-Chief of that establishment, who is also head of the Control Establishment, and to whom belongs all the business formerly devolving on the Mint wardens. He has, under the inspection of His Majesty and the National College of Mines and in conformity with this regulation, right of decision in all that concerns the action and maintenance of the Mint, likewise the general management and regulation of it. In questions touching the Mint which are discussed by the College of Mines he shall first deliver his opinion.

His opinion respecting the value of metal occurring for assay is always final. Nevertheless he is answerable for the result, and a charge may be instituted against him in due order for neglect of duty.

The Director-in-Chief has equal rank with the councillors in His Majesty's and the States' colleges, and receives, during official journeys, posting and daily allowances similarly with them.

The remaining officers of the Mint are,—

1stly. The Master of the Mint, who directs all coining or stamping of gold, silver, and copper, likewise separation and testing of the precious metals when required.

2ndly. The Chamberlain of the Mint, who there, as well as at the Control Establishment, manages the cashier's business, and accounts for the receipts of both establishments.

3rdly. The Mint Assayer, who tests the purity of all gold and silver coming into the Mint; likewise the meltings for coining before they are poured out, as well as the finished coins before they are issued from the Mint.

§ 4. The Director-in-Chief is nominated by His Majesty, upon the presentation of the President of the College of Mines, but the Master of the Mint, the Chamberlain, and the Mint Assayer upon the proposal of the College of Mines.

§ 5. In order to be eligible for the office of Director-in-Chief, Master of the Mint, or Mint Assayer, it is requisite to have passed the mining examination (bergs examen) in one of the universities of the realm; and for the post of Chamberlain, to have passed the finance or the law examination (kammeral eller hof rätts examen), and also to possess ability in keeping accounts.

The candidate for the office of Mint Assayer shall, in addition to this, be examined by the Director-in-Chief in the art of assaying, in the presence of the College of Mines.

§ 6. The candidates for the offices of Master of the Mint, Chamberlain, and Mint Assayer, shall at their application give security, the first for 4,000 rixdollars banco, the second for 2,000, and the last for 1,000 rixdollars banco, to make good any liability that may be imposed on them at the Mint.

§ 7. The foreman at the Mint is engaged and dismissed by the College of Mines, on the proposition of the Director-in-Chief.

Similarly with the messenger of the Mint.

Workmen at the Mint who have daily pay, or who work by agreement, are engaged and discharged by the Master of the Mint.

Art. 2.

Of the reception of gold and silver for coining.

§ 8. Every one has the right to deliver in gold and silver to the Mint to be coined.

§ 9. Such bullion shall be jointly received by the Master of the Mint and the Chamberlain.

§ 10. Notice of the bringing of bullion for coining is to be given to the Master of the Mint, who appoints a time for it, which he intimates to the person delivering it in (the importer).

§ 11. Parcels of gold, the value of which does not amount to $\frac{1}{10}$ part of a pound provision weight (skalpund victualie wigt) of fine or pure gold, are not received for coining.

§ 12. Neither are parcels of silver received which do not in value amount to one pound provision weight of fine silver.

§ 13. Gold and silver imported in separate pieces shall be melted together into ingots before being weighed for entry in the books.

§ 14. Gold or silver, the weight of which does not exceed 25 lbs. provision weight, shall be melted together into one ingot, unless the importer desires that the bullion should be cast into smaller ingots. He is entitled to be present at the melting into ingots.

§ 15. Bullion which is imported for coining must not be cast into ingots of greater weight than about 60 lbs. provision weight.

The College of Mines fixes a tariff, according to which the melting together of gold or silver is paid for.

§ 16. After the bullion has been melted together into ingots it shall be weighed.

§ 17. The weighing of the bullion takes place in the Mint office, in the presence of the Master of the Mint and the Chamberlain, and the importer has a right to be present.

§ 18. All weighing at the Mint shall be by the pound provision weight and its hundredth parts. The scales and weights shall annually, in the month of January, be adjusted in the presence of the Director-in-Chief and the Advocate Fiscal of the College of Mines.

§ 19. The scales upon which silver is weighed should give a clear result for $\frac{3}{100}$ parts of a pound provision weight, and those upon which gold is weighed for $\frac{3}{1000}$ parts of a pound provision weight.

§ 20. Weighed ingots or bars shall be stamped with number and weight, which, together with the name of the importer, shall be entered in separate importation journals by the Master of the Mint and the Chamberlain, who gives an interim receipt for the bullion.

§ 21. If the importer wishes the bullion to be received before the day appointed for its melting down and weighing, this ought not to be refused. Nevertheless, in such a case, the importer shall provide the bullion with a sealed covering. The Master of the Mint and the Chamberlain are responsible for the cover remaining in an undisturbed state until the melting down of the bullion is undertaken. The importer receives an interim receipt for his deposit.

ART. 3.

Of the assaying and valuation of gold and silver which is imported for coining.

§ 22. Before the valuation of the bullion melted together and entered on the books takes place, its purity must be properly tried by assaying.

§ 23. For this purpose the Mint Assayer shall, in the office of the Mint, cause assay pieces to be cut from the upper and under sides of each ingot.

§ 24. These assay pieces to weigh together $\frac{15}{1000}$ parts of a pound when they are of silver, but only $\frac{25}{10000}$ parts of a pound when of gold.

§ 25. The importer has a right to be present at the assaying process if he desires it, and mentions it.

§ 26. After the assay has taken place the Mint Assayer shall, in the office of the Mint, cause the fineness of each ingot assayed to be marked upon it with punches, and put his own stamp upon it.

§ 27. The ingots thus stamped are placed in a strong-room in the joint custody of the Master of the Mint, the Chamberlain, and the Mint Assayer.

§ 28. After the fineness of the gold and silver delivered in for coining has been tried, the Mint certificate, addressed to the importer, shall be issued by the Master of the Mint, the Chamberlain, and the Mint Assayer, upon which shall be stated the delivery number of the parcel assayed, its gross weight, fineness, and net amount, as well as its value calculated in gold or silver money.

§ 29. Upon the Mint certificate for gold and silver imported, the amount of the Mint tax, as well as other expenses, shall be specifically mentioned.

§ 30. The Chamberlain is responsible for the accuracy of the accounts. Nevertheless the Master of the Mint and the Assayer shall each separately make the same calculations and compare them with those of the Chamberlain.

§ 31. For the amount due to the importer, on the Mint certificate mentioned in §§ 28 and 29, the Chamberlain shall issue an order on the Exchange Bank, which shall be countersigned by him, and signed by the Director-in-Chief of the Mint and a member of the College of Mines, after it has been previously, together with the Mint certificate, entered and noted in the office of the Advocate Fiscal of the College of Mines. The Mint certificate should accompany the order when signed.

§ 32. The order signed is afterwards given to the importer in exchange for his receipt on the Mint certificate.

The importer, nevertheless, shall first pay the charges which are specifically entered on the Mint certificate, but have not been previously deducted from its amount.

§ 33. Since the Mint must profit by the privilege granted by the Estates of the Realm, of receiving through the Loan Bank parcels of gold, and of silver which have come in and been redeemed by way of advance, a certificate shall be issued of the bullion's being deposited in the Mint on account of the Loan Bank, and in the certificate shall be set out the particulars referred to in §§ 28 and 29.

The certificate shall be noted and signed in the same manner as § 31 directs respecting the order before it is delivered to the importer. The provisions of § 32 are also valid in this case.

ART. 4.

Of the coining of gold, silver, and copper.

§ 34. The Director-in-Chief, as often as it is required, makes a proposition to the College of Mines as to the order in which, and the kind of coin into which, coining of gold, silver, and copper shall take place.

§ 35. The Master of the Mint fixes a time for executing the melting for coining, and selects the bullion for it, and the Director is informed of the proposed melting the day before.

§ 36. Before the bullion for the melting is taken from the strong-room, the Master of the Mint shall, in conformity with the regulation about the standard of money, make up the melting account, which is examined by the Chamberlain.

§ 37. The Master of the Mint is entitled to take into his custody, the day before the melting, the bullion appointed for it, out of the store mentioned in § 27.

§ 38. In melting gold for coining, the addition of unassayed gold must not be made.

§ 39. After the pouring out of each melting of gold for coining, the Director-in-Chief shall cause the metal to be assayed before it is worked up.

§ 40. When a melting of silver for coining is undertaken, comprising assayed ingots, with the addition of scissel or defective money, then, as a check on the assaying, the ingots shall be first melted down and a crucible specimen taken from them before the scissel or defective money is added, or the defective money and the scissel may be first melted down, and sample taken from them, before the ingots are added, so that in case an inferiority to standard results in the melting, it may be traced how far the defect arises from a mistake in the previous assaying of the ingots or from another cause. The Mint Assayer being always answerable for the loss which the Mint may suffer through his means.

§ 41. There must not be added in melting for coining any spillage or waste ("abguss"), as it is called, from preceding meltings, or filings, but such metal shall be cast, separately for each coinage melting, into ingots, and be assayed and stamped by the Mint Assayer.

§ 42. The Mint Assayer has the right of being present at all meltings.

§ 43. When the amount of silver fixed for a melting is melted down, the Director-in-Chief is informed of it, and he and the Mint Assayer take assay samples from the melted mass.

In addition to which a third sample should be taken and sealed with the seals of the Director-in-Chief and the Master of the Mint.

This sample is preserved by the Chamberlain until the melting is coined, when it is delivered back again to the Mint silver store

§ 44. When both the assay samples have been tried, and the melting found correct as to its standard, the bullion is poured out into bars, and the Director-in-Chief and the Mint Assayer shall assay the first and last bars poured out, before any bar is given out for further working.

§ 45. If more bullion is added after the crucible assay has been made, a fresh crucible sample shall be taken and assayed before further casting into bars takes place.

§ 46. The result of each trial shall be reported to the Master of the Mint in writing.

§ 47. The Master of the Mint shall, in a book called the melting book, under a separate number, enter an account of each melting, from the time it is placed in the crucibles until the finished coin is received from it. The melting book shall also be signed by the Chamberlain, who thereby attests the accuracy of the particulars entered. He shall also be present at all weighings to or from the separate workshops.

§ 48. As vouchers for the values set down, the written reports of the Director-in-Chief and the Master of the Mint respecting the fineness of the crucible samples and of the finished coin are appended to the melting book.

§ 49. When a melting is coined notice is given to the Director-in-Chief.

§ 50. The Director-in-Chief causes the coined parcels to be weighed in the presence of the Master of the Mint, the Chamberlain, and the Mint Assayer. The weight and description of coin are entered in a separate minute book (Protocolls bok) kept for the purpose.

§ 51. Out of the whole quantity weighed and stamped the Director-in-Chief takes three ducats, three whole or three half specie dollars, and a number corresponding to these of the smaller denominations of money. These trial coins are placed in an envelope which is sealed with the seals of the Master of the Mint and the Chamberlain.

§ 52. The remainder of the coin is placed in a separate strong-room under the charge of the Director-in-Chief, the Master of the Mint, and the Chamberlain, after the Director-in-Chief has satisfied himself, by weighing several small sums by the pound, that, in respect of weight, they are so made as to be fit to be issued from the Mint.

§ 53. These weighings shall be entered in the minute book mentioned in § 50.

§ 54. If it is found in weighing that the coins in weight either exceed or fall below the remedy allowed in the statute concerning the standard of money, the whole parcel shall be gone over by the care of the Master of the Mint, and the defective coins separated; the remainder shall be treated as a new untried parcel.

§ 55. The Director-in-Chief takes with him to the laboratory of the Mint and Control Establishment the sealed specimen coins, and takes them out of the envelope, in the presence of the Mint Assayer.

§ 56. After the weight of the coin per lb. has been tried and found correct, the Director-in-Chief causes a round piece to be cut out of three of the trial coins, of about half the weight of the coin, to be employed for examining the fineness.

§ 57. The pieces cut out are flattened, and each of them is provided with its mark. The coins from which they have been cut are marked with the same marks as the pieces. Two of the pieces are now examined, in respect of their fineness, by the Director-in-Chief and the Mint Assayer. The third piece is preserved for future use, to be employed in another trial should it be required.

§ 58. For further check on the fineness there shall always be weighed two assay pieces of the same gold or silver money, for examination by the wet process for silver, and by sublimation and the parting assay for gold, so that they may check one another.

§ 59. The whole pound of assay weight corresponds to $\frac{1}{200}$ parts of a pound provision weight, and is divided into thousandth parts.

§ 60. Should the difference between the result of the Director-in-Chief and the Mint Assayer be only $\frac{3}{1000}$ parts of the assay weight, the fineness of the coin is fixed according to the mean of these assays.

§ 61. If these assays do not agree so closely, the Director-in-Chief shall examine the third flattened piece mentioned in § 57. If the assay made thereon agrees with either of those previously made, the fineness of the coin is determined accordingly. If the result of the assay now in question falls between the two assays previously made, the fineness of the coin is fixed at a mean of all three assays.

§ 62. If the last trial does not fall between the two previously made, the Director-in-Chief shall immediately make a fresh assay upon an equal quantity of metal of each of the three flattened pieces mentioned in § 57, and this assay shall determine the fineness of the coin, unless the Director-in-Chief, in consideration of any error occurring in the assaying, may deem it necessary to make yet a further trial, which shall likewise be taken from an equal portion of each of the three pieces, and which then serves for direction. Should the coins be such as can be approved, all trials of them must necessarily, if they have been performed without mistake, fall within the remedy allowed for the standard of the coin. In the contrary case the cause of the variation is most strictly investigated.

§ 63. Should the Director-in-Chief, for reasons occurring, find it necessary to order fresh samples to be taken and assayed from any parcel of coin, or the Master of the Mint desire it, the proceeding is to be in the order already prescribed.

§ 64. The final issue of the assay is reported to the Master of the Mint in writing. The results of the several trials are all entered in a minute book kept for the purpose. The coins from which assay pieces have been cut are placed, separately for each melting, in an envelope, which is sealed by the Director-in-Chief. He marks upon it to which melting the coins belong, their fineness, and when they were assayed. The envelope, together with an extract from the minutes of the weighing and assaying, shall immediately be delivered to the College of Mines, and there be kept for ten years, after which time the trial coins, or so-called pledges (wedermälena), are taken out of the envelope and delivered back to the Mint, which debits itself for the value of the metal.

§ 65. If the fineness of the coin exceeds or falls short of the remedy allowed, the Director-in-Chief immediately reports the circumstance to the College of Mines, which then orders it to be melted down.

The loss sustained by the Mint is made good by the officer who has been the cause of the error. The defective money remains, until its melting down in the presence of the Director-in-Chief takes place, under his charge jointly with the Master of the Mint and the Chamberlain.

§ 66. When the parcel of coin is found of proper fineness and weight, but not before, it shall be delivered to the Mint Assayer out of the strong-room mentioned in § 52.

§ 67. The Mint Assayer then causes the money to be counted in the Mint office into small sums, and each separate sum to be weighed. Money defective in form is separated in the counting.

§ 68. The weights of the separately counted sums are entered in a book kept for the purpose.

§ 69. The counted and weighed coin is paid in, the following day, by the Chamberlain, to the account of the Mint in the Bank of the Estates of the Realm (Rikets Ständers Bank) on a proper receipt.

The money separated during the counting is placed in the strong-room named in § 27, into which the spillage and cuttings, &c. belonging to the same melting have previously delivered as they came in from the workshops.

Art. 5.

Of the stamping of medals and jettons.

§ 70. Medals of gold shall be coined of the same fineness as ducats.

Silver medals shall contain $\frac{900}{1000}$ parts of fine silver.

§ 71. Every bar of gold or silver which is used for coining medals, shall be assayed by the Mint Assayer, who causes the value to be marked upon it and his own stamp.

§ 72. Of every new medal or jetton the Master of the Mint shall, before any specimen is issued, lay aside one in silver for His Majesty's Coin Cabinet, at the expense of the owner of the dies.

The Master of the Mint must not, without special Royal direction, strike other medals or jettons than those which have been approved by the Academy of Belles Lettres, or the Swedish Academy.

§ 73. Medals and jettons may be issued by the Master of the Mint, on receipt of payment according to the tariff of charges which the College of Mines has the right to fix, in consideration of the expenses of manufacture. The payment received is delivered by the Master of the Mint to the Chamberlain, who accounts for the amount.

§ 74. The balance which may remain of the receipts from the manufacture of medals, after the expenses of day labour, of repairs to the medal presses and other necessary tools, &c., as also of materials have been deducted, falls to the Master of the Mint.

Art. 6.

Of the accounts of the Mint.

§ 75. Proper accounts of all effects and money received into the Mint shall be kept by the Chamberlain in a ledger, which ought to contain separate accounts—

For all gold and silver delivered into the Mint during the year, or received since the previous year;
For the manufacture of gold and silver coin;
For the exchange of uncoined silver and specie.
For the amount of the Mint tax;
For the manufacture of medals;
For the copper used for alloy or for coining;
For the manufacture of copper money; and
For the Mint's other receipts and expenditure.

§ 76. To the account for the manufacture of gold and silver money, is appended the melting book mentioned in § 47 as a verification.

§ 77. The melting book should, separately for each melting, show—

The weight, quality, and net amount in fine metal, of all bullion used for the melting.
The quantity of bars and spillage ("abguss")—the latter cast into ingots—received from the melting, also how great the waste has been in it.
The quantity of money pieces (blanks) and scissel (or cuttings) obtained from the bars, and the loss on their annealing, rolling, and cutting.
The waste in blanching the pieces of money.
The amount and weight in gross and in fine metal of the stamped good coins, as well as of those defective in form.
A calculation of the loss or profit on coining the melting.

The melting book ought finally to contain an account of the turning to profit of the gold and silver sweepings collected during the year, and to show how much precious metal these have contained per cubic foot, what they have yielded in amalgam or lead, and the weight of the gold or silver obtained from these last.

§ 78. The Chamberlain shall, in a cash book, account for all cash receipts with specific vouchers for each separate sum.

§ 79. The Mint certificates for the year shall be appended to the ledger and cash book as vouchers for the correct entry of the imported bullion, also for the proper debiting of the dues which are paid in by those who import gold and silver for coining.

§ 80. A separate account for all articles of consumption and other property purchased during the year, or in stock at its commencement, shall accompany the ledger.

A memorandum book shall be kept of all bullion placed in the strong-room, mentioned in § 27, or taken from it.

This book should always be kept, with the bullion, in the strong-room.

This regulation shall be in force from and after the 1st day of July of the present year. All this is for the humble observance of those concerned. The Castle of Stockholm, the 30th April, 1836.

Charles John.
C. D. Skogman.

(Translator, *G. W. Porter.*)

(Translation.)

INSTRUCTION for the Control Establishment, graciously approved and confirmed by His Majesty, the 30th of April 1836.

§ 1. The Control Establishment, which is instituted for the assaying and control stamping of gold, silver, and tin work, is, in union with the Mint, under the superintendence of His Majesty and the national College of Mines.

§ 2. The staff of the Control Establishment consists of a Director-in-Chief, who is also head of the Mint; a Controller; a Chamberlain, who is also in the service of the Mint in the same capacity; and of two clerks appointed to the Control Office; besides which, for the necessary attendance and assistance, there shall be a messenger and a stamp servant.

§ 3. The Director-in-Chief and the Chamberlain are nominated by His Majesty, in the manner directed in the regulation for the Mint. The Controller is nominated also by His Majesty, on the presentation of the College of Mines. No person is considered competent to hold the office of Controller, on being presented to the place, until he has duly passed the mining examination (Bergs examen), and the presentation should be accompanied by the special opinion of the Director-in-Chief on the candidate's ability and fitness for performing the duties of the office.

§ 4. As clerks at the Control Office, suitable persons who have passed the mining examination are appointed by the College of Mines, through an extract from their minutes, on the report of the Director-in-Chief, and at the utmost for three years at a time. These clerks receive as fee, during their time of service, the pay which has been customarily given.

The messenger and stamp servant are engaged for an undefined time, also by the College of Mines, by an extract from their minutes, on the presentation of the Director-in-Chief.

§ 5. The duties of the Director-in-Chief in his capacity of head of the Control Establishment are, in general, to see and to take care that Swedish gold, silver, and tin work is not sold or exposed for sale, without being, in respect of its quality, duly control stamped, and provided with the other marks enjoined; to exercise superintendence over the assaying and control stamping itself; also, partly personally, in the course of his official duty, partly through the magistrates of towns, and other persons concerned, to take care that frauds be not practised in the manufacture of gold, silver, and tin work, but that the laws in force respecting the control system are strictly observed in all particulars; that if abuse or infraction of the control laws should come to his knowledge, he should immediately take the necessary measures and steps for the removal of the former, and for the prosecution of the manufacturer inculpated before the tribunals, through the proper crown prosecutor, whenever circumstances may dictate such a course; to exercise the greatest care in seeing that the collection of, and accounting for, the revenue from control stamping is duly effected, and that the orders on this subject are observed by the parties concerned; that if the magistrates or others, who have to do with control stamping in country places, shall not fulfil the duties which devolve upon them in this respect, conformably with the laws, or if His Majestys officers neglect to send in within the time prescribed the control accounts coming into them from the magistrates, he shall give early notice of it to the College of Mines, in order to obtain correction; that he himself, when his other duties permit, or by specially selected commissioners, by means of journeys through the country, should endeavour to obtain reliable information as to how and in what degree the control laws are there observed by those concerned; to aid with advice and instruction the gold and silver workers in all that concerns the turning of these metals to good account, likewise their proper alloying and assaying with all that relates to it; to hold examinations of those who in the country wish to obtain their freedom as gold and silver workers, and if they are found to possess satisfactory insight and experience in the art of assaying and computing alloys, to issue official certificates to them; both personally, and through the magistrates of towns and other persons concerned, to see that gold and silver workers are provided with good and accurate balances and adjusted weights; likewise that the necessary instruments for assaying gold and silver are not wanting at goldsmiths' in country places; and finally to give advice to the College of Mines in questions that may occur concerning the control system, or in cases which are found to be of such a nature that the opinion of the Control Establishment thereupon is desired by the abovementioned college.

§ 6. Should the Director-in-Chief be on a journey, or hindered for a short time by sickness or other cause from discharging his official duties at the Control Office, they shall be carried on, in all that concerns the controlling there, by the Controller, and on such occasions the College of Mines, on the recommendation of the Director-in-Chief, selects either one of the clerks or other fit person, upon his own responsibility, to perform the duties of the Controller.

§ 7. The Controller has most immediately business with and inspection of the proper execution of the assaying and control stamping, and it thus depends in a great measure on his zeal and prudence whether this goes on rightly. It is incumbent therefore on him to be present in the Control Office on the customary stamping days, and at other times as often as the business requires it, and as it is his duty in general to perform the assays in and for control stamping, he shall also be answerable for their correctness.

It shall likewise be the duty of the Controllor to verify the accuracy of the annual consumption of such materials as are necessary for assaying, and are entered in the customary account of expenditure.

§ 8. It is principally the duty of the Chamberlain, according to the lists of gold, silver, and tin articles delivered in, which are drawn up by the parties interested and handed to him, to effect the collection of the control stamping dues accruing in the capital, and to pay the dues for each month completed into the bank to the account of the Royal Exchequer (Kongl. Ränte kammar), so early that the exchequer receipt may be delivered by the Director-in Chief to the College of Mines before the 10th of the following month, together with a statement drawn up in the office of the articles stamped during the month, showing what ought to come in as stamp duty; to receive and in due order account for the income of the Control Office, an account of which for each year should be drawn up by him, early enough to be sent in with the vouchers relating to it from the College of Mines to His Majesty's and the States Revenue Court (Kammar Rätt); before the end of March in the following year, also to account for the annual collection of the control stamping dues, in a special ledger for the dues received in Stockholm, and by a general statement drawn up of the collection of control dues in the country, founded on the special accounts received from the towns and other places where control stamping takes place; and all this so early that the accounts for each year may be delivered to the College of Mines before the end of the month of July in the following year, so that they may go thence to the Revenue Court for proper revision in the superior revision department of the Revenue Court (Kammar Rättens Ofver Revisions Department).

§ 9. The duty of the clerks shall principally be to assist the Director-in-Chief and the Controller in the assaying of gold, silver, and tin, to countersign the official letters of the Director-in-Chief, to assist him in the secretarial business arising in the office, and for the rest, in respect to the performance of the duties appertaining to the office, to be strictly guided by the orders of the Director-in-Chief and the Controller.

Although the important gold and silver assays which are undertaken by the clerks, properly take place upon the responsibility of the Controller and under his inspection, it may however occur when any clerk is found, after examination by the Director-in-Chief, to be perfectly capable, and has made himself worthy of a special confidence, that the right and permission be given to him to undertake certain assays occurring in the office, upon his own responsibility, as far as they cannot be accomplished by the Controller himself, but no clerk must be appointed to the discharge of the Controller's duty who has not previously been found qualified, by the Director-in-Chief, to have the performance of assays upon his own responsibility entrusted to him.

§ 10. The Control Office shall always be kept open and accssible to the public on the stamp days appointed by the laws, viz., Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, when a holiday does not happen on them; and it is the duty of the Director-in-Chief, as often as his other business permits it, personally to visit the office, and see that the subordinate servants of the establishment properly discharge their duties, and that the rights and the convenience of private individuals who have business with the office, and the rights and interest of the State in respect of the proper debiting of the control stamping dues and the so-called double duties, are observed.

§ 11. Gold, silver, and tin articles may be delivered in to the Control Office on the appointed stamp days from 8 to 10 a.m. in the customary order, but the manufacturers of such articles are entitled, in the manner and under the conditions which the laws allow, even at other times to get the control, stamping effected when circumstances render it necessary and special notice of it is given to the Controller.

§ 12. The gold, silver, and tin work delivered in on the stamping days ought to be withdrawn from the office the same day, except that in certain cases the assaying thereof

may lead to greater trouble and loss of time than is usually repuired for the assay, or a question arising about doubtfulness or inferiority of the standard value may occasion a counter trial in the presence of the owner to be ordered, for which a special time is appointed by the Director-in-Chief.

§13. All goods delivered in to the Control Office for assaying and control stamping, must, in order to be received, be accompanied by two regular lists, subscribed with the owner's name, which shall each exactly show the number of pieces, weight, and description of the goods. Of these lists, one remains in the Control Office as an appendix to the journal for the day; the other, upon which the amount of the control duty is stated, accompanies the goods when they are delivered back.

§ 14. The goods delivered in for control stamping are weighed, immediately after they are brought in, in the presence of the Controller or one of the clerks. It is the duty of the person who weighs them, whilst the deliverer is still present, to enter the owner's name, together with the number and weight of the goods, in a paged journal kept for the purpose, and authenticated by the seal of the Director-in-Chief. The accuracy of the journal for each day is confirmed by the signature of the Controller or the clerk who keeps the journal for the time, and it is to be observed here that each parcel of goods, as well as the lists of the deliverer, are to be numbered according to a sequence of numbers running through the year.

§ 15. It is the duty afterwards of the Controller, or the clerk who keeps the assay journal for the day, as soon as it can be done after the assay has been effected, to calculate the control duty which is to be paid for each parcel received, and enter it in the journal, and the goods must not be withdrawn from the office by the owner, after the control stamping has been performed, until he has paid to the Chamberlain or his representative the control dues accruing on them.

§ 16. From the goods delivered in for control stamping, the Controller causes the weight of metal requisite for the assay to be taken in a suitable way; nevertheless the strictest care must be taken in doing so, under liability of compensating for injury done, that the articles delivered in are not thereby injured, either in their form or decoration.

§ 17. The specimen thus taken is examined by the Controller or by one of the clerks, under his inspection and responsibility, unless the clerk who performs the examination has been authorized by the Director-in-Chief to conduct the assay on his own responsibility. In either case, however, the Director-in-Chief would be also answerable for the result, in the event of such error or neglect being committed in its performance, as could reasonably be ascribed to a want of superintendence on his part or the absence of those necessary directions which it would be his duty, as head of the Control Establishment, to give and to see carried into execution.

§ 18. The value when found correct in assaying is entered in the above-mentioned assay journal by the side of the weight of the goods to which the assay relates, and the manufacturer or deliverer in of the goods is entitled, together with them, to receive back the metal taken from them and remaining after the assay.

§ 19. Silver delivered in, the quality of which is found to amount to the lowest standard allowed by the laws, or to exceed it, likewise gold and silver which in assaying is found to contain as much fine metal as the stamps placed upon it indicate, and the laws allow, shall without further difficulty under the inspection of the Controller, or the person who discharges his duty, be duly control stamped, provided the articles shall otherwise be found to be provided with correct and clear stamps, showing the makers name, the date, and the place of manufacture.

§ 20. The control stamps shall be kept in a separate strong-room appropriated to the purpose. These stamps are only given out therefrom for use on the stamping days or when the Director-in-Chief gives special permission for it, and are to be replaced immediately after the control stamping is effected. The responsibility rests with the Controller of seeing that this is done in due order, and that the articles delivered in are not injured by carelessness in imposing the stamp.

§ 21. Should objection be made to the justice of the decision by the owner of any goods found to be of doubtful or inferior fineness, or exemption from the double duty charged upon them be claimed, the Director-in-Chief must specially order a new assay of the goods in question in the presence of himself and the owner or his representative, a suitable time being fixed, in the manner already ordained by the laws.

§ 22. If, however, the true value should not be sufficiently made clear by the counter assay thus ordered in respect of some variation occurring in the result, and should the manufacturer concerned demand a further examination of the goods, notice of the circumstance must be given to the College of Mines, which has the right of ordering the performance of a new assay, by selected unexceptionable persons qualified for the purpose; and the College of Mines, after such further trial has been made in the presence jointly of one of its members, of the Director-in-Chief, and of the owner of the goods, having taken exact information as to the result obtained from the trials collectively, must decide upon the case.

§ 23. With respect to goods which, on account of proved inferiority to standard, cannot be passed for control stamping, it is proceeded, in other respects, in the mode specially ordained and prescribed by the laws.

§ 24. The assay samples forwarded from the country to the Control Office, which have been taken from the articles brought for control stamping, are examined at the office in the order in which they have come in, and, as soon as it can be done, by the Controller, with the assistance of the clerks appointed to the office; and the result is communicated to the Director-in-Chief, who is bound to acquaint the magistrates or other persons concerned, with the value determined, within three months after the samples have been forwarded to the office; besides which, it is the duty of the Director-in-Chief on these occasions specially to take the measures which the laws and the circumstances occurring, may require.

§ 25. Should a doubt arise respecting the fineness or true value of the assay specimens sent in from the country, the manufacturer is entitled, to have a checking assay performed at the office, in the presence of himself or his representative, in the manner already mentioned, provided the quantity of assay pieces prescribed in the laws has been duly forwarded to the Control Office. But should the manufacturer not be satisfied with the assay thus made, it is proceeded in the manner already directed in § 22 in case the necessary quantity of the goods in question for performing a new assay should be found.

This instruction shall be in force from and after the 1st of July of the present year. Which is for the dutiful observance of all concerned. The Castle of Stockholm, the 30th of April 1836.

CHARLES JOHN.
C. D. SKOGMAN.

(Translator, *G. W. Porter*.)

UNITED STATES.

1, 2. Denominations and weight:

	Weight. Grains.
Double eagle or $20	516
Eagle „ $10	258
Half eagle „ $5	129
Quarter eagle „ $2½	64½
Three dollars	77 4/10
One dollar	25 8/10

3. All nine tenths or 900 thousandths fine.

4. Their dimensions are fixed by Mint regulation, not by law; they are as follows:

	Diameter in twentieths of an inch.	Thickness in thousandths of an inch (average).
Double eagle	26	77
Eagle	21	60
Half eagle	17	46
Quarter eagle	16	34
Three dollars	15	34
One dollar (old)	10	25
One dollar (new)	11	18

5. (a.) Tolerance of weight, one half grain to each of the three larger coins; one quarter grain to each of the three smaller coins.

(b.) Tolerance of fineness, two thousandths; but in practice it is limited to one half thousandth.

6. There is no legal limit of wear. Pieces that are bored, clipped, or unduly worn are refused and disappear from circulation.

7. The Mint charge for coining is one half of one per cent., which the person presenting the bullion pays. He also pays expenses of refining, &c., when the bullion requires it.

8. Coin is delivered in exchange for bullion as soon as the bullion can be melted and assayed; usually the coin is delivered the third day. To enable us to do this the Government keeps a sufficient deposit of gold in the Mint.

9. The coining is executed by Government, not by contract.

10. The Mint is open to the public; and all its supplies are from that source. Coinage executed by the Government only.

11. The Government is bound to supply stamped bars in exchange for bullion or foreign coins, at a small charge equal to the expense of making the bars.

12. Copies of regulations and laws concerning Mint forwarded.

INSTRUCTIONS relative to the TRANSACTION of BUSINESS at the MINT of the UNITED STATES, and its Branches.

Printed by order of the Director, for the use of the Mint and Branches.*

(A.) *Of the Purchase of Bullion for Coinage on behalf of the United States.*

1. All bullion deposited at any of these institutions shall be weighed in the presence of the treasurer, the register of the deposits, and the depositor or his agent, or an opportunity given to such depositor or his agent to witness the same. But if the bullion be of less value than one hundred dollars, (which may be nearly enough judged by its weight and appearance,) or if it be so bare as to be deemed unsuitable for the operations of the Mint, it may be legally refused. The weigh-clerk and the register will enter in their respective books the name of the depositor, the date of each deposit, the kind of bullion, and the state or country from whence it is derived, if it can be ascertained; if the deposit is foreign coin, the country where it is coined will be stated, except where it is composed of mixed coins, in which case an estimate may be made of the coinage, if reasonably practicable; if not, it may be stated to be "mixed foreign coins."

2. If the bullion be not in such state before melting that its value can be ascertained, the chief officer of the institution will adopt every possible guard to insure its safety in being carried from the weigh-room to the deposit melting-room, and until it is there melted and brought back to the weigh-room to be re-weighed; which re-weighing shall be made by the persons before mentioned, and careful entries thereof made in their respective books. A table of deposits requiring a melt before assay shall be made at the end of each week. It shall give the number of the deposit, the name of the depositor, the description of bullion, and the weights respectively before and after melting, and the loss in weight, as well as the per-centage loss. This statement shall be handed to the melter and refiner, who will carefully examine the same, and note on the table whether the differences in the weights before and after melting are such as are usual and ordinary, and fairly resulting from the nature of the deposit, in each case. The table will then be submitted to the chief officer of the institution for his examination and his action theron, if necessary, and be preserved in his office.

3. If the bullion deposited is gold containing a considerable quantity of silver, it will be so noted in the weigh books, and so also in the opposite case; and the bullion will be entered in the gold or silver weighing book, according as the gold or silver appears to excel in weight. If there are several parcels, they are weighed separately according to the wishes of the depositor, but it is not usual to make distinct assays of separate parcels belonging to the same individual unless for some sufficient reason. The weights before melting are expressed in the left hand of the two sets of columns of the book in ounces and decimal parts of an ounce, and the weight after melting in the right hand column.

4. In receiving deposits, gold is weighed to the one hundredth (·01) of an ounce, and silver to the five hundredth (·05) of an ounce. Less weights than these are not used in receiving deposits, but where the balance indicates a near approach to the ·01 for gold, or ·05 for silver, the slight deficiency is disregarded, and the full figures are set down.

5. The treasurer gives a receipt for the weight before melting, which the depositor is required to surrender to the Mint when he calls for payment of his deposit. If the depositor gives his receipt to a third party he must endorse it before doing so.

6. After the deposits are melted, the treasurer shall deliver to the assayer, from each parcel of bullion, a sufficient portion for the purpose of being assayed, which shall be returned to the treasurer, as is provided by the tenth section of the Mint law. The melter and refiner will then re-weigh each deposit separately, and compare the weights with those furnished him by the treasurer, in order that discrepancies, if any, may be detected and corrected; and after adding in the weights returned by the assayer, will ascertain whether the total weight of a certain number of deposits agrees with that of the treasurer.

7. In order to secure the bullion in passing through the several operating rooms, it shall be placed in boxes so constructed that when placed on each other they will not slide laterally; and several such piles being placed on a car, the uppermost series shall be covered with a strong sheet-iron cover with a continuous rim of at least two inches projecting downwards, and the whole secured by a chain passing lengthwise over the series, and so constructed that it may be locked at different links according to the height on the piles of each car. One key of such lock shall be placed in the hands of the foreman while superintending operations on the bullion, and another in the hands of the officer to whom the bullion is charged.

8. It is the duty of the weigher to see that the usual and proper limits of loss on melting deposits are not exceeded, or, if they are, to satisfy himself that the peculiarity of the case justified it.

It has been ascertained as near as practicable what should be the ordinary loss, and what the extreme limit of loss, in melting gold and silver deposits preparatory to the assay, if the bullion has been carefully melted.

The following statement of losses will be useful on this point.

Gold. Loss in weight.

Description.	Of parcels of					
	5 ozs. to 20 ozs.		20 ozs. to 100 ozs.		100 ozs. to 500 ozs.	
	Ordinary.	Extreme.	Ordinary.	Extreme.	Ordinary.	Extreme.
Clean bars, lumps, and cakes.	·01	·02	·01	·05	·03	·25
Grains and dust, average loss 3 per cent.; if very clean, 1 per cent.; dirty, 4 to 5 per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coins - - - -	·01	·02	·01	·03	·03	·15
Jewelry and plate* -	·01	·02	·01	·05	·03	·25
Amalgam, irregular and uncertain.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laminated - - -	·01	·02	·01	·05	·03	·25

* Uncertain on account of solder, &c.

Silver.

Description.	Deduction if not melted.	Ordinary loss if melted.	Extreme loss if melted.
1. Bars, pigs, and test bottoms, clean.	$\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent.
2. The same, not clean	Must be melted	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent.	of 1 per cent.
3. Coins - -	$\frac{7}{10}$ of an oz. per 1000	$\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per ct.	$\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per ct.
4. Jewelry and plate -	Must be melted	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per ct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per ct.
5. Amalgam - -	Must be melted	2 to 5 per ct.	5 to 10 per ct.

The "extreme loss" on coins refers to such as the small Spanish and other small coins, &c.

N.B.—Clean bars of gold are frequently melted in small quantities without any loss; and when a single lot is deposited, and appears to have been well melted, it is sometimes assayed without re-melting, and of course reported without loss. The above estimate of losses on gold supposes that a protective flux (as borax or soda ash) has been used. A refining flux (as nitre) is not used in melting for assay, unless the metal be in a very impure and intractable condition; in which case, as the loss will be uncertain and considerable, the depositor ought to be informed in regard to the process. In every case of melting the depositor has the benefit of the grains in the flux, which in each case is separately ground and washed, and also the benefit of the scrapings of the pot.

9. As soon as the weight after melting (and after deduction where melting is dispensed with) is ascertained, one of the treasurer's clerks will transcribe the date of the deposit, name of the depositor, description and number of bullion, and weight after melting, upon a blank, called the assayer's report. This is taken to the assayer, who, at the same time, or previously, cuts off such small portions of the gold bullion as may be necessary for his operations, and takes the granulations of silver for the same purpose.

10. The assayer will insert in the report the fineness of the bullion, and the fineness of the gold or silver parted therefrom, provided the precious metal contained shall be worth one dollar or more, after allowing for cost of parting and necessary alloy. He will also state in the report the charges or deductions to which the deposit is subject.

Rate of Charges on Deposits of Gold and Silver Bullion at the Mint in Philadelphia, and at the Assay Office in New York.

I. FOR TOUGHENING OR REFINING.

1. On gold, not ductile, and not containing silver to the amount of one dollar, clear of parting charges, *one cent to*

* Printed at Philadelphia in 1867.

three and a half cents per ounce of gross weight after melting, according to the condition of the metal.

2. On silver (whether a purchase or deposit), not ductile, and not less than 750 fine, *one-third cent to one cent* per ounce, as above.

3. On coppery silver, ductile, below 750 fine, two rates of charge:

If below 600, *three cents* per ounce of standard metal contained.

If from 600 to 749, *two and a half cents*, as above.

If 750 or above, no charge.

4. On base silver (alloyed with copper, lead, or tin), not ductile, and below 750 fine, the same charges as under No. 3, with the addition of *one-half cent to three cents* per ounce of gross weight, according to condition.

5. For refining coppery silver of any fineness, in order to return fine stamped bars (990 or over) the following charges, according to the fineness of the metal offered:

980 and above,	½ cent	per	ounce gross.
950 to 979,	1 cent	„	„
750 to 949,	2 cents	„	„
600 to 749,	2½ cents	„	„
Under 600,	3 cents	„	„

6. For refining coppery gold already ductile, in order to return fine stamped bars, *five cents* per ounce gross.

If not ductile, or if very base, the additional charge of *one to three and a half cents* per ounce gross, according to condition.

II. For separating Gold from Silver.

1. When the mixture is free from copper:

Proportion of Gold.					
1 to 200 thous.,	1½	cents	per	oz.	gross, after melting.
200 to 600 „	2	„	„	„	
601 to 700 „	3	„	„	„	
701 to 800 „	4	„	„	„	
801 to 946 „	5	„	„	„	

2. When the alloy is partly copper:

If not over 50 thous. of copper, no additional charge.

From 50 to 150, *one cent* per ounce additional.

Over 150, *two cents* per ounce additional.

And if the metal be brittle, then a further charge of *one to three and a half cents* per ounce, according to condition.

III. For making Bars.

1. For melting gold, nearly fine, and returning the same in stamped bars, *six cents per hundred dollars.*

2. For making standard bars of gold or silver, *fifty cents per hundred dollars.*

3. For melting silver after parting, in order to return fine stamped bars, *one half cent* per ounce, *fine.*

On partible gold or silver, intended for fine bars, there are two charges,—for parting and for making bars.

On gold or silver intended for fine bars, not partible, there is only the charge for refining.

Note.—The distinction used in the language of the Mint laws, between *refining* and *separating*, is observed in the foregoing items of charge. Refining here refers only to the use of fluxes, for taking out base metals; or, in case of iridosmium (commonly called iridium), to repeated meltings and subsidence, or whatever other method may be found most expedient. It will occasionally happen that a deposit is to be charged both for refining and separating, as, where it is desirable first to remove refractory metals, so that they may not embarrass the parting process, or reappear in the parted metal.

3. *Limit to the separating of Gold and Silver.*—Neither gold or silver shall be separated for the benefit of the depositor, when the net product of operation, estimated upon the above charges, shall be less than one dollar.

11. The assayer's report is then put into the hands of one of the treasurer's clerks, specially charged with the calculation of deposits, who will transfer the fineness therein given to a sheet forming the abstract of bullion deposits. This clerk shall make the necessary calculation, based upon the weight and fineness of the deposit as reported, and enter his report in the several columns found upon the sheet or abstract. When this operation has been completed, the abstract exhibits the entire history of a deposit, beginning with the weight after melting, and closing with its net value, and the mode of its payment.

12. The director's (or superintendent's) clerk, before filling the warrant for the payment of a depositor, will ascertain the correctness of the net value on the abstract, multiplying the weight after melting of the deposit by the net value (given in tables prepared for that purpose) of an ounce of gold at the particular fineness reported. If he agrees with the treasurer's clerk the warrants for payments are filled up and signed by the director (or superintendent). One of the treasurer's clerks then makes out an assay memorandum, stating the transaction in detail, and giving the net value of each parcel for the use and satisfaction of the depositor.

13. When the depositor presents his receipt, he will sign the receipt on the back of the warrant and the duplicate in the register of warrants. The coin is then paid to him, and he receives likewise the memorandum above-mentioned.

14. A press copy of the calculations as spread upon the abstract of bullion deposits is retained in the Mint, Branch Mint, or Assay Office.

15. The Act of 4th March 1853, c. 97, page 62, of Mint Pamphlet, requires the profits of the Mint to be transferred annually to the treasury of the United States. In the abstract of bullion deposits, the charge of a half per cent. for coinage must be credited to "Bullion Deposit, profit and loss," transferable to the treasury of the United States.

The deductions from depositors being the charges for parting and for manufacturing bars, and all other charges authorized to be made at the principal Mint, and the Branch Mints at New Orleans and San Francisco, and the Assay Office at New York, must at the end of each quarter, or oftener if necessary, be paid into the treasury of the United States, to the credit of the respective appropriations for the ordinary expenses of these institutions. At the Branch Mints of Dahlonega and Charlotte, the foregoing charges must be placed quarterly to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. The funds available by law for the ordinary expenses of the Mints and Assay Office, having thus been placed in the treasury of the United States, to the credit of the above appropriation, requisitions for the same may be made on the Secretary of the Treasury in the same manner as on the specific appropriation. The same course will be observed in relation to the silver parted for the benefit of the Mint at the different institutions.

The premium allowed on the silver purchased and parted must be charged to "Silver Purchase, profit and loss," the balance to the credit of which account is transferable to the treasury of the United States. When a transfer is made at any of the Branch Mints and at the Assay Office, the Superintendent thereof will report the same to the Director of the Mint.

(B.) *Of the Accounts of Officers in the Mint, Branch Mints, and Assay Office.*

1. The only officers who account with each other are the Treasurer with the Melter and Refiner, and the Treasurer with the Coiner; and in receiving and paying deposits, and in making transfers of bullion and clippings, these officers either attend personally or by their delegated representatives. The small parcels of bullion which are employed by the Assayer in his operations are in point of law within the custody of the Melter and Refiner.

2. From time to time the Treasurer will deliver gold and silver bullion and clippings to the Melter and Refiner; both these officers will make entries of these deliveries in their books. The Melter and Refiner is charged with the standard weight of deposits, after their quality has been reported by the Assayer, and with the actual weight of clippings, which are always presumed to be of standard fineness.

3. When the ingots or fine gold bars have been prepared by the Melter and Refiner, assay slips are to be taken off from the first and last ingot of each melt, or from a small fine gold bar, by the Assayer, who will report the fineness of such as are within the proper limits; if not within such limits, they are reported as condemned, and must be remelted by the Melter and Refiner. The Act of 18th January 1837 provides that gold ingots for coinage may vary from 898 to 902, but the practice is rarely to pass gold ingots varying more than from 899·5 to 900·5, and silver ingots from 898 to 901·5. Fine gold bars may be reported when they have a fineness of 992 or more.

4. The Assayer's reports of approved ingots are kept on file by the Treasurer. The ingots having been approved, the Coiner, Melter and Refiner, and Treasurer, or their delegates, attend at the weighing, and three accounts must be taken of the weights at the time. It is necessary that the Coiner should attend (as well as the Melter and Refiner), because the ingots are weighed but once, and the delivery to the Treasurer by the Melter and Refiner is simultaneous with the delivery by the Treasurer to the Coiner.

5. In weighing gold and silver ingots and bullion, the maximum weight which the scale-beam is calculated to bear should not be exceeded; and the largest number of ingots of the various denominations, within the limit above mentioned, should be placed upon the scale (the number varying with the different denominations), and accurately

weighed, and the account kept by each officer in ounces and hundredths of an ounce, the $\frac{1}{100}$th of an ounce being the smallest weight used in weighing gold, and the tenth of an ounce the smallest weight used in weighing silver.

6. The adjustment of weight of single pieces of gold and silver coin must be so performed as to satisfy the Coiner that they are within the legal limits. And when a delivery of coins is made by that officer to the Treasurer, the latter may first examine a number of single pieces, to form an idea of the whole working. But there is to be no selection of pieces for the trial of the Annual Assay, nor a weighing of them by the Assayer, at the delivery.

7. At the time of such delivery, the Assayer will also attend, and the Treasurer will take one piece for every $20,000 of double eagles; one piece for every $10,000 of eagles; one piece for every $5,000 half eagles; one piece for every $5,000 quarter eagles; and ten pieces will be taken from every delivery of gold dollars, to the amount of $50,000; if a less amount is delivered, the assay pieces will be proportionately less. The Treasurer takes one piece for every 2,500 pieces for silver without regard to the denomination.* The assay pieces will be taken after the actual delivery of the coins (agreeably to section 27th); such pieces will be noted in the book kept for the purpose, stating their numbers, kind, weight, value, and to what warrants they correspond; at the principal Mint they will be kept and secured in the manner prescribed by the 27th section of the Mint law. At the Branch Mints, the assay pieces, after being taken in the manner prescribed by said section, are required to be carefully secured, and enveloped, and transmitted monthly by mail to the Director of the Mint.

8. At the close of the quarter, the Treasurer, Coiner, and Melter and Refiner, sum up, each in his own book appropriated for that purpose, the various deliveries of bullion, ingots, clippings and coins. If all accounts agree in standard weight and value, the Director's (or Superintendent's) clerk will make out warrants for the same, as if the various daily deliveries of each kind constituted one delivery, at the end of the quarter. These warrants are signed by the Director (or Superintendent), receipted on the back by the proper officer, and form the basis of the Treasurer's journal entries; they will be forwarded also to the first Auditor at Washington, quarterly, with the other vouchers of the Treasurer. The Coiner, and Melter and Refiner, furnish quarterly abstracts of their accounts, to be forwarded, with the Treasurer's counter statements thereof, to the auditing department at Washington.

9. Once at least in every year, at such time as the Director shall appoint, the Coiner, and Melter and Refiner, shall deliver up to the Treasurer all the coins and bullion in their possession, accompanied with statements of the two officers just named, of the amount of bullion of each kind (gold or silver) received and returned by them respectively during the year; also, the amount returned for the purpose of settlement, and the difference between the amounts charged and the amounts credited to them respectively.

10. The Melter and Refiner shall be charged at the end of each quarter with the amount parted for the benefit of the Mint, and not for depositors; and he shall present once in every year a fair estimate of the proceeds, after deducting all charges of such sweeps as he may have not smelted, such estimate to be verified by trials and calculations of the Assayer; and if the Coiner's and Melter and Refiner's accounts shall be found just, and the Director (or Superintendent) be well satisfied that there has been a *bonâ fide* waste of the precious metals, he shall allow the same by his warrants, provided the claim do not exceed the limits prescribed in sections twenty-three and twenty-nine of the law already referred to.

11. Any of the duties herein enjoined upon the operative officers and the Treasurer may be performed by an assistant, clerk or employee, who may be designated for that purpose; but this authorization, being for the convenience of the officers, and the proper despatch of business, is not to be considered as impairing their own responsibilities for the bullion placed in their custody.

Note.—The amount of silver alloy left in a deposit of silvery gold is based upon the estimate that the gold is refined to 990. In order to make this into standard gold, it is necessary to add 100 parts of copper; there being 10 parts of silver therein not parted out. This gives the proportion of silver alloy, as compared with the mass, as 1 to 110, or $\frac{1}{110}$th. Now $\frac{1}{110}$th of the mass, or of the standard weight of the gold, shows the amount of the pure silver contained, and this is equal to $\frac{1}{99}$th of the same standard for silver. In the abstract it is stated that $\frac{1}{99}$th of the standard weight of gold gives the standard weight of silver left therein, and the remainder of the silver constitutes the amount parted out for the benefit of the depositor. By this arrangement it becomes unnecessary to keep an account of silver alloy, as heretofore, when the total amount of silver was charged to the Melter and Refiner, and he was afterward credited with the silver alloy, although it was only *theoretically* put back by him into the gold.

The Account of the ordinary Expenses of the Mint, the Branch Mints, and the Assay Office.

These accounts are classified as follows:

1. *Salaries of Officers and Clerks.*

These are paid quarterly. Pay rolls are made up according to forms furnished, containing details as to occupation, time, and amounts paid. These are receipted; a duplicate is retained in the Mint. The original is enclosed in the warrant of the Director (or Superintendent), which is issued for the total amount of the pay roll, and will be sent with the quarterly account to Washington.

2. *Wages of Workmen.*

These are paid monthly. Duplicate pay-rolls will be prepared as in the preceding case; a duplicate retained on file at the Mint, Branch Mint, or Assay Office, and the original enclosed in a warrant of the Director (or Superintendent), will be sent with the quarterly account.

3. *Incidental and Contingent Expenses.*

Previous to the obtaining of any articles necessary for any of these institutions, a requisition for such supplies must be made by the proper officer of each department, on the Director (or Superintendent at a Branch Mint), stating the article and price; and, if approved, an order for the same is issued. The articles will be delivered to the department ordering the same, and shall be compared with the order therefor, as to quality, quantity and price, and the bills (in duplicate) must be examined and certified to be correct. Regular accounts shall be kept of the supplies, and an entry made of every order issued, and the account books will show to what purpose the articles are applied. The bills stating the items in detail, having been examined and certified as above, are placed in the hands of the Director (or Superintendent), by whom a warrant is issued for their payment. This warrant (with the bills) is then placed in the Treasurer's hands. When payment is demanded, the duplicate bills are to be receipted by the party to whom payment is due, or by some one authorized in writing to receive the payment; and a receipt is also taken on the foot of the warrant. The warrant is entered on the "Register of Warrants paid," and the proper number and date attached. One of the bills is enclosed in the warrant, which is to be presented to the paying clerk for payment. The duplicate bill is placed on file.

The moneys of this account are derived from the specific appropriations made by law for the salaries of officers and clerks, wages of workmen, and incidental and contingent expenses, for the several institutions herein named; and also from the charges and deductions available by law for their support, and are made thus available in the manner herein-before mentioned.

A journal and ledger account is kept, in which all moneys received are charged to the Treasurer of the Mint, and credited to the United States.

At the close of each quarter, the accounts of "Salaries of Officers and Clerks," "Wages of Workmen," "Incidental and Contingent Expenses," respectively, are charged, and the "Treasurer of the Mint" credited with the total amount paid under each head during the quarter. These several accounts are closed at the same time by the account of "The United States."

The books belonging to the ordinary account are the journal and ledger, register of warrants paid, register of petty expenses, and register of appropriations.

The Register of Warrants Paid exhibits in separate columns the date of payment, number of warrant, to whom paid, for what paid; amount paid, in two columns, one for incidental and contingent expenses, and the other for salaries and wages.

The Register of Petty Expenses. All bills of ten dollars and less are paid without a separate warrant for each bill. They are entered in a register, giving, in separate columns, date, number, name, for what paid, and amounts. Each bill is indorsed with its number, name and date; and at the close of the quarter an abstract of the petty expense register is prepared, which, with the petty bills indorsed, is covered by a warrant of the Director (or Superintendent), if ascertained to be correct, in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint, or Branch Mint, for the whole amount. This warrant is entered on the "Register of Warrants Paid," all the petty

*At the Branch Mint, San Francisco, in order to avoid the transmission of considerable amounts of coin by mail, only one-half of the number of assay pieces herein prescribed is taken.

payments being thus regarded as paid on the last day of the quarter.

The Register of Appropriations. This book will exhibit on the debit side, in separate columns, the annual appropriation by Congress, for wages, salaries, &c., and the deductions from depositors, and other items, transferred from time to time to the Treasury of the United States, and on the credit side, in corresponding columns, the amount from time to time drawn from the United States Treasury.

At the close of each quarter a statement of the ordinary account is rendered to the first Auditor of the Treasury.

This account consists of,—1. A cash account, being an abstract of the journal entries. 2. Abstracts from the register of warrants paid; viz., abstract of warrants paid for the incidental and contingent expenses; abstract of warrants paid for wages of workmen; abstract of salaries of officers and clerks (as the salaries are paid quarterly the pay-roll is a sufficient abstract). The warrants belonging to each of these heads, with its appropriate abstract, are to be separately enveloped and indorsed.

General Regulations for the Mint and its Branches.

1. The Act of 18th January 1837, and subsequent laws compiled in the Mint Pamphlet, and such subsequent laws as may be from time to time passed, shall be regarded as presenting the general duties of the several officers of the Mint, its Branches, and the Assay Office.

2. It is required of each officer to give his personal attendance during Mint hours, except he be unavoidably or necessarily absent, in which case he shall be represented by his assistant or representative, where such assistant or representative has been or may be authorized by the proper authority; such officer being responsible for the acts of his assistant or representative. A regular attendance of the assistants, clerks, and workmen shall be enforced during such hours as the chief officer may require.

3. When temporary appointments are made as authorized by the Fourth Section of the General Mint law, the fact of such appointment, and the cause of it, will be reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Director of the Mint.

4. Visits for information, or to witness the operations of the Mint, may be permitted by the chief officer of the institution, in such manner, however, as to cause no interruption to the officers, clerks, and workmen, in their appropriate duties, or occasion exposure of the precious metals or coin.

5. The chief officer at each institution will, at the end of each month, make an examination similar to that presented by the Twelfth Section of the Act of the 6th of August, 1846, and make a report thereof through the Director to the Treasury Department. A similar report will be made by the Director in respect to the principal Mint.

6. An examination will also be made at the end of each quarter, and oftener, if necessary, of the general condition of the respective institutions, and the manner in which the operations have been conducted; a report of which examination shall be made as above provided.

7. Care will be taken to secure the bullion and coin either in locked pans or boxes, with spring locks, during the usual minting or bar-making process; and at the end of each day's operations, such bullion and coin shall be carefully placed in the vaults of the institution.

8. No profit can accrue to any officer, clerk, or workman of these institutions, by reason of the legitimate operations thereof; and no private or extra official work can be done therein, with or without compensation or reward, by any such officer, clerk, or workman. If this rule be violated by any officer or clerk, the fact shall be reported to the Treasury Department. If violated by any workman, he will be forthwith dismissed.

9. The number of workmen employed shall be regulated by the amount of work to be performed; a due regard being had to economy and the public service.

10. The several officers who are charged with the custody of bullion shall be debited and credited with the same, in the manner prescribed in the general Mint law, and the subsequent enactments on that subject.

11. Each officer will keep a regular set of books, showing their transactions with each other; and the operative officers will keep pass-books of their daily transactions with the Treasurer, and will, at the end of every week, compare their accounts with those kept by the Treasurer. This last-named officer will ascertain, at the close of each day, the amount of coin in his hands.

12. A sufficient number of trustworthy persons will be employed as watchmen, doorkeepers, &c. The watchmen will relieve the messengers in charge at 6 o'clock, P. M., and will in their turn be relieved by the messengers in charge at 6 o'clock, A. M. Rounds will be prescribed by the Director (or Superintendent), who will devise such mode of securing proper vigilance, on the part of watchmen and others, as he may deem expedient.

13. The messengers, doorkeepers, &c., at the end of office hours, and the workmen, at the end of working hours, will severally close the doors, window-shutters, and other fastenings, and put everything in its proper place and in a state of security, in their respective portions of the building. At the end of working hours, the messengers and doorkeepers in charge of the buildings shall make a careful examination throughout, to see that the fastenings are secure, the fires safe, and no one concealed in the building. When relieved by the watchmen at 6 o'clock, P. M., the watchmen shall repeat the same inspection and examination, and the messengers and doorkeepers, as soon as they relieve the watchmen, at 6 o'clock, A. M., will again repeat this inspection.

14. The watchmen will be furnished with fire and other arms kept in constant readiness for immediate use.

15. Such holidays will be allowed as are usual at the place where the Mint, Branch, or Assay Office is situated, and the afternoons of Saturdays, from 2 o'clock.

16. The principal officer of each department of business will report to the Director (or Superintendent) any instance of neglect of duty, or want of fidelity, in any of the persons employed in his department, and also make a like report if he has reason to suspect the integrity of any person so employed. This information will be communicated as soon as it comes to the knowledge of the officer, and without any delay.

17. The Chief Coiner will prepare and present, at the end of each month, a statement exhibiting the loss or wastage in each of the operations of his department, as follows:—1. Loss in rolling, including annealing, 2. Loss in cutting. 3. Loss in adjusting, assorting, and milling. 4. Loss in cleaning and whitening. 5. Loss in striking, if any.

18. The Melter and Refiner will prepare, and present at the end of each month, a statement exhibiting the amount of gold and silver bullion operated upon, and the result of his enquiries, checks and weighings, to ascertain the wastings thereon.

19. These statements will show the amount of bullion operated upon, the aggregate loss, and the loss per thousandth.

20. It shall be at the option of the Director (or Superintendent at a Branch Mint) to permit or require work of the men before or after the prescribed hours; but for all such over-work, or where more than ten hours labor is performed, extra pay shall be allowed, at the rate of one-tenth of a day's wages per hour.

21. A roll shall be kept by each officer, to be noted day by day, of the actual attendance of the workmen employed in his proper branch of business, which will be reported, at the end of each month, to the Director (or Superintendent). He will also make to such officer, at the end of each month, a confidental report, for the purpose of keeping him advised of the habits of attention, the skill, sobriety and fidelity of each workman, or the reverse. This report must be in writing, and presented as soon after the close of each month as it can conveniently be prepared.

22. The hours for commencing and ending work will be communicated to the workmen by their respective officers.

23. The bell shall be rung by the doorkeepers at the hours prescribed for commencing and ending work, and at 12 o'clock.

24. During the working hours, none of the men can leave the institution without permission from their officers, and it shall be the duty of the foremen to report to their officers any absences during such hours.

25. If any foreman or workman is absent without leave of his proper officer, a deduction shall be made from such person's wages, if for part of a day, at the rate of one-tenth of a day's wages per hour; and any absences without such leave, either for part of a day or for one or more days, shall be a cause of dismissal, on the report of the proper officer to the Director (or Superintendent). Applications for leave of absence shall be made in writing, stating the cause of such application. If the officer in whose department such applicant is employed is of opinion that the reasons are satisfactory, he will so endorse it, whereupon it will be presented to the Director (or Superintendent) for his action thereon.

26. A reasonable time will be allowed for dinner, which will be brought to the building by the men; but, if sent to them, must be received and distributed by the messengers and door-keepers.

27. The workmen must not pass from the rooms in which they are employed into those appropriated for other operations.

28. Smoking is prohibited in the Mint and its Branches.

HENRY R. LINDERMAN,
Director of the Mint.

Appendix, No. 12.

Gold Coinages and Mint Regulations.

United States.

The LAWS relating to the MINT of the UNITED STATES and its Branches.

Printed by order of the Director for the use of the Mint and Branches*.

Officers of the Mint.

Mint of the United States, Philadelphia.

Director, Henry R. Linderman.
Treasurer and Ex-off. Assist. Treas. U.S.
Chambers McKibban.
Assayer, Jacob R. Eckfeldt.
Melter and Refiner, James C. Booth.
Chief Coiner, A. Loudon Snowden.
Engraver, James B. Longacre.
Assistant Assayer, William E. Dubois.

Part I.—Authority of U. S. to coin Money.

I.

Provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Constitutional provisions as to coinage and legal tender.

The Congress shall have power to coin money; regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins; and fix the standard of weights and measures. (Art. 1, Sec. 8.)

No State shall coin money, or make anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts. (Art. I, Sec. 10.)

Part II.—Acts establishing and locating Mint of U.S. and its Branches.

II.

April 2, 1792.

Establishment and Location of the Mint.

Establishment and location of the Mint.

Be it enacted, &c., That a Mint, for the purpose of a national coinage, be and the same is established, to be situate and carried on at the seat of government of the United States for the time being. (Act of April 2d, 1792: the seat of government being then at Philadelphia.)

May 14, 1800.

Be it enacted, &c., That until the 4th day of March 1801 the Mint shall remain in the city of Philadelphia, and be carried on as heretofore, under the laws now in force, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. (Act of May 14th, 1800.)

March 3, 1801.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Mint shall remain in Philadelphia, until the 4th day of March, in the year 1803. (Act of March 3d, 1801.)

This act was revived and continued in force and operation, for successive periods of five years, until the 4th of March 1828, when the location of the Mint at Philadelphia was made permanent by the following enactment:

May 19, 1828.

Be it enacted, &c., That the act entitled "An Act concerning the Mint," approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and one, be and the same hereby is revived and continued in force and operation until otherwise provided by law. (Act of May 19th, 1828, Sec. 1.)

III.

Act to establish Branches of the Mint of the United States.

March 3, 1835.

Branch Mints established at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega.

Be it enacted, &c., That branches of the Mint of the United States shall be established as follows: one branch at the city of New Orleans for the coinage of gold and silver; one branch at the town of Charlotte in Mecklenburg county in the State of North Carolina, for the coinage of gold only: and one branch at or near Dahlonega in Lumpkin county, in the State of Georgia, also for the coinage of gold only. And for the purpose of purchasing sites, erecting suitable buildings, and completing the necessary combinations of machinery for the several branches aforesaid, the following sums, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be and are hereby appropriated: for the branch at New Orleans, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; for the branch at Charlotte, fifty thousand dollars; and for the branch at Dahlonega, fifty thousand dollars.

Officers thereof.

Sect. 2.—And be it further enacted, That so soon as the necessary buildings are erected, for the well conducting the business of each of the said branches, the following officers shall be appointed upon the nomination of the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate: one Superintendent, one Treasurer, one Assayer, one Chief Coiner, one Melter, and one Refiner.* And the Superintendent of each Mint shall engage and employ as many clerks and as many subordinate workmen and servants as shall be provided for by law; and the salaries of the said officers and clerks shall be as follows:—For the Branch Mint at New Orleans; to the Superintendent, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; to the Treasurer, the sum of two thousand dollars; to the Chief Coiner, the sum of two thousand dollars; to the Assayer, Melter, and Refiner, the sum of two thousand dollars each; to two clerks, the sum of twelve hundred dollars each; to the subordinate workmen and servants, not exceeding twenty in number, such wages and allowances as are customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations. For the branches at Charlotte and Dahlonega; to the Superintendents, each the sum of two thousand dollars, who shall respectively discharge the duty of Treasurers; to the Chief Coiners, each the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars; to the Assayers, Melters, and Refiners, each the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars; to the clerks, not exceeding one at each Branch, the sum of one thousand dollars; and to the subordinate workmen and servants, not exceeding the number of five at each of the said Branches, such wages and allowances shall be paid as are customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations. And for the purpose of paying the said salaries, wages, allowances, and the incidental expenses of the said Branches of the Mint for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, the following sums, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same hereby are appropriated: for the Branch at New Orleans, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars; for the Branches at Charlotte and Dahlonega, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars each.

*See following Act of Feb. 13, 1837 modified by Act of March 3, 1851. See p. 292.

Oath of officers.

Sect. 3.—And be it further enacted, That the officers and clerks to be appointed under this act, before entering upon the duties thereof, shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof; and shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Director of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasury, with conditions for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of their offices. (This section is amended by Act of April 2, 1844, see p. 281.)

Bond and security required.

Director of the Mint at Philadelphia to have general control of the Branch Mints; his duties for that purpose.

Sect. 4.—And be it further enacted, That the general direction of the business of the said Branches of the Mint of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the said Director to prescribe such regulations, and require such returns, periodically and occasionally, as shall appear to him to be necessary, for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this act in establishing the said Branches; also for the purpose of discriminating the coins which shall be stamped at each Branch, and at the Mint itself; also for the purpose of preserving uniformity of weight, form, and fineness in the coins stamped at each place; and for that purpose to require the transmission and delivery to him at the Mint, from time to time, of such parcels of the coinage of each Branch as he shall think proper, to be subjected to such assays and tests as he shall direct.

Laws for the regulation of the Mint of the United States extended to the Branches.

Sect. 5.—And be it further enacted, That all the laws and parts of laws made for the regulation of the Mint of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offences connected with the Mint or coinage of the United States shall be and the same are hereby declared to be in full force, in relation to each of the Branches of the Mint by this act established, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto. (Act of March 3d, 1835.)

IV.

Amendments to the foregoing Act establishing Branch Mints. Feb. 13, 1837.

Amendment declaring the officers of the Branch Mints; their duties and salaries.

*See following Act of Feb. 27, '43.

Be it enacted, &c., That the officers of the Branch Mint at New Orleans shall be one Superintendent, one Treasurer, one Assayer, one Melter and Refiner, and one Coiner; and that the officers of the Branch Mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega, severally, shall be one Superintendent, who shall also perform the duties of Treasurer; one Assayer, who shall also perform the duties of Melter and Refiner;* and one Coiner. And the annual salaries of the said officers shall be as follows: for the Branch at New Orleans, to the Superintendent two thousand five hundred dollars; to the Treasurer, the Assayer, the Melter and Refiner, and the Coiner, each two thousand dollars; for the Branches at Charlotte and at Dahlonega, to the Superintendent two thousand dollars; and to the Assayer and the Coiner, each fifteen hundred dollars.

Sect. 2.—And be it further enacted, That so much of the act, entitled "An Act to establish Branches of the Mint of "the United States," approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed. (Act of Feb. 13th, 1837.)

Feb. 27, 1843.

Be it enacted, &c., That an act passed the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, to amend an act, entitled "An Act to establish Branches of "the Mint of the United States," passed the third day of

* Printed at Philadelphia in 1867.

Duties of melter and refiner of the Branch Mints at Dahlonega and Charlotte imposed upon the coiners.

March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, be and is hereby altered and amended, so as to transfer the duties of melter and refiner from the assayer to the coiner, at the Branches of Dahlonega in Georgia, and of Charlotte in North Carolina, respectively, and that all laws and parts of laws conflicting with this act be and they are hereby repealed. (Act of Feb. 27th, 1843.)

April 2, 1844. Oath required of officers and clerks of Branch Mints, how to be taken.

Be it enacted, &c., That the oath or affirmation required by the third section of an act passed March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, entitled "An Act to establish "Branches of the Mint of the United States," may be taken before any judge of the superior court, or of any court of record, in the State where the Branch of which the person taking said oath is an officer or clerk, is situated. (Act of April 2d, 1844.)

V.

Providing for an U. S. Assayer in California.

Sept. 30, 1850. Secretary of Treasury authorized to contract with assaying works in California, to assay and fix the value of gold, under supervision of the State Assayer.

The Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract, upon the most reasonable terms, with the proprietors of some well established assaying works now in successful operation in California, upon satisfactory security, to be judged by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, under the supervision of the United States assayer, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, perform such duties in assaying and fixing the value of gold in grain and lumps, and forming the same into bars, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the said United States assayer shall cause the stamp of the United States, indicating the degree of fineness and value, to be affixed to each bar or ingot of gold that may be issued from the establishment. Provided that the United States shall not be held responsible for the loss of any gold deposited with said proprietors for assay.* (Act of September 30th, 1850.)

Proviso. *Repealed by the 9th sect. of Act of July 3, 1852, following.

VI.

July 3, 1852.

Act establishing a Branch Mint in California.

Branch Mint established in California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a Branch of the Mint of the United States be established in California, to be located by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the coinage of gold and silver.

Building to be procured. Officers to be appointed.

SECT. 2.—And be it further enacted, That suitable buildings shall be procured or erected for carrying on the business of said Branch Mint, and the following officers shall be appointed so soon as the public interests may require their services, upon the nomination of the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to wit; one Superintendent, one Treasurer, one Assayer, one Melter and Refiner, and one Coiner. And the said Superintendent shall engage and employ as many clerks and as many subordinate workmen and servants as shall be provided for by law. And until the 30th of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, the salaries of said officers and clerks shall be as follows: to the Superintendent and to the Treasurer, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars each; to the Assayer, to the Melter and Refiner, and to the Coiner, the sum of three thousand dollars each; to the clerks, the sum of two thousand dollars each; to the subordinate workmen such wages and allowance as are customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations.

Workmen to be engaged.

Salaries of officers.

Wages of workmen.

Security required of officers and clerks.

SECT. 3.—And be it further enacted, That the officers and clerks to be appointed under this act, before entering upon the duties thereof, shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States or of the Supreme Court of the State of California, faithfully and dilligently to perform the duties thereof, and shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Director of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasury or the District Attorney of the United States, for the State of California, with conditions for the faithful and diligent performance of their offices.

Director of the Mint to have control of the Branch Mint.

His duties for that object.

SECT. 4.—And be it further enacted, That the general direction of the business of said Branch of the Mint of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the said Director to prescribe such regulations, and require such returns periodically and occasionally, as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this act in establishing the said Branch; also for the purpose of discriminating the coin which shall be stamped at said Branch and at the Mint itself; and also for the purpose of preserving uniformity of weight, form, and fineness, in the coins stamped at said Branch; and for that purpose to require the transmission and delivery to him at the Mint, from time to time, of such parcels of the coinage of said Branch as he shall think proper, to be subjected to such assays and tests as he shall direct.

Laws regulating the Mint to be applied to said Branch.

SECT. 5.—And be it further enacted, &c., That all the laws and parts of laws now in force for the regulation of the Mint of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offences connected with the Mint or coinage of the United States, shall be and they are hereby declared to be in full force in relation to the Branch of the Mint by this act established, so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Branch to be exempt from State taxation.

SECT. 6.—And be it further enacted, That no permanent location of said Mint shall be made or buildings erected therefor until the State of California shall, by some law or other public act, pledge the faith of the State that no tax shall at any time be laid, assessed, or collected by the said State, or under the authority of the said State, on the said Branch Mint, or on the buildings which may be erected therefor, or on the fixtures and machinery which may be used therein, or on the lands on which the same may be placed; but nothing in this section contained shall be understood as implying an admission that any such power of taxation rightfully exists.

To be place of deposit for public money, the Treasurer to perform the duties of Assistant Treasurer.

SECT. 7.—And be it further enacted, That the said Branch Mint shall be the place of deposit for the public moneys collected in the custom houses in the State of California, and for such other public moneys as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; and the Treasurer of said Branch Mint shall have the custody of the same, and shall perform the duties of an Assistant Treasurer, and for that purpose shall be subject to all the provisions contained in an act entitled "An Act to provide for the "better organization of the Treasury, and for the "collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement "of the public revenue," approved August the sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, which relates to the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

Gold to be issued in assayed bars or ingots.

SECT. 8.—And be it further enacted, That, if required by the holder, gold in grain or lumps shall be refined, assayed, cast into bars or ingots, and stamped in said Branch Mint or in the Mint of the United States or any of its branches, in such manner as may indicate the value and fineness of the bar or ingot, which shall be paid for by the owner or holder of said bullion, at such rates and charges and under such regulations as the Director of the Mint, under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time establish.

Act providing for U. S. Assayer in California repealed when this Act takes effect.

SECT. 9.—And be it further enacted, That so soon as the said Branch Mint is established in the State of California, and public notice shall be given thereof in the mode to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, then so much of the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending 30th June 1851, and for other purposes, as provides for the appointment of an United States Assayer, and the contracting for the assaying and fixing the value of gold in grains or lumps, and for forming the same into bars, be and the whole of the clause containing said provisions shall be hereby repealed.

Building and machinery not to exceed $300,000.

SECT. 10.—And be it further enacted, That before the Secretary of the Treasury shall procure or erect the buildings provided for in the second section of this act, or commence operations under any of the provisions of the same, at San Francisco, State of California, it shall first be his duty to make a contract or contracts for the erection of said buildings, and procuring the machinery necessary for the operations of said Mint, at a sum or sums which shall not in the whole exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which said contract or contracts shall be secured by good and sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the said Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the United States. (Act of July 3d, 1852, c. 54.)

March 3, 1853. No building to be purchased for said Branch.

And be it further enacted, That the time for receiving bids under the act of third of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, for the erection of a Mint in California, be extended to the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and that the sum of three hundred thousand dollars appropriated by said act, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied only to the erection and putting in operation a Mint in California, and not to the purchase of any building for that purpose. (Act of March 3d, 1853, c. 96, s. 6.)

VII.

Establishing an Assay Office in New York.

March 4, 1853.

Assay office established in New York.

SECT. 10.—And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to

APPENDIX, No. 12.

Gold Coinages and Mint Regulations.

United States.

establish in the city of New York an office for the receipt, and for the melting, refining, parting, and assaying of gold and silver bullion and foreign coins, and for casting the same into bars, ingots, or disks. The Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York shall be Treasurer of the said assay office; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with the approbation and consent of the President of the United States, appoint such other officers and clerks, and authorize the employment of such assistants, workmen, and servants as shall be necessary for the proper conduct and management of the said office, and of the business pertaining thereto, at such compensation as shall be approved by the President: Provided, that the same shall not exceed that allowed for corresponding services under existing laws relating to the Mint of the United States and its Branches.

Officers, clerks, and workmen. Their compensation.

Deposits, how received and treated.

SECT. 11.—And be it further enacted, That the owner or owners of any gold or silver bullion, in dust or otherwise, or of any foreign coin, shall be entitled to deposit the same in the said office, and the Treasurer thereof shall give a receipt, stating the weight and description thereof, in the manner and under the regulations that are or may be provided in like cases of deposits at the Mint of the United States with the Treasurer thereof. And such bullion shall without delay be melted, parted, refined, and assayed, and the net value thereof, and of all foreign coins deposited in said office, shall be ascertained, and the Treasurer shall thereupon forthwith issue his certificate of the net value thereof, payable in coins of the same metal as that deposited, either at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York, or at the Mint of the United States, at the option of the depositor, to be expressed in the certificate, which certificates shall be receivable at any time within sixty days from the date thereof, in payment of all debts due to the United States at the port of New York for the full sum therein certified. All gold or silver bullion and foreign coin deposited, melted, parted, refined or assayed as aforesaid shall, at the option of the depositor, be cast in the said office into bars, ingots, or disks, either of pure metal or of standard fineness (as the owner may prefer), with a stamp thereon of such form and device as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, accurately designating its weight and fineness: Provided, that no ingot, bar, or disk shall be cast of less weight than five ounces, unless the same be of standard fineness, and of either one, two, or three ounces in weight. And all gold or silver bullion, and foreign coin, intended by the depositor to be converted into the coins of the United States, shall, as soon as assayed and its net value certified as above provided, be transferred to the Mint of the United States, under such directions as shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the expense of the contingent fund of the Mint, and shall there be coined. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approval of the President of the United States, to make the necessary regulations for the adjustment of the accounts between the respective officers, upon the transfer of any bullion or coin between the assay office, the Mint and Assistant Treasurer in New York.

Where certificates of deposit payable.

Receivable for U. S. dues at New York.

Bullion may be cast into bars if required.

Bullion to be transferred to the Mint for coinage.

Adjustments of accounts on transfers of bullion.

Assay office under general direction of the Director of the Mint.

SECT. 12.—And be it further enacted, That the operations of melting, parting, refining, and assaying in the said office shall be under the general directions of the Director of the Mint, in subordination to the Secretary of the Treasury; and it shall be the duty of the said Director to prescribe such regulations and to order such tests as shall be requisite to insure faithfulness, accuracy, and uniformity in the operations of the said office.

Laws relative to the Mint to be applied to assay office.

SECT. 13.—And be it further enacted, That the laws of the United States for the government of the Mint and its officers in relation to the receipt, payment, custody of deposits, and settlement of accounts, the duties and responsibilities of officers and others employed therein, the oath to be taken and the bond and sureties to be given by them (as far as the same may be applicable) shall extend to the assay office hereby established, and to its officers, assistants, clerks, workmen and others employed therein.

Of charges at said office.

SECT. 14.—And be it further enacted, That the same charges shall be made and demanded at the said assay office for refining, parting, casting into bars, ingots, or disks, and for alloy, as are or shall be made and demanded at the Mint; and no other charges shall be made to depositors than by law are authorized to be made at the Mint; and the amount received from the charges hereby authorized shall be accounted for and appropriated for defraying the contingent expenses of the said office.

Of the building and machinery for assay office.

SECT. 15.—And be it further enacted, that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to procure, by rent, lease, or otherwise, a building or apartments in the city of New York, suitable for the operations of said office, unless he shall be of opinion that suitable apartments in the custom house in that city may be assigned for this purpose. And he is also hereby authorized and directed to procure the necessary machinery and implements for the carrying on the operations and business of the said office.

Salary of Assistant Treasurer to be increased.

SECT. 16.—And be it further enacted, That the salary of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York, from and after the time that the said office shall be opened and in operation, shall be six thousand dollars per annum, instead of the sum now allowed.—(Act of March 4th, 1853, c. 97, § 10 to 16.)

Appropriations for assay office.

SECT. 1.—* * * * For carrying into effect the provisions of this act establishing an assay office in the city of New York, in addition to the charges authorized to be received, one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. * * * * *—(Act of March 4th, 1853, c. 97.)

VIII.

Act to establish a Branch Mint of the United States at Denver, Col.

April 21, 1862.

Branch Mint at Denver to coin gold.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a branch of the Mint of the United States be located and established at Denver, in the Territory of Colorado, for the coinage of gold.

Officers of Mint.

SECT. 2.—And be it further enacted, That for carrying on the business of said branch, the following officers shall be appointed as soon as the public interest shall require their service, upon the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; namely, one Superintendent, one Assayer, one Melter and Refiner, and one Coiner; and the said Superintendent shall employ as many clerks, subordinate workmen, and labourers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be required. The salaries of the said officers shall be as follows: to the Superintendent, the sum of two thousand dollars; to the Assayer, the sum of eighteen hundred dollars; to the Melter and Refiner, eighteen hundred dollars; to the Coiner, eighteen hundred dollars; to the clerks, subordinate workmen, and labourers, such wages and allowances as are customary, according to their respective stations and occupations.

Pay.

Oath and bond of officers.

SECT. 3.—And be it further enacted, That the officers and clerks to be appointed under this Act, before entering upon the execution of their offices, shall take an oath or affirmation, before some judge of the United States of the supreme court of said Territory, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties of their offices, and shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Director of the Mint, or the Secretary of the Territory of Colorado and of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition of the faithful performance of the duties of their offices.

Branch to be under control of the Director of Mint, &c.

SECT. 4.—And be it further enacted, That the general direction of the business of the said branch of the Mint of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the said Director to prescribe such regulations and require such returns periodically and occasionally, and to establish such charges for parting, assaying, refining, and coining, as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this Act in establishing said branch; also for the purpose of preserving uniformity of weight, form, and finish in the coin stamped at said branch.

Director to prescribe regulations, &c.

Branch Mint to be deposit for public moneys.

SECT. 5.—And be it further enacted, That said branch mint shall be a place of deposit for such public moneys as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. And the Superintendent of said branch mint, who shall perform the duties of treasurer thereof, shall have the custody of the same, and also perform the duties of assistant treasurer; and for that purpose shall be subject to all the provisions contained in an act entitled "An Act to provide for the "better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, "safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public "revenue," approved August 6, 1846, which relates to the treasury of the branch mint at New Orleans.

1846, ch. 90, vol. ix. p. 59.

Certificates of deposit may be issued in payment for deposits for coinage.

SECT. 6.—And be it further enacted, That the Superintendent of said branch mint be authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and on terms to be prescribed by him, to issue in payment of the gold dust and bullion deposited for assay and coinage or bars, drafts or certificates of deposit, payable at the Treasury or any Sub-Treasury of the United States, to any depositor electing to receive payment in that form.

Laws for regulation of Mint applicable to branch.

SECT. 7.—And be it further enacted, That all the laws and parts of laws now in force for the regulation of the Mint of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the

punishment of all offences connected with the Mint or coinage of the United States, shall be and they are hereby declared to be in full force in relation to the branch of the Mint by this Act established, as far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Appropriation.

SECT. 8.—And be it further enacted, That the sum of $75,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, and to meet the expenses of the current year and for the fiscal year ending 30th of June 1863.

Approved, April 21, 1862.

IX.

March 3, 1863.

Title to Property in Denver, Colorado Territory, for the purposes of a Branch Mint.

Secretary of the Treasury to receive conveyance of rights of grantors to certain lots in Denver.

Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to receive and accept from said Clarke, Gruber, and Company such relinquishments and conveyances of their right or claim to said lots and property as he, the said Secretary, shall deem sufficient for the extinguishment of any claim, right, or title which the said Clarke, Gruber, and Company may or can have thereto.

Lots to be reserved from sale, &c.

And said lots and property shall thereafter be reserved from public sale, pre-emption or homestead settlement, and shall remain the property of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

X.

March 3, 1863.

An Act to establish a Branch Mint of the United States in the Territory of Nevada.

Branch Mint established at Carson City, Nevada.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a Branch of the Mint of the United States be located and established at Carson City, in the Territory of Nevada, for the coinage of gold and silver.

President to appoint officers of Mint.

SECT. 2.—And be it further enacted, That for carrying on the business of said Branch the following officers shall be appointed, as soon as the public interest shall require their service, upon the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; namely, one Superintendent, one Assayer, one Melter and Refiner, and one Coiner; and the said Superintendent shall employ as many clerks, subordinate workmen, and labourers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be required. The salaries of the said officers shall be as follows: to the Superintendent, the sum of two thousand dollars; to the Assayer, the sum of eighteen hundred dollars; to the Melter and Refiner, eighteen hundred dollars; to the clerks, subordinate workmen, and labourers, such wages and allowances as are customary, according to their respective stations and occupations.

Salaries.

Officers and clerks to take the oath.

SECT. 3.—And be it further enacted, that the officers and clerks to be appointed under this Act, before entering upon the execution of their offices, shall take an oath or affirmation, before some judge of the United States or of the supreme court of said Territory, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties of their offices, and shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Director of the Mint, or the Secretary of the Territory of Nevada, and of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition of the faithful performance of the duties of their offices.

Bond.

Director of Mint to direct business of Branch.

SECT. 4.—And be it further enacted, That the general direction of the business of said Branch of the Mint of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the said Director to prescribe such regulations and require such returns periodically and occasionally, and to establish such charges for parting, assaying, refining, and coining as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this Act in establishing said Branch; also for the purpose of preserving uniformity of weight, form, and finish in the coin stamped at said Branch.

Branch Mint to be place of deposit for public moneys.

Superintendent to have custody.

SECT. 5.—And be it further enacted, That said Branch Mint shall be a place of deposit for such public monies as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. And the Superintendent of said Branch Mint, who shall perform the duties of Treasurer thereof, shall have the custody of the same, and also perform the duties of Assistant Treasurer; and for that purpose shall be subject to all the provisions contained in an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for a "better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the "public revenue," approved August 6, 1846, which relates to the Treasury of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

1846, ch. 90, vol. ix. p. 59.

SECT. 6.—And be it further enacted, That the Superintendent of said Branch Mint be authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and on terms to be prescribed by him, to issue, in payment of the gold dust and bullion deposited for assay and coinage or bars, drafts or certificates of deposit, payable at the Treasury or any Sub-Treasury of the United States, to any depositor electing to receive payment in that form.

Superintendent may pay for dust, &c. deposited by drafts or certificates of deposit.

SECT. 7.—And be it further enacted, That all the laws and parts of laws now in force for the regulation of the Mint of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offences connected with the Mint or coinage of the United States, shall be and they are hereby declared to be in full force in relation to the Branch of the Mint by this Act established, as far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Laws regulating Mint, &c. made applicable to this Branch.

SECT. 8.—And be it further enacted, That the sum of $100,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, and to meet the expenses of the current year and for the fiscal year ending the 30th June 1864.

Appropriation to carry this Act into effect.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

XI.

An Act to establish a Branch Mint of the United States at Dalles City, Oregon. July 4, 1864.

Be it enacted, &c., That a Branch of the Mint of the United States be located and established at Dalles City, in the State of Oregon, for the coinage of gold and silver.

Branch Mint established at Dalles City, Oregon.

SECT. 2.—And be it further enacted, That for carrying on the business of the said Branch, the following officers shall be appointed, as soon as the public interest shall require their service, upon the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; namely, one Superintendent, one Assayer, one Melter and Refiner, and one Coiner; and the Superintendent shall employ as many clerks, subordinate workmen, and labourers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be required. The salaries of the said officers and clerks shall be as follows: to the Superintendent, the sum of two thousand dollars; to the Assayer, the sum of eighteen hundred dollars; to the Melter and Refiner, eighteen hundred dollars; to the clerks, subordinate workmen, and labourers, such wages and allowances as are customary, according to their respective stations and occupations.

Officers of the Branch Mint.

Salaries.

SECT. 3.—And be it further enacted, That the officers and clerks to be appointed under this act, before entering upon the execution of their offices, shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States or of the supreme court of said State, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties of their offices, and shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Director of the Mint, or the district judge of the United States for the District of Oregon, and of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition of the faithful performance of the duties of their offices.

Officers, &c. to take oath.

SECT. 4.—And be it further enacted, That the general direction of the business of said Branch Mint of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the said Director to prescribe such regulations, and to require such returns, periodically and occasionally, and to establish such charges for parting, assaying, refining, and coining, as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this Act in establishing said Branch, also for the purpose of preserving uniformity of weight, form, and finish in the coin stamped at said Branch.

Branch to be under the control, &c. of the Director of the Mint.

Rules and regulations.

SECT. 5.—And be it further enacted, That said Branch Mint shall be a place of deposit for such public monies as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. And the Superintendent of said Branch Mint, who shall perform the duties of treasurer thereof, shall have the custody of the same, and also perform the duties of assistant treasurer, and for that purpose shall be subject to all the provisions contained in an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the "better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, "safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public "revenue," approved August 6, 1846, which relates to the treasury of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

Branch Mint to be a place of deposit for public moneys.

Superintendent to be Assistant Treasurer.

1846, ch. 90, vol. ix. p. 59.

SECT. 6.—And be it further enacted, That the Superintendent of said Branch Mint be authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and on terms to be prescribed by him, to issue in the payment of the gold dust and bullion deposited for assay and coinage or bars, drafts or certificates of deposit, payable at the Treasury

Certificates of deposit may be paid for gold dust and bullion.

APPENDIX, No. 12.

Gold Coinages and Mint Regulations.

United States.

or any Sub-Treasury of the United States, to any depositor electing to receive payment in that form.

SECT. 7.—And be it further enacted, That all the laws and parts of laws now in force for the regulation of the Mint of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offences connected with the Mint or coinage of the United States, shall be and they are hereby declared to be in full force in relation to the Branch of the Mint by this Act established, as far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Laws for regulation of Mint, &c. to apply to this Branch.

SECT. 8.—And be it further enacted, That the sum of $100,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to meet the expenses of the current year, and for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June 1865.

APPROVED, July 4, 1864.

XII.

July 23, 1866. *Branch Mints at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega, may be discontinued.*

Machinery, fixtures, &c. of Branch Mints at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega, may be removed or sold.

The Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to remove the whole or any portion of the machinery, apparatus, and fixtures of the Branch Mints of the United States at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega, to such other Branch Mints as in his opinion may require the same, or at his discretion to discontinue the Branch Mint at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega, and to dispose of the property belonging thereto, if he shall deem it expedient, at public auction, to the highest bidder. (Act of July 23, 1866.)

These Branch Mints may be discontinued.

PART III.—ACTS regulating U. S. Coins, their Denominations, Weights, Values, &c.

XIII.

April 2, 1792. *Money of Account of the United States.*

Money of account of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., That the money of account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars or units, dismes or tenths, cents or hundredths, and mills or thousandths; a disme being the tenth part of a dollar, a cent the hundredth part of a dollar, a mill the thousandth part of a dollar; and that all accounts in the public offices, and all proceedings in the courts of the United States, shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation. (Act of April 2d, 1792, Sec. 20.)

XIV.

April 2, 1792. *Gold Coins of ten, five, and two and a half dollars, and silver coins of one hundred, fifty, twenty-five, ten, and five cents authorized.*

Denominations and proportional values of coins of U. S.

Eagles.

Half Eagles.

Quarter Eagles.

Dollars.

Half dollars.

Quarter dollars.

Dismes.

Half dismes.

Cents.

Half cents.

Be it enacted, &c., That there shall be, from time to time, struck and coined at the said Mint, coins of gold, silver, and copper of the following denominations, values, and descriptions, viz.: EAGLES: each to be of the value of ten dollars, or units. * * * * HALF EAGLES: each to be of the value of five dollars. * * * * * * * QUARTER EAGLES: each to be of the value of two dollars and a half dollar. * * * * DOLLARS, or units: each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, as the same is now current. * * * * HALF DOLLARS: each to be of half the value of the dollar, or unit. * * * * QUARTER DOLLARS: each to be of one-fourth the value of the dollar, or unit. * * * * DISMES: each to be of the value of one-tenth of a dollar, or unit. * * * * HALF DISMES: each to be of the value of one-twentieth of a dollar. * * * * CENTS: each to be of the value of the one-hundredth part of a dollar. * * * * HALF CENTS: each to be of the value of half a cent. * * * * (Act of April 2d, 1792, Sect. 9*. We have substituted asterisks for those parts of this section which are now obsolete, relating to the standard and weight of the coins. Sufficient particulars on this subject may be found under the head relating to the "Old standards and weights of coins," *infra*).

* See Acts of Mar. 3, '49, Mar. 3, '51, Feb. 21, 1853, pages 284 and 285.

XV.

April 2, 1792. *Old Standards and Weights of Coins.*

SILVER COINS.

Old standards and weights of silver coins.

Be it enacted, &c., That the standard for all silver coins of the United States shall be one thousand four hundred and eighty-five parts fine to one hundred and seventy-nine parts alloy, and accordingly that one thousand four hundred and eighty-five parts in one thousand six hundred and sixty-four parts of the entire weight of each of said coins shall consist of pure silver, and the remaining one hundred and seventy-nine parts of alloy, which alloy shall be wholly of copper. (Act of April 2d, 1792, Sect. 13.)—[This standard corresponds to 892·4 thousandths, nearly.]

By Sect. 9 of the same act, the weight of the dollar is fixed at four hundred and sixteen grains of the above standard, and the weight of the parts of the dollar in proportion.

This standard and weight were retained until the end of the year 1836, and the coins of this period are still legal tenders of payment.

GOLD COINS.

Old standards and weights of gold coins.

Be it enacted, &c., That the standard for all gold coins of the United States shall be eleven parts fine to one part alloy and accordingly that eleven parts in twelve of the entire weight of each of the said coins shall consist of pure gold, and the remaining one-twelfth part of alloy; and the said alloy shall be composed of silver and copper, in such proportions, not exceeding one-half silver, as shall be found convenient. (Act of April 2d, 1792, part of Sect. 12.)

This standard corresponds to twenty-two carats, or to 916$\frac{2}{3}$ thousandths.

By Sect. 9. of the same act, the weight of the eagle was fixed at two hundred and seventy grains, and the weight of the half and quarter eagle in proportion.

This standard and weight were retained until the end of July 1834, when the following enactments came into force.

June 28, 1834.

Be it enacted, &c., That the gold coins of the United States shall contain the following quantities of metal; that is to say, each eagle shall contain two hundred and thirty-two grains of pure gold, and two hundred and fifty-eight grains of standard gold; each half eagle, one hundred and sixteen grains of pure gold, and one hundred and twenty-nine grains of standard gold; each quarter eagle shall contain fifty-eight grains of pure gold, and sixty-four and a half grains of standard gold. Every such eagle shall be of the value of ten dollars; every such half eagle shall be of the value of five dollars; and every such quarter eagle shall be of the value of two dollars and fifty cents. And the said gold coins shall be received in all payments, when of full weight, according to their said respective values; and, when of less than full weight, at less values, proportioned to their respective actual weights. (Act of June 28th, 1834, Sect 1.)

Be it further enacted, That all gold coins of the United States minted anterior to the thirty-first day of June next shall be receivable in all payments at the rate of ninety-four and eight-tenths of a cent per pennyweight. (Sect. 3 of the same act.)

The above standard, which corresponds to 21 carats 2$\frac{14}{43}$ grains, 899·225 thousandths, continued until the act of January 1837, when it was changed to 900 thousandths.

The weights of the gold coins were not, however, altered; and all gold coins made after July 31st, 1834, are legal tenders, according to their nominal values.

XVI.

To provide for a Copper Coinage. May 8, 1792.

Copper coins current.

Be it enacted, &c., That after the expiration of six calendar months from the time when there shall have been paid into the treasury, by the said Director, in cents and half cents, a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars,—which time shall forthwith be announced by the Treasurer in at least two gazettes or newspapers, published at the seat of the government of the United States for the time being,—no copper coins or pieces whatsoever, except the said cents and half cents, shall pass current as money, or shall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment for any debt, demand, claim, matter, or thing whatsoever, and all copper coins or pieces, except the said cents and half cents, which shall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment, contrary to the prohibition aforesaid, shall be forfeited; and every person by whom any of them shall have been so paid or offered to be paid or received in payment shall also forfeit the sum of ten dollars; and said forfeiture and penalty shall and may be recovered, with costs of suit, for the benefit of any person by whom information of the incurring thereof shall have been given. (Act of May 8th, 1792, Sec. 2. The announcement required having been duly made by the Treasurer of the United States, this enactment is in full force.)

XVII.

Mar. 3, 1849.

Gold Coins of twenty dollars and one dollar authorised.

Double eagle and gold dollar authorized.

SECT. 1.—Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be, from time to time, struck and coined at the Mint of the United States, and the branches thereof, conformably in all respects to law (except that on the reverse of the gold dollar the figure of the eagle shall be omitted), and conformably in all respects to the standard for gold coins now established by law, coins of gold of the following denominations and

values; viz., double eagles, each to be of the value of twenty dollars or units; and gold dollars, each to be of the value of one dollar or unit.

legal tender.

SECT. 2.—That for all sums whatever the double eagle shall be a legal tender for twenty dollars; and the gold dollar shall be a legal tender for one dollar.

Laws relating to coinage applicable thereto.

SECT. 3.—That all laws now in force in relation to the coins of the United States, and the striking and coining of the same, shall, so far as applicable, have full force and effect in relation to the coins herein authorized, whether the said laws are penal or otherwise, and whether they are for preventing counterfeiting or debasement, for protecting the currency, for regulating and guarding the process of striking and coining, and the preparations therefor, or for the security of the coin, or for any other purpose.

Deviation of weight allowed in the gold coin.

SECT. 4.—That in adjusting the weights of gold coins henceforward, the following deviations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded in any of the single pieces, namely; in the double eagle, the eagle, and the half eagle, one-half of a grain, and in the quarter eagle and gold dollar, one quarter of a grain; and that in weighing a large number of pieces together, when delivered from the Chief Coiner to the Treasurer, and from the Treasurer to the depositors, [the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed three pennyweights in one thousand double eagles; two pennyweights in one thousand eagles; one and one-half pennyweights in one thousand half eagles; one pennyweight in one thousand quarter eagles; and one-half pennyweight in one thousand gold dollars. (Act of March 3d, 1849, c. 109.)

XVIII.

Coinage of silver three-cent piece authorized.

March 3, 1851.

Three cent piece authorized.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful to coin at the Mint of the United States, and its Branches, a piece of the denomination and legal value of three cents, or three hundredths of a dollar, to be composed of [three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, and to weigh twelve grains and three-eighths of a grain];* that the said coin shall bear such devices as shall be conspicuously different from those of the other silver coins, and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription United States of America, and its denomination and date; and that it shall be a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under; and that no ingots shall be used for the coinage of the three-cent piece herein authorized, of which the quality differs more than five-thousandths from the legal standard; and that in adjusting the weight of the said coin, the following deviations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded; namely, one-half of a grain in the single piece, and one pennyweight in a thousand pieces. (Act of March 3d, 1851, c. 21, § 11.)

*See infra, Act of Mar. 3, 1853, s. 7.

A legal tender for thirty cents.

Allowed variations of weight and fineness.

XIX.

Three-dollar piece authorized.—Amendments relating to silver coinage, mint charges, stamped bars, &c.

Feb. 21, 1853.

New weights prescribed for half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two,* the weight of the half-dollar piece or fifty cents shall be one hundred and ninety-two grains, and the quarter dollar, dime, and half dime shall be respectively one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight of said half dollar.

* See Act of Mar. 3, 1853.

Legal tender for five dollars.

SECT. 2.—And be it further enacted, That the silver coins issued in conformity with the above section shall be legal tenders in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars.

Regulations as to their coinage and the profits thereof.

SECT. 3.—And be it further enacted, That in order to procure bullion for the requisite coinage of the sub-divisions of the dollar authorized by this act, the Treasurer of the Mint shall, with the approval of the Director, purchase such bullion with the bullion fund of the Mint. He shall charge himself with the gain arising from the coinage of such bullion into coin of a nominal value exceeding the intrinsic value thereof, and shall be credited with the difference between such intrinsic value and the price paid for said bullion, and with the expense of distributing said coins as herein-after provided. The balances to his credit, or the profit of said coinage, shall be, from time to time, on a warrant of the Director of the Mint, transferred to the account of the Treasury of the United States.

How said coins to be distributed.

SECT. 4.—And be it further enacted, That such coins shall be paid out at the Mint in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful also to transmit parcels of the same, from time to time, to the Assistant Treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations, proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, however, that the amount coined into quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes shall be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECT. 5.—And be it further enacted, That no deposits for coinage into the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime, shall hereafter be received, other than those made by the Treasurer of the Mint, as herein authorized, and upon account of the United States.

Gold Coinage and Mint Regulations.

United States.

Private deposits for coinage in such pieces prohibited.

SECT. 6.—And be it further enacted, That, at the option of the depositor, gold or silver may be cast into bars or ingots of either pure metal or of standard fineness, as the owner may prefer, with a stamp upon the same, designating its weight and fineness; but no piece of either gold or silver shall be cast into bars or ingots of a less weight than ten ounces, except pieces of one ounce, of two ounces, of three ounces, and of five ounces, all of which pieces of less weight than ten ounces shall be of the standard fineness, with their weight and fineness stamped upon them; but in (all) cases, whether the gold and silver deposited be coined or cast into bars or ingots, there shall be a charge to the depositor, in addition to the charge now made for refining or parting the metals, of one-half of one per centum; the money arising from this charge of one-half per centum shall be charged to the Treasurer of the Mint, and from time to time, on warrant of the Director of the Mint, shall be transferred into the Treasury of the United States: Provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall be considered as applying to the half dollar, the quarter dollar, the dime, and half dime.

Authorizing assayed bars, ingots, or disks.

Modified by Act of Mar. 3, 1853, see below.

Charges for coinage required to be transferred to U.S. Treasury.

SECT. 7.—And be it further enacted, That from time to time there shall be struck and coined at the Mint of the United States and the branches thereof, conformably in all respects to law, and conformably in all respects to the standard of gold coins now established by law, a coin of gold of the value of three dollars or units; and all the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to authorise the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles," approved March 3d, 1849, shall be applied to the coin herein authorized, so far as the same may be applicable; but the devices and shape of the three-dollar piece shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Three dollar piece authorized.

Devices to be fixed by Secretary of Treasury.

SECT. 8.—And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be in force from and after the first day of June next.* (Act of February 21, 1853, c. 79.)

*See Act of Mar. 3, '51, infra.

And be it further enacted, That when gold or silver shall be cast into bars or ingots or formed into disks at the Mint of the United States, or any of the branches thereof, or at any assay office of the United States, the charge for refining, casting, or forming said bars, ingots, or disks shall be equal to, but not exceed, the actual cost of the operation, including labour, wastage, use of machinery, materials, &c., to be regulated from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to regulate the size and devices of the new silver coin authorized by an act entitled "An Act amendatory of existing laws relative to "the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime," passed at the present session; and that to procure such devices, as also the models, moulds, and matrices, or original dies for the coins, disks, or ingots authorized by said act, the Director of the Mint is empowered, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to engage temporarily for that purpose the services of one or more artists, distinguished in their respective departments, who shall be paid for such services from the contingent appropriation for the Mint; and that hereafter the three-cent coin now authorized by law shall be made of the weight of three-fiftieths of the weight of the half dollar, as provided in said act, and of the same standard of fineness. And the said act entitled "An Act amendatory of existing "laws relative to the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and "half dime," shall take effect and be in full force from and after the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, anything therein to the contrary notwithstanding. (Act of March 3, 1853, c. 96, § 7.)

March 3, 1853.

Of charges for making bars, ingots or disks.

Of the devices of silver coin and the mode of procuring new dies.

Standard weight and fineness of three cent piece altered.

Silver coinage bill takes effect April 1, 1853.

XX.

An Act relating to Foreign Coins, and to the Coinage of Cents at the Mint of the United States.

Feb. 21, 1857.

How much Spanish and Mexican coins are to be received for by United States.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar, and of the Mexican dollar, shall be receivable at the Treasury of the United States, and its several offices, and at the several post offices and land offices, at the rates of valuation following; that is to say, the fourth of a dollar, or piece of two reals, at twenty cents; the eighth of a dollar, or piece of one real, at ten cents; and the sixteenth of a dollar, or half real, at five cents.

APPENDIX, No. 12.

Gold Coinage and Mint Regulations.

United States.

Said coins to be recoined.

SECT. 2.—And be it further enacted, That the said coins, when so received, shall not again be paid out, or put in circulation, but shall be recoined at the Mint. And it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary and proper to secure their transmission to the Mint for recoinage, and the return or distribution of the proceeds thereof, when deemed expedient, and to prescribe such forms of account as may be appropriate and applicable to the circumstances: *Provided*, that the expenses incident to such transmission or distribution, and of recoinage, shall be charged against the account of silver profit and loss, and the net profits, if any, shall be paid from time to time into the Treasury of the United States.

Former Acts making foreign coins a currency or legal tender repealed.

Assays of foreign coins to be made, and annually reported.

SECT. 3.—And be it further enacted, That all former acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold or silver coins, and declaring the same a legal tender in payment for debts, are hereby repealed; but it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to cause assays to be made, from time to time, of such foreign coins as may be known to our commerce, to determine their average weight, fineness, and value, and to embrace in his annual report a statement of the results thereof.

Weight and composition of cents.

SECT. 4.—And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of the cent coined at the Mint shall be seventy-two grains, or three-twentieths of one ounce troy, with no greater deviation than four grains in each piece; and said cent shall be composed of eighty-eight per centum of copper and twelve per centum of nickel, of such shape and device as may be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the coinage of the half cent shall cease.

Weight and alloy of cent coin changed by Act of April 22, 1864.

Purchase of bullion therefor.

SECT. 5.—And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the Mint, under the instruction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, from time to time, purchase from the bullion fund of the Mint the materials necessary for the coinage of such cent piece, and transfer the same to the proper operative officers of the Mint to be manufactured and returned in coin. And the laws in force relating to the Mint and the coinage of the precious metals, and in regard to the sale and distribution of the copper coins, shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the coinage herein provided for: *Provided*, that the net profits of said coinage, ascertained in like manner as is prescribed in the second section of this act, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States.

Former laws extended to such cents.

Profits.

Such cents may be paid out and transmitted, &c.

SECT. 6.—And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to pay out the said cent at the Mint in exchange for any of the gold and silver coins of the United States, and also in exchange for the former copper coins issued; and it shall be lawful to transmit parcels of the said cents, from time to time, to the Assistant Treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for exchange as aforesaid. And it shall also be lawful for the space of two years from the passage of this act, and no longer, to pay out at the Mint the cents aforesaid for the fractional parts of the dollar herein-before named, at their nominal value of twenty-five, twelve and a half, and six and a quarter cents, respectively.

To be paid out for certain coins at old rate for two years.

Annual report of Director of the Mint to be made up to June 30.

SECT. 7.—And be it further enacted, That hereafter the Director of the Mint shall make his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, up to the thirtieth of June in each year, so that the same may appear in his annual report to Congress on the finances.

Approved, February 21, 1857.

XXI.

March 3, 1859.

Authority for exchanging Cents extended Two Years.

Provisions of Act of 1857, ch. 56, s. 6. extended for two years from Feb. 21, 1859.

And be it enacted, &c., That the authority given by the sixth section of the act entitled "An Act relating to "foreign coins and to the coinage of cents at the Mint "of the United States," approved February 21, 1857, to pay out at the Mint the cents authorized and directed by said act to be coined, in exchange for the fractional parts of the dollar therein named, at their nominal value of twenty-five, twelve and a half, and six and a quarter cents, respectively, shall and the same hereby is extended to two years from and after the twenty-first day of February 1859, and no longer. (Act of March 3, 1859.)

XXII.

June 25, 1860.

Cents no longer to be exchanged at Mint.

Act of 1859, ch. 80, s. 2, vol. xi. p. 422, relating to the payment of cents from Mint repealed.

Be it enacted, &c., That the second section of the act "making appropriations for the legislative, executive, "and judicial expenses of the government for the year "ending the 30th of June 1860," approved 3rd of March 1859, shall be and the same is hereby repealed. (Act of June 25, 1860.)

XXIII.

April 22, 1864.

Two-Cent Piece authorized, and Standard of Cent altered.

1857, ch. 56, vol. xi, p. 163

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act the standard weight of the cent coined at the Mint of the United States shall be forty-eight grains, or one-tenth of one ounce troy; and said cent shall be composed of ninety-five per centum of copper, and five per centum of tin and zinc, in such proportions as shall be determined by the Director of the Mint; and there shall be from time to time struck and coined at the Mint a two cent piece of the same composition, the standard weight of which shall be ninety-six grains, or one-fifth of one ounce troy, with no greater deviation than four grains to each piece of said cent and two-cent coins; and the shape, mottoes, and devices of said coins shall be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the laws now in force relating to the coinage of cents, and providing for the purchase of material and prescribing the appropriate duties of the officers of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasury be and the same are hereby extended to the coinage herein provided for.

Standard weight, &c. of the cent.

Two-cent pieces to be coined.

Shape, devices, &c.

Present laws extended thereto.

SECT. 2.—And be it further enacted, That all laws now in force relating to the coins of the United States and the striking and coining the same shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the coinage herein authorized, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, for the security of the coin, regulating and guarding the process of striking and coining, for preventing debasement or counterfeiting, or for any other purpose.

Director of Mint to secure conformity of alloy in such coins.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Director of the Mint shall prescribe suitable regulations to insure a due conformity to the required weights and proportions of alloy in the said coins; and shall order trials thereof to be made from time to time by the assayer of the Mint, whereof a report shall be made in writing to the Director.

Such coins to be legal tender, and for what sums.

SECT. 4.—And be it further enacted, That the said coins shall be a legal tender in any payment, the one-cent coin to the amount of ten cents, and the two-cent coin to the amount of twenty cents; and it shall be lawful to pay out said coins in exchange for the lawful currency of the United States (except cents or half cents issued under former acts of Congress) in suitable sums, by the Treasurer of the Mint, and by such other depositaries as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, under general regulations proposed by the Director of the Mint and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the expenses incident to such exchange, distribution, and transmission may be paid out of the profits of said coinage; and the net profits of said coinage, ascertained in like manner as is prescribed in the second section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States.

Penalty for making coins intended to be passed as cents, &c.

SECT. 5.—And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall make, use, or pass, or cause to be made, issued, or passed, any coin, card, token, or device whatsoever, in metal or its compounds, intended to pass or be passed as money for a one-cent piece or a two-cent piece, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $1000, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Approved, April 22, 1864.

XXIV.

March 3, 1865.

An Act to authorize the Coinage of three-cent pieces, and for other purposes.

A three-cent piece to be coined.

Be it enacted, &c., That so soon as practicable after the passage of this act, there shall be coined at the Mint of the United States a three-cent piece, composed of copper and nickel in such proportions, not exceeding twenty-five per centum of nickel, as shall be determined by the Director of the Mint, the standard weight of which shall be thirty grains, with no greater deviation than four grains to each piece; and the shape, mottoes, and devices of said coin shall be determined by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. And the laws now in force relating to the coinage of cents, and providing for the purchase of material, and prescribing the appropriate duties of the officers of the Mint, and of the Secretary of the Treasury, be and the same are hereby extended to the coinage herein provided for.

Composition, weight, shape, device, &c.

Laws applicable.

Laws relating to coins and coinage

SECT. 2.—Be it further enacted, &c., That all laws now in force relating to the coins of the United States, and the

tended to is coin, &c.

irector of int to ake regu- tions.

be legal nder for xty cents.

he three- nt coin ay be paid it in ex- ange for wful cur- ncy, ex- pt, &c.

xpenses, w paid.

857, ch. 56, 2. vol. xi. 163.

o fractional ote to be ssued under ve cents.

Knowingly aking or assing any oin, token, c. for coin uthorized y this Act, ow pu- ished.

Motto, "In God we rust," may e placed on oins here- after issued.

One-cent and two ent coins to be legal tender only for four cents.

May 16, 1866.

Five-cent pieces to be coined of copper and nickel.

Weight, shape, de- vices, etc.

Laws re- lating to coinage of cents, &c., to apply to this coinage.

Laws relat- ing to coins extended to this act so far as appli- cable.

Regulations as to alloy.

striking and coinage of the same, shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the coinage herein authorized, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, for the security of the coin, regulating and guarding the process of striking and coining, for preventing debasement or counterfeiting, or for any other purpose. And the Director of the Mint shall prescribe suitable regulations to insure a due conformity to the required weights and proportions of alloy in the said coin, and shall order trials thereof to be made, from time to time, by the Assayer of the Mint, whereof a report shall be made in writing to the Director.

SECT. 3.—Be it further enacted, &c., That the said coin be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of sixty cents. And it shall be lawful to pay out said coins in exchange for the lawful currency of the United States (except cents, or half cents, or two-cent pieces issued under former acts of Congress) in suitable sums, by the Treasurer of the Mint, and by such other depositaries as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and under general regulations approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and under the like regulations the same may be exchanged, in suitable sums, for any lawful currency of the United States; and the expenses incident to such exchange, distribution, and transmission may be paid out of the profits of said coinage; and the net profits of said coinage, ascertained in like manner as is prescribed in the second section of the act entitled "An act relating to foreign coins, "and the coinage of cents at the Mint of the United "States," approved February 21, 1857, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States: Provided, that from and after the passage of this act no issues of fractional notes of the United States shall be of a less denomination than five cents, and all such issues of a less denomination at that time outstanding shall, when paid into the Treasury or any designated depository of the United States, or redeemed or exchanged as now provided by law, be retained and cancelled.

SECT. 4.—Be it further enacted, &c., That if any person or persons shall knowingly make, issue, or pass, or cause to be made, issued, or *past* [passed] any coin, card, token, or device whatsoever in metal or its compounds, intended to pass or be passed as money, for the coin authorized by this act, or for coin of equal value, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court.

SECT. 5.—Be it further enacted, &c., That in addition to the devices and legends upon the gold, silver, and other coins of the United States, it shall be lawful for the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause the motto, "In God we trust," to be placed upon such coins hereafter to be issued as shall admit of such legend thereon.

SECT. 6.—Be it further enacted, &c., That the one and two cent coins of the United States shall shall not be a legal tender for any payment exceeding four cents in amount; and so much of the laws of the United States heretofore enacted as are in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

XXV.

Five-cent nickel coins authorized.

Be it enacted, &c., That so soon as practicable after the passage of this act, there shall be coined at the Mint of the United States a five-cent piece composed of copper and nickel, in such proportions, not exceeding twenty-five per centum of nickel, as shall be determined by the Director of the Mint, the standard weight of which shall be seventy-seven and sixteen-hundredths grains, with no greater deviation than two grains to each piece; and the shape, mottoes, and devices of said coin shall be determined by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the laws now in force relating to the coinage of cents, and providing for the purchase of material and prescribing the appropriate duties of the officers of the Mint, and the Secretary of the Treasury be and the same are hereby extended to the coinage herein provided for.

SECT. 2.—And be it further enacted, That all laws now in force relating to the coins of the United States, and the striking and coining of the same, shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the coinage herein authorized, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, for the security of the coin, regulating and guarding the process of striking and coining, for preventing debasement or counterfeiting, or for any other purpose; and the Director of the Mint shall prescribe suitable regulations to insure a due conformity to the required weights and proportions of alloy in said coin, and shall order trials thereof to be made from time to time by the Assayer of the Mint, whereof a report shall be made in writing to the Director.

SECT. 3.—And be it further enacted, That said coin shall be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of one dollar; and it shall be lawful to pay out such coins in exchange for the lawful currency in the United States (except cents or half cents, or two-cent pieces, issued under former acts of Congress) in suitable sums, by the Treasurer of the Mint, and by such other depositaries as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate; and under general regulations approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and under the like regulations, the same may be exchanged in suitable sums for any lawful currency of the United States; and expenses incident to such exchange, distribution, and transmission may be paid out of the profits of said coinage, and the net profits of said coinage, as ascertained in the manner prescribed in the second section of the act entitled "An Act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents "at the Mint of the United States," approved February 21, 1857, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, that from and after the passage of this act no issues of fractional notes of the United States shall be of a less denomination than ten cents; and all such issues at that time outstanding shall, when paid into the Treasury, or any designated depository of the United States, or redeemed or exchanged, as now provided by law, be retained and cancelled.

To be legal tender to the amount of one dollar.

To be paid in exchange for currency.

1857, ch. 56, § 2, vol. xi. p. 163.

No fractional currency of less than ten cents to be issued, and old issues to be cancelled.

SECT. 4.—And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons not lawfully authorized shall knowingly make, issue, or pass, or cause to be made, issued, or passed, or aid in the making, issuing, or passing, of any coin, card, token, or device whatsoever, in metal or its compounds, intended to pass or be passed as money for the coin authorized by this act, or for coin of equal value, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court.

Unauthorized making, etc. of such coins punished.

SECT. 5.—And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers of the United States to redeem in national currency, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the coin herein authorized to be issued, when presented in sums of not less than one hundred dollars.

Approved, May 16, 1866.

May be redeemed in sums of not less than one hundred dollars.

PART IV.—ACTS regulating the value of Foreign Coins in U.S.

XXVI.

Foreign Coins current.

Feb. 9, 1793.

And be it further enacted, &c., That all foreign gold and silver coins (except Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars) which shall be received in payment for monies due to the United States, after the said time when the coinage of gold and silver coins shall begin at the Mint of the United States, shall, previously to their being issued in circulation, be coined anew, in conformity to the act entitled "An Act establishing a Mint, and regulating the "Coins of the United States." (Act of Feb. 9, 1793, Sec. 3.)

Foreign coins paid to the United States to be recoined before being issued into circulation.

XXVII.

Respecting Coinage and Tender.—By JOHN ADAMS, *the President of the United States of America.*

July 22, 1797.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an Act of the Congress of the United States was passed on the ninth day of February 1793 entitled "An Act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes," in which it was enacted "that foreign gold and silver coins "shall pass current as money within the United States, "and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and "demands," at the several and respective rates therein stated; and that "at the expiration of three years next "ensuing the time when the coinage of gold and silver "agreeably to the act intituled 'An Act establishing a "'Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States,' "shall commence at the Mint of the United States (which "time shall be announced by the Proclamation of the "President of the United States), all foreign gold coins, "and all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars, "and parts of such dollars, shall cease to be a legal tender "as aforesaid."

1793, ch. 5. vol. i. p. 300.

1792, ch. 16.

Vol. i. p. 246.

Now, therefore, I, the said John Adams, President of the United States, hereby proclaim, announce, and give notice to

Coinage of silver declared to

APPENDIX, No. 12.

Gold Coinages and Mint Regulations.

United States.

have commenced Oct. 15, 1794, and the coinage of gold July 1, 1795.

Foreign coins not to be a tender after those dates.

all whom it may concern that, agreeably to the Act last above-mentioned, the coinage of silver at the Mint of the United States commenced on the fifteenth day of October 1794, and the coinage of gold on the thirty-first day of July, 1795; and that consequently, in conformity to the act first above-mentioned, all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars, will cease to pass current as money within the United States, and to be a legal tender for the payment of any debts or demands after the fifteenth day of October next, and all foreign gold coins will cease to pass current as money within the United States, and to be a legal tender as aforesaid for the payment of any debts or demands, after the thirty-first day of July which will be in the year of our Lord 1798.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at Philadelphia, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord 1797, and of the independence of the United States the twenty-second.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

XXVIII.

June 28, 1834.

Gold Coins of Great Britain, Portugal, Brazil, France, Spain, Mexico, and Colombia to pass current and be assayed.

Rate at which gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, Brazil, France, Spain, Mexico, and Colombia shall pass current.

SECT. 1.—Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the thity-first day of July next the following gold coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be receivable in all payments, by weight, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following; that is to say, the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, and Brazil, of not less than twenty-two carats fine, at the rate of ninety-four cents and eight-tenths of a cent per pennyweight; the gold coins of France, nine-tenths fine, at the rate of ninety-three cents and one tenth of a cent pennyweight; and the gold coins of Spain, Mexico, and Columbia, of the fineness of twenty carats three grains and seven-sixteenths of a grain, at the rate of eighty-nine cents and nine-tenths of a cent per pennyweight.*

*Repealed by 3d Sect. Act of Feb. 21, 1857. See ante.

Such coins to be assayed annually. Repealed and supplied by the 3d section of Act of Feb. 21, 1857. See ante.

SECT. 2.—And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid gold coins, made current by this Act, to be had at the Mint of the United States at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress. (Act of June 28th, 1834.)

XXIX.

June 25, 1834.

Silver Coins of Mexico, Peru, Chili, Central America, Brazil, and France to pass current and be assayed.

Rate at which silver coins of Chili, Central America and Brazil, shall pass current.

SECT. 1.—Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this Act the following silver coins shall be of the legal value, and shall pass current as money within the United States, by tale, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rate of one hundred cents the dollar; that is to say, the dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America, of not less weight than four hundred and fifteen grains each; and those restamped in Brazil of the like weight; and of not less fineness than ten ounces fifteen pennyweights of pure silver in the Troy pound of twelve ounces of standard silver. And the five-franc pieces of France, when of not less fineness than ten ounces and sixteen pennyweights, in twelve ounces Troy weight of standard silver, and weighing not less than three hundred and eighty-four grains each, at the rate of ninety-three cents each.*

*Repealed by the 3d Sect. Act of Feb. 21, 1857. See ante.

such coins to be assayed annually. Supplied by Act of Feb. 21, 1857. See ante.

SECT. 2.—And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid silver coins made current by this Act to be had at the Mint of the United States, at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress. (Act of June 25th, 1834.)

XXX.

March 3, 1843.

Gold Coins of Great Britain and France, and Silver Coins of Spain, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, and France, to pass current.

Rate at which gold coins of Great Britain and France shall pass current.

SECT. 1.—Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this Act the following foreign gold coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be receivable, by weight, for the payments of all debts and demands, at the rates following; that is to say, the gold coins of Great Britain, of not less than nine hundred and fifteen and a half thousandths in fineness, at ninety-four cents and six-tenths of a cent per pennyweight; and the gold coins of France, of not less than eight hundred and ninety-nine thousandths in fineness, at ninety-two cents and nine-tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

Supplied by Act of Feb. 21, 1857. See ante.

SECT. 2.—And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this Act the following foreign silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be receivable by tale for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following; that is to say, the Spanish pillar dollars, and the dollars of Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia, of not less than eight hundred and ninety-seven thousandths in fineness, and four hundred and fifteen grains in weight, at one hundred cents each; and the five-franc pieces of France,* of not less than nine hundred thousandths in fineness, and three hundred and eighty-four grains in weight, at ninety-three cents each.*

Rate at which silver coins of Spain, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, and France shall pass current.

*See below Act of May 22, '46, as to franc.

*Repealed by 3d Sect. Act of Feb. 21, 1857. See ante.

SECT. 3.—And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the coins made current by this Act to be had at the Mint of the United States, at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress. (Act of March 3, 1843, c. 69.)

Such coins to be assayed annually. Repealed and supplied by Act of Feb. 21, 1857. See ante.

XXXI.

March 3, 1843.

Value of Coins of Prussia, Portugal, Bremen, Madeira, the Azores, Hamburg, Russia, and India.

Rate of computation at the custom houses of the coins of Prussia, Portugal, Bremen, Madeira, the Azores, Hamburg, Russia, and British India.

Be it enacted, &c., That in all computations of the value of foreign moneys of account at the custom houses of the United States, the thaler of Prussia shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of sixty-eight and one half cents; the mil-reis of Portugal shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of one hundred and twelve cents; the rix dollar of Bremen shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of seventy-eight and three-quarter cents; the thaler of Bremen, of seventy-two grotes, shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of seventy-one cents; that the mil-reis of Madeira shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of one hundred cents; the mil-reis of the Azores shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of eighty-three and one-third cents; the marcbanco of Hamburg shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of thirty-five cents; the rouble of Russia shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of seventy-five cents; the rupee of British India shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of forty-four and one-half cents; and all former laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. (Act of March 3, 1843, c. 92.)

XXXII.

May 22, 1846.

Value of Coins of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Italian States, France, Belgium, and British American Provinces.

Rate of computation at the custom houses of the coins of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; Prussia and Northern States of Germany; Austria and Augsburg, Lombardo-Venetian kingdom and Tuscany, France and Belgium; Naples, Sicily, Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Canada.

Be it enacted, &c., That in all computations at the custom houses, the foreign coins and moneys of account herein specified shall be estimated as follows, to wit:—The specie dollar of Sweden and Norway at one hundred and six cents. The specie dollar of Denmark at one hundred and five cents. The thaler of Prussia and of the Northern States of Germany at sixty-nine cents. The florin of the Southern States of Germany at forty cents. The florin of the Austrian Empire and of the city of Augsburg at forty-eight and one-half cents. The lira of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, and the lira of Tuscany, at sixteen cents. The franc of France and of Belgium, and the lira of Sardinia, at eighteen cents six mills. The ducat of Naples at eighty cents. The ounce of Sicily at two dollars and forty cents. The pound of the British provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Canada, at four dollars. And all laws inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed. (Act of May 22d, 1846.)

XXXIII.

Feb. 26, 1857

To ascertain the relative Value of the Unitary Coins of the United States and Great Britain.

Agent, &c. to confer with Great Britain as to coinage.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint some suitable person as agent or commissioner to confer with the proper functionaries in Great Britain in relation to some plan or plans of so mutually arranging, on the decimal basis, the coinage of the two countries as that the respective units shall be thereafter easily and exactly commensurable, and to embody the result of such conference in a statement and report, to be laid before Congress as early as practicable; and that the compensation of said agent or commissioner shall not exceed five thousand dollars in full for his services and expenses.

Approved, February 26, 1857.

XXXIV.

July 29, 1858. *American Coin may be exchanged for Japanese Coin.*

Foreign coin. ART. V. All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and pass for its corresponding weight of Japanese coin of the same description. Americans and Japanese may freely use foreign or Japanese coin in making payments to each other.

Exchange of coin. As some time will elapse before the Japanese will be acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each harbor, furnish the Americans with Japanese coin, in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given, and no discounts taken for recoinage. Coins of all descriptions (with the exception of Japanese copper coin) may be exported from Japan, and foreign gold and silver uncoined.

Coins (except copper) may be exported from Japan.

Treaty with Empire of Japan, July 29, 1858.

XXXV.

Value of the new silver florin of Austria.

March 2, 1861. Be it enacted, &c., That the new silver florin of Austria shall, in all computations at the custom houses, be estimated at forty-six cents and nineteen hundredths of a cent.

New silver florin of Austria.

Approved, March 2, 1861.

PART V.—ACTS to prevent and punish counterfeiting U. S. Coins.

XXXVI.

April 21, 1806. *Against counterfeiting, impairing, or lightening the Coins.*

Impairing, lightening, &c. the coins. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall fraudulently and for gain's sake, by any art, way, or means whatsoever, impair, diminish, falsify, scale, or lighten the gold or silver coins which have been or which shall hereafter be coined at the Mint of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding two thousand dollars. (Act of April 21st, 1806, sect. 3.)

Penalty therefor.

March 3, 1825. Be it enacted, &c., That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any coin in resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coin which has been or hereafter may be coined at the Mint of the United States, or in the resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin which by law now is or hereafter may be made current in the United States, or shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, with intent to pass, utter, publish, or sell as true any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporate, or any other person or persons whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall on conviction thereof be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement at hard labour not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Making or uttering counterfeit gold or silver coin.

Penalty therefor.

Making or uttering counterfeit copper coins. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any coin in the resemblance or similitude of any copper coin which has been or hereafter may be coined at the Mint of the United States, or shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place with intent to pass, utter, publish, or sell as true any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporate, or any other person or persons whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall on conviction thereof be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labour not exceeding three years. (Act of March 3d, 1825, sect. 20, 21.)

Penalty therefor.

XXXVII.

Against Offences at the Mint.

March 3, 1825. Be it enacted, &c., That if any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck or coined at the Mint of the United States shall be debased or made worse as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained, or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be, pursuant to the several acts relative thereto, through the default or with the connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the said Mint, for the purpose of profit or gain, or otherwise with a fraudulent intent, and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals which shall at any time be committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the said Mint, every such officer or person who shall commit any or either of the said offences shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars. (Act of March 3d, 1825, sect. 24.)

Debasing the coins by persons employed in the Mint, or

Embezzling the metals or coins.

Penalty therefor.

XXXVIII.

Feb. 26, 1857. *To preventing the counterfeiting of the Coins of the United States.*

Investigation of J. T. Barclay's plan for preventing abrasion and counterfeiting of coin. Resolved, &c., that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to cause inquiry to be made by two competent commissioners into processes and means claimed to have been discovered by J. T. Barclay, for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States, and to report the results of the said inquiry to Congress at its next session, with his opinion as to the probable value of the alleged discoveries; and the sum of $2,500 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Approved, February 26, 1857.

XXXIX.

June 8, 1864. *An Act to punish and prevent the counterfeiting of Coin of the United States.*

Penalty for counterfeiting coin of the United States. Be it enacted, &c., That if any person or persons, except as now authorized by law, shall hereafter make or cause to be made, or shall utter or pass, or attempt to utter or pass, any coins of gold or silver, or other metals or alloys of metals intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblanse of coins of the United States or of foreign countries, or of original design, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Approved, June 8, 1864.

PART VI.—ACTS relating to Duties and Salaries of Officers and Employees of U. S. Mint and Branches.

XL.

Jan. 18, 1837. An Act supplementary to the Act, entitled "An Act "establishing a Mint and regulating the Coins of the "United States."

Officers of the Mint. SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the officers of the Mint of the United States shall be a Director, a Treasurer, an Assayer, a Melter and Refiner, a Chief Coiner, and an Engraver, to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

How appointed.

Their duties. SECT. 2.—And be it further enacted, that the respective duties of the officers of the Mint shall be as follows:

1. Of the Director. *First.* The Director shall have the control and management of the Mint, the superintendence of the officers and persons employed therein, and the general regulation and supervision of the business of the several branches. And in the month of January of every year* he shall make report to the President of the United States of the operations of the Mint and its branches for the year preceding, and also to the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time as said Secretary shall require, setting forth all the operations of the Mint subsequent to the last report made upon the subject.

* (Now at end of fiscal year. See ante; Sect. 7, Act of Feb. 21, 1857.)

2. Of the Treasurer. *Second.* The treasurer shall receive and safely keep all monies which shall be for the use and support of the Mint; shall keep all the current accounts of the Mint, and pay all monies due by the Mint, on warrants from the Director. He shall receive all bullion brought to the Mint for coinage; shall be the keeper of all bullion and coin in the Mint, except while the same is legally placed in the hands of other officers; and shall, on warrants from the director, deliver all coins struck at the Mint to the persons to whom they shall be legally payable. And he shall keep regular and faithful accounts of all the transactions of the Mint

in bullion and coins, both with the officers of the Mint and the depositors; and shall present, quarter yearly, to the Treasury Department of the United States, according to such forms as shall be prescribed by that department, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Mint, for the purpose of being adjusted and settled.

3. Of the Assayer.

Third. The Assayer shall carefully assay all metals used in coinage, whenever such assays are required in the operations of the Mint; and he shall also make assays of coins whenever instructed to do so by the Director.

4. Of the Melter and Refiner.

Fourth. The Melter and Refiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form ingots of standard silver or gold suitable for the Chief Coiner, from the metals legally delivered to him for that purpose.

5. Of the Chief Coiner.

Fifth. The Chief Coiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form coins, conformable in all respects to the law, from the standard silver and gold ingots and the copper planchets legally delivered to him for this purpose.

6. Of the Engraver.

Sixth. The Engraver shall prepare and engrave, with the legal devices and inscriptions, all the dies used in the coinage of the Mint and its branches.

Director to appoint assistants and clerks.

SECT. 3.—And be it further enacted, That the Director shall appoint, with the approbation of the President, assistants to the Assayer, Melter and Refiner, Chief Coiner and Engraver, and clerks for the Director and [Treasurer]* whenever, on representation made by the Director to the President, it shall be the opinion of the President that such assistants or clerks are necessary. And it shall be the duty of the assistants to aid their principals in the execution of their respective offices, and of the clerks to perform such duties as shall be prescribed for them by the Director.

* (See Resolution, March 3, 1851, p. 292.)

Their duties.

Officers pro tempore.

SECT. 4.—And be it further enacted, That whenever any officer of the Mint shall be temporarily absent, on account of sickness, or any other sufficient cause, it shall be lawful for the Director, with the assent of the said officer, to appoint some person attached to the Mint to act in the place of such officer during his absence; and that the Director shall employ such workmen and servants in the Mint as he shall from time [to time] find necessary.

Workmen and servants.

Oath of office prescribed.

SECT. 5.—And be it further enacted, That every officer, assistant, and clerk of the Mint shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, or judge of the superior court, or any court of record of any State, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof.

Bond and security required.

SECT. 6.—And be it further enacted, That the following officers of the Mint, before entering upon the execution of their respective offices, shall become bound to the United States, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sums herein-after mentioned, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of their offices, viz.: the Treasurer in the sum of ten thousand dollars; the Assayer in the sum of five thousand dollars; the Melter and Refiner in the sum of ten thousand dollars; and the Chief Coiner in the sum of ten thousand dollars. And that similar bonds may also be required of the assistants and clerks, in such sums as the Director shall determine, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Salaries of the officers, assistants, and clerks.

Salaries increased by Act of April 7, 1866. See p. 292.

SECT. 7.—And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the officers of the Mint the following salaries per annum:—To the Director, for his services, including travelling expenses incurred in visiting the different branches, and all other charges whatever, three thousand five hundred dollars; to the Treasurer, Assayer, Melter and Refiner, Chief Coiner, and Engraver, each two thousand dollars; to the assistants and clerks, such annual salaries shall be allowed as the Director may determine, with the approbation of the President: Provided, that an assistant shall not receive more than fifteen hundred dollars, and that a clerk shall not receive more than twelve hundred dollars. To the workmen and servants shall be allowed such wages, to be determined by the Director, as may be customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations; and that the salaries provided for in this section shall be payable in quarterly instalments.

See Act of August 4, 1854.

Wages of the workmen and servants.

Standard for gold and silver coins.

SECT. 8.—And be it further enacted, That the standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall hereafter be such, that of one thousand parts by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal, and one hundred of alloy; and the alloy of the silver coins shall be of copper, and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper and silver, provided that the silver do not exceed one-half of the whole alloy.

Alloys.

Weight of silver coins.

SECT. 9.—And be it further enacted, That of the silver coins, the dollar shall be of the weight of four hundred and twelve and one-half grains; the half dollar of the weight of two hundred and six and one-fourth grains; the quarter dollar of the weight of one hundred and three and one-eighth grains; the dime, or tenth part of a dollar, of the weight of forty-one and a quarter grains; and the half dime, or twentieth part of a dollar, of the weight of twenty grains and five-eighths of a grain. And that dollars, half dollars, and quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes, shall be legal tenders of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever.*

1853, ch. 79.

*See p. 285.

Weight of gold coins.

SECT. 10.—And be it further enacted, That of the gold coins, the weight of the eagle shall be two hundred and fifty-eight grains; that of the half eagle one hundred and twenty-nine grains; and that of the quarter eagle sixty-four and one-half grains. And that, for all sums whatever, the eagle shall be a legal tender of payment for ten dollars; the half eagle for five dollars; and the quarter eagle for two and a half dollars.*

*See Acts of March 3, '49, Feb. 21, 1853. Pp. 284 and 286.

What coins of old standard are legal tender.

SECT. 11.—And be it further enacted, That the silver coins heretofore issued at the Mint of the United States, and the gold coins issued since the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall continue to be legal tenders of payment for their nominal values, on the same terms as if they were of the coinage provided for by this act.

Weight of copper coins.

SECT. 12.—And be it further enacted, That of the copper coins, the weight of the cent shall be one hundred and sixty-eight grains, and the weight of the half cent eighty-four grains.* And the cent shall be considered of the value of one-hundredth part of a dollar, and the half cent of the value of one two-hundredth part of a dollar.

*Coinage of the half cent discontinued under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 21, 1857. See ante.

Devices and legends on the coins.

SECT. 13.—And be it further enacted, That upon the coins struck at the Mint there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side of each of said coins, there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of [the word LIBERTY, and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and a designation of the value of the coin; but on the reverse of the dime and half dime, cent and half cent, the figure of the eagle shall be omitted.*

*See ante, Acts of Feb. 21 and Mar. 3, 1853.

Deposits of bullion to be received for coinage on certain conditions.

SECT. 14.—And be it further enacted, That gold and silver bullion brought to the Mint for coinage shall be received and coined by the proper officers, for the benefit of the depositor: Provided, that it shall be lawful to refuse, at the Mint, any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, and any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the Mint: And provided also, that when gold and silver are combined, if either of these metals be in such small proportion that it cannot be separated advantageously, no allowance shall be made to the depositor for the value of such metal.

Receipt to be given for bullion by Treasurer.

SECT. 15.—And be it further enacted, That when bullion is brought to the Mint for coinage, it shall be weighed by the Treasurer, in the presence of the depositor, when practicable, and a receipt given, which shall state the description and weight of the bullion: Provided, that when the bullion is in such a state as to require melting before its value can be ascertained, the weight after melting shall be considered as the true weight of the bullion deposited.

Bullion to be assayed.

SECT. 16.—And be it further enacted, That from every parcel of bullion deposited for coinage, the Treasurer shall deliver to the Assayer a sufficient portion for the purpose of being assayed; but all such bullion remaining from the operations of the assay shall be returned to the Treasurer by the Assayer.

Assayer to report to Treasurer.

SECT. 17.—And be it further enacted, That the Assayer shall report to the Treasurer the quality or standard of the bullion assayed by him; and he shall also communicate to the Treasurer such information as will enable him to estimate the amount of the charges herein-after provided for, to be made to the depositor, for the expenses of converting the bullion into standard metal fit for coinage.

Charges to depositor.

SECT. 18.—And be it further enacted, That the only subject of charge by the Mint to the depositor shall be the following:*—For refining, when the bullion is below standard; for toughening, when metals are contained in it which render it unfit for coinage; for copper used for alloy, when the bullion is above standard; for silver introduced into the alloy of gold; and for separating the gold and silver, when these metals exist together in the bullion; and that the rate of these charges shall be fixed, from time to time, by the Director, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as not to exceed, in their judgment, the actual expense to the Mint of the materials and labour employed in each of the cases aforementioned; and that the amount received from these charges shall be accounted for, and appropriated for defraying the contingent expenses of the Mint.

*See ante, Act of March 3, 1853.

Rate thereof, how to be fixed.

Amount thereof appropriated to contingent expenses of the Mint.

Memorandum and certificate to be given

SECT. 19.—And be it further enacted, That from the report of the Assayer and the weight of the bullion, the Treasurer shall estimate the whole value of each deposit,

to depositors.

and also the amount of the charges or deductions, if any; of all which he shall give a detailed memorandum to the depositor; and he shall also give at the same time, under his hand, a certificate of the net amount of the deposit, to be paid in coins of the same species of bullion as that deposited.

Melter and Refiner to have bullion transferred to him by Treasurer, and to prepare standard ingots therefrom.

SECT. 20.—And be it further enacted, That parcels of bullion shall be, from time to time, transferred by the Treasurer to the Melter and Refiner; that a careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and character of the bullion, shall be kept; and that the bullion thus placed in the hands of the Melter and Refiner shall be subjected to the several processes which may be necessary to form it into ingots of the legal standard, and of a quality suitable for coinage.

Ingots to be assayed, and if reported legal, to be transferred to Treasurer.

SECT. 21.—And be it further enacted, That the ingots thus prepared shall be assayed by the Assayer, and if they prove to be within the limits allowed for deviation from the standard, they shall be transferred by the Melter and Refiner to the Treasurer, accompanied by the Assayer's certificate of their fineness; and that a careful record of the transfer shall be kept by the Treasurer.

Allowed variations from standard in the ingots.

*See ante, Act of March 3, 1851.

SECT. 22.—And be it further enacted, That no ingots of gold shall be used for coinage, of which the quality differs more than two thousandths from the legal standard; and that no ingots of silver shall be used for coinage, of which the quality differs more than three thousandths from the legal standard.*

Accounts with Melter and Refiner.

SECT. 23.—And be it further enacted, That in the Treasurer's account with the Melter and Refiner, the Melter and Refiner shall be debited with the standard weight of all the bullion placed in his hands, that is to say, with the weight of metal of legal standard fineness which it will make; and that he shall be credited by the standard weight of all the ingots delivered by him to the Treasurer; and that once at least in every year, at such time as the Director shall appoint, the Melter and Refiner shall deliver up to the Treasurer all the bullion in his possession, in order that his accounts may be settled up to that time; and, in this settlement, he shall be entitled to a credit for the difference between the whole amount of bullion delivered to him, and received from him, since the last settlement as an allowance for necessary waste: Provided, that this allowance shall not exceed two thousandths of the whole amount of gold and silver bullion respectively that had been delivered to him by the Treasurer.

Settlements thereof.

Allowance for wastage.

Chief Coiner to have ingots delivered to him by Treasurer, and to coin the same.

SECT. 24.—And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer shall, from time to time, deliver over to the Chief Coiner ingots for the purpose of coinage; that he shall keep a careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and description of the ingots; and that the ingots thus placed in the hands of the Chief Coiner shall be passed through the several processes necessary to make from them coins in all respects conformable to law.

Allowed variations from the standard weights of the coins.

SECT. 25.—And be it further enacted, That in adjusting the weights of the coins the following deviations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded in any of the single pieces:—In the dollar and half dollar one grain and a half; in the quarter dollar, one grain; in the dime and half dime, half a grain; in the gold coins, one quarter of a grain; in the copper coins, one grain in the pennyweight; and that in weighing a large number of pieces together, when delivered from the Chief Coiner to the Treasurer, and from the Treasurer to the depositors, the deviations from the standard weight shall not exceed the following limits:* Four pennyweights in one thousand dollars; three pennyweights in one thousand half dollars; two pennyweights in one thousand quarter dollars; one pennyweight in one thousand dimes; one pennyweight in one thousand half dimes; two pennyweights in one thousand eagles; one and a half pennyweight in one thousand half eagles; one pennyweight in one thousand quarter eagles.

*See ante, Acts of Mar. 3, '49, Mar. 3, 1851.

Chief Coiner shall deliver the coins to the Treasurer, who shall test the legal weight thereof.

SECT. 26.—And be it further enacted, That the Chief Coiner shall, from time to time, as the coins are prepared, deliver them over to the treasurer, who shall keep a careful record of their kind, number and weight; and that in receiving the coins it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to see whether the coins of that delivery are within the legal limits of the standard weight; and if his trials for this purpose shall not prove satisfactory, he shall cause all the coins of this delivery to be weighed separately, and such as are not of legal weight shall be delivered to the Melter and Refiner, as standard bullion, to be again formed into ingots and recoined.

Coins to be reserved for the annual assay.

SECT. 27.—And be it further enacted, That at every delivery of coins made by the Chief Coiner to the Treasurer, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, in the presence of the Assayer, to take, indiscriminately, a certain number of pieces of each variety for the annual trial of coins (the number being prescribed by the Director), which shall be carefully labelled and deposited in a chest appropriated for the purpose, kept under the joint care of the Treasurer and Assayer, and so secured that neither can have access to its contents without the presence of the other.

Clippings, &c. how disposed of.

SECT. 28.—And be it further enacted, That the Chief Coiner shall, from time to time, deliver to the Treasurer the clippings and other portions of bullion remaining after the process of coining, and that the Treasurer shall keep a careful record of their amount.

Account with Chief Coiner.

SECT. 29.—And be it further enacted, That in the Treasurer's account with the Chief Coiner, the Chief Coiner shall be debited with the amount in weight of standard metal of all the bullion placed in his hands, and credited with the amount, also by weight, of all the coins, clippings, and other bullion delivered by him to the Treasurer; and that once at least in every year, at such time as the Director shall appoint, the Chief Coiner shall deliver to the Treasurer all the coins and bullion in his possession, so that his accounts may be settled up to that time; and in this settlement he shall be entitled to a credit for the difference between the whole amount of ingots delivered to him, and of the coins and bullion received from him, since the last settlement as an allowance for necessary waste: Provided, that this allowance shall not exceed two thousandths of the whole amount of the silver, or one and one-half thousandths of the whole amount of the gold, that had been delivered to him by the Treasurer.

Settlement thereof.

Allowance for wastage.

Depositors, how and when to be paid.

SECT. 30.—And be it further enacted, That when the coins which are the equivalent to any deposit of bullion are ready for delivery, they shall be paid over to the depositor, or his order, by the Treasurer, on a warrant from the Director; and the payments shall be made, if demanded, in the order in which the bullion shall have been brought to the Mint, giving priority according to priority of deposit only; and that in the denominations of coin delivered, the Treasurer shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, unless when impracticable or inconvenient to do so, in which case the denominations of coin shall be designated by the Director.

Public money to be deposited in Mint to secure prompt payment to depositors.

SECT. 31.—And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of enabling the Mint to make the returns to depositors with as little delay as possible, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep in the said Mint, when the state of the treasury will admit thereof, a deposit of such amount of public money, or of bullion procured for the purpose, as he shall judge convenient and necessary, not exceeding one million of dollars, out of which those who bring bullion to the Mint may be paid the value thereof, as soon as practicable after this value has been ascertained; that the bullion so deposited shall become the property of the United States; that no discount or interest shall be charged on money so advanced; and that the Secretary of the treasury may at any time withdraw the said deposit, or any part thereof, or may, at his discretion, allow the coins formed at the Mint to be given for their equivalent in other money.*

*See p. 293, Act of May 23, 1850.

Annual assay of coins.

SECT. 32.—And be it further enacted, That to secure a due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards and weights, an annual trial shall be made of the pieces reserved for this purpose at the Mint and its branches, before the judge of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and the collector of the port of Philadelphia, and such other persons as the President shall from time to time designate for that purpose, who shall meet as commissioners, for the performance of this duty, on the second Monday in February annually, and may continue their meetings by adjournment, if necessary; and if a majority of the commissioners shall fail to attend at any time appointed for their meeting, then the Director of the Mint shall call a meeting of the commissioners at such other time as he may deem convenient; and that before these commissioners, or a majority of them, and in the presence of the officers of the Mint, such examination shall be made of the reserved pieces as shall be judged sufficient; and if it shall appear that these pieces do not differ from the standard fineness and weight by a greater quantity than is allowed by law, the trial shall be considered and reported as satisfactory; but if any greater deviation from the legal standard or weight shall appear, this fact shall be certified to the President of the United States, and if, on a view of the circumstances of the case, he shall so decide, the officer or officers implicated in the error shall be thenceforward disqualified from holding their respective offices.

Treasurer shall purchase copper bullion in planchets.

SECT. 33.—And be it further enacted, That copper bullion shall be purchased for the Mint, from time to time, by the Treasurer, under instructions from the Director; that the cost shall be paid from the fund hereinafter provided for; and that the copper bullion shall be

of good quality, and in the form of planchets, fit for passing at once into the hands of the Chief Coiner.*

SECT. 34.—And be it further enacted, That the copper planchets shall be delivered, from time to time, by the Treasurer to the Chief Coiner, to be by him coined; and all such copper shall be returned to the Treasurer by the Chief Coiner, weight for weight, without allowance for waste.

*See ante, Act of Feb. 21, 1857.

SECT. 35.—And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Mint to deliver the copper coins in exchange for their legal equivalent in other money, to any persons who shall apply for them: Provided, that the sum asked for be not less than a certain amount to be determined by the Director, and that it be not so great as, in his judgment, to interfere with the capacity of the Mint to supply other applicants.

Which shall be coined.

And sold to applicants therefor.

SECT. 36.—And be it further enacted, That the copper coins may, at the discretion of the Director, be delivered in any of the principal cities and towns of the United States, at the cost of the Mint, for transportation.

Copper coins may be sent to distant places in the U. States, at cost of Mint.

SECT. 37.—And be it further enacted, That the money received by the Treasurer in exchange for copper coins shall form a fund in his hands, which shall be used to purchase copper planchets, and to pay the expenses of transportation of copper coins; and that if there be a surplus, the same shall be appropriated to defray the contingent expenses of the Mint.*

Of the fund reserved from copper coins.

* The sections relating to copper coinage are modified by the Act of Feb. 21, 1857, which see ante.

SECT. 38.—And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts heretofore passed relating to the Mint and coins of the United States, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

Approved, January 18th, 1837.

XLI.

Sept. 30, 1850.

Salaries at Branch Mint, New Orleans.

Be it enacted, etc., at New Orleans. For salaries of Superintendent, Treasurer, Assayer, Coiner, Melter and Refiner, and clerks, seventeen thousand three hundred dollars;—the salary of the Treasurer being hereby increased from 1st July 1850 to four thousand dollars; the salary of Chief Clerk to eighteen hundred dollars; of the other clerks to fifteen hundred dollars; and the employment of an additional clerk at fifteen hundred dollars is hereby authorized. (General Appropriation Bill, Sept. 30th, 1850.)

XLII.

March 1851.

Appointment of Clerks to Mint Treasurers.

Treasurers of the Mints to have appointment of their own clerks.

Whereas, by existing laws, the Treasurers of the United States Mint are required to give bond in heavy penalties for the faithful performance of their duties and of those under them; and whereas it is but just the selection of their clerks should be under their control; therefore—

Resolved, &c. &c., that so much of the second section of the Act approved March 3d, 1835, "An Act to establish "Branches of the Mint of the United States," as vests the appointments of the clerks of the Treasury in the Superintendent of each Mint be and the same is hereby repealed; and that the several Treasurers of the United States Mints be and they are hereby authorized to appoint their own clerks, subject, however, to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. (Joint Resolution, March 3d, 1851.)

XLIII.

August 4, 1854.

Salaries of Mint Clerks increased.

Increase of salary of clerks in the Mint authorized.

SECT. 13.—That the 7th section of the Act of January eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An Act supplementary to the Act entitled 'An Act 'establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United 'States,'" be so amended as to extend the limit for the annual salary of clerks in the Mint of the United States to eighteen hundred dollars each, from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at the discretion of the officers authorized by law to appoint, with the approbation of the President of the United States, including also one Clerk in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, and that the salary of the Chief Clerk at New Orleans shall be twenty-two hundred dollars from and after the first of July 1854.

XLIV.

March 3rd, 1863.

Clerks to be designated by Treasurer of the Mint.

Treasurer of the Mint to designate Chief Clerks.

SECT. 12.—Be it enacted, &c., That the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, by virtue of that office Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia, is authorized to designate from among the Clerks in his said offices respectfully, one to act as Chief Clerk to the Treasurer of the Mint, and one other to act as Chief Clerk to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

Chief Clerks may act as Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer.

SECT. 13.—And be it further enacted, That, in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the Treasurer of the Mint, he may, in his discretion, authorize the respective Chief Clerks to act in his place, and to discharge all the duties required by law of the Treasurer of the Mint or Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia.

Duties of Chief Clerks and other Clerks in Mint.

SECT. 14.—And be it further enacted, That the Chief and other Clerks in the Treasury Department of the Mint shall give such assistance in the Assistant Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, in the receipt, custody, and disbursement of the public money, as may be required of them by the Treasurer, with the same responsibility for the faithful performance of such duty as is imposed upon them by the laws in force for the government of the Mint and the Officers and Clerks thereof. (Act of March 3d, 1863.)

XLV.

April 7, 1866.

Salaries of the Officers of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Salaries of officers of the Mint at Philadelphia and Assistant Treasurers.

That from and after the first day of April 1866 there shall be paid annually, instead of the yearly salaries at present authorized, to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, four thousand five hundred dollars; to the Treasurer, three thousand five hundred dollars, and one thousand five hundred dollars for additional compensation as Assistant Treasurer of the United States; to the Melter and Refiner, three thousand dollars; to the Assayer, three thousand dollars; to the Assistant to the Assayer, two thousand dollars; to the Chief Coiner, three thousand dollars; to the Assistant to the Chief Coiner, two thousand dollars; to the Engraver, three thousand dollars; to one clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; to two clerks, two thousand dollars each; to four clerks, one thousand five hundred dollars each; to the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, for salary as Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in addition to his salary as Treasurer of said Mint, one thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * (Act of April 7, 1866.)

PART. VII.—ACTS other than those relating to Coins or Coinage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

XLVI.

May 3, 1795.

Unexpended Appropriations.

Unexpended appropriations, how disposed of.

Be it enacted, &c., That in regard to any sum which shall have remained unexpended upon any appropriation (other than for the payment of interest on the funded debt, for the payment of interest upon, and reimbursement, according to contract, of any loan or loans made on account of the United States, for the purpose of the sinking fund, or for a purpose in respect to which a longer duration is specially assigned by law,) for more than two years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the act of appropriation shall have been passed, such appropriation shall be deemed to have ceased and been determined; and the sum so unexpended shall be carried to an account on the books of the Treasury, to be denominated "The Surplus Fund," &c. (Act of March 3d, 1795, Sect. 16.)

XLVII.

May 19, 1828.

Standard Weights of the Mint.

Standard Troy pound of the Mint declared.

Be it enacted, &c., That, for the purpose of securing a due conformity in weight of the coins of the United States, to the provisions of the ninth section of the act passed the second of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An Act establishing a Mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States," the brass troy pound weight procured by the minister of the United States, at London in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, for the use of the Mint, and now in the custody of the Director thereof, shall be the standard troy pound of the Mint of the United States, conformably to which the coinage thereof shall be regulated.

Corresponding weights to be procured for the Mint, and tested at the annual assay.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to procure, and safely to keep, a series of standard weights corresponding to the aforesaid troy pound, consisting of an one pound weight and the requisite subdivisions and multiples thereof, from the hundredth part of a grain to twenty-five pounds; and that the troy weights ordinarily employed in the transactions of the Mint shall be regulated according to the above standards, at least once in every year, under his inspection, and their accuracy tested annually in the presence of the Assay Commissioners on the day of the annual assay. (Act of May 19th, 1828, Sect. 2, 3.)

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XLVIII.

Assay of Bullion not intended for Coinage.

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful for the Director of the Mint to receive, and cause to be assayed, bullion not intended for coinage, and to cause certificates to be given of the fineness thereof, by such officer as he shall designate for that purpose, at such rates of charge, to be paid by the owner of said bullion, and under such regulations as the said Director may from time to time establish. (Act of May 19th, 1828, Sect 7.)

ay 23, 1850.
ullion fund r payment deposits t re- ricted in nount; see ge 289, Act n. 18, 1837, 31.

XLIX.

Amendment relative to the Bullion Fund for Payment of Deposits.

Be it enacted, &c., That, for the purpose of enabling the Mint and Branch Mints of the United States to make returns to depositors with as little delay as possible, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when the state of the Treasury shall admit thereof, to direct transfers to be made from time to time to the Mint and Branch Mints for such sums of public money as he shall judge convenient and necessary, out of which those who bring bullion to the Mint may be paid the value thereof, as soon as practicable after this value has been ascertained; that the bullion so deposited shall become the property of the United States; that no discount or interest shall be charged on money so advanced: and that the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time withdraw the said deposit, or any part thereof, or may, at his discretion, allow the coins formed at the Mint to be given for their equivalent in other money: Provided, that the bonds given by the United States Treasurers and Superintendents of the Mints shall be renewed or increased at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the operation of this act. (Act of May 23, 1850, c. 12.)

L.

Profits of the Mint.

* * * * and it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to cause to be paid annually into the Treasury of the United States the profits of the Mint, and to present a quarterly account of the expenditures of the Mint to the Secretary of the Treasury. * * * (Act of March 4, 1853, c. 97.)

Gold coinages and Mint Regulations.
United States.
March 4, 1853.
Profits of the Mint to be paid to the Treasury.

LI.

Refining of Gold Bullion at the Mint.

And be it further enacted, That when prviate establishments shall be made to refine gold bullion, the Secretary of the Treasury, if he shall deem them capable of executing such work, is hereby authorized and required to limit the amount thereof which shall be refined in the Mint at Philadelphia, from quarter to quarter, and to reduce the same progressively, as such establishments shall be extended or multiplied, so as eventually, and as soon as may be, to exclude refining from the Mint, and require that every deposit of gold bullion made therein for coinage shall be adapted to said purpose, without need of refining: Provided, that no advances in coin shall be made upon bullion after this regulation shall be carried into effect except upon bullion refined, as herein prescribed. (Act of March 4, 1853, c. 97, § 5.)

March 4, 1853.
Refining of gold in private establishments to be encouraged.

LII.

Provisions for limiting Amount of refining at the Mint extended to the Branch Mints and Assay Office.

Be it enacted, &c., That the provisions of the fifth section of chapter ninety-seven of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1853, requiring the Secretary to limit the amount of refining at the Mint, whenever private establishments shall be capable of refining bullion, shall be extended to the several branches of the Mint and to the United States Assay Office at New York, in all cases where deposits of bullion are made for coins or fine bars. (Act of February 20, 1861, Sect. 3.)

Feb. 20, 1861.
Provisions of Act of 1853, ch. 97. s. 5. vol. x. p. 212, extended.

(*For Continuation of these Returns, see Appendix No.* XXXIV.)

APPENDIX No. XIII.

SWEDEN.

APPENDIX, No. 13.
Sweden.
Adoption of principles of Convention of 1865.

LETTERS from the FOREIGN OFFICE to the TREASURY, transmitting Information relative to the CURRENCY of SWEDEN.

SIR, Foreign Office, April 4, 1868.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Stockholm, reporting the proposed coinage in Sweden of gold pieces, valuing twenty-five francs and ten francs.

I am, &c.
The Secretary E. C. EGERTON.
to the Treasury.

MY LORD, Stockholm, March 30, 1868.

IT may be proper to inform you that this Government, in pursuance of the decisions of the Paris Monetary Conference of last year, has proposed to the diet the coinage of gold pieces, of the exact weight and value of ten francs, while engaging to coin pieces of twenty-five francs as soon as they shall have appeared in France.

I have, &c.
The Lord Stanley, (Signed) G. S. S. JERNINGHAM.
&c. &c.

SIR, Foreign Office, May 1, 1868.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Stockholm, reporting proceedings in the Swedish Chambers on the currency question.

I am, &c.
The Secretary E. C. EGERTON.
to the Treasury.

MY LORD, Stockholm, April 24, 1868.

YOUR Lordship is aware that by the Swedish Constiution the Diet has the right to issue paper money, as a legal tender, through the bank of Sweden, payable in silver and at sight.

It may be proper to mention that a motion for suppressing a forced paper currency, and for substituting a gold for a silver standard, has been carried in the First Chamber by sixty-five to fifty-three, but lost in the Second by eighty-nine to seventy-six, through the influence of the peasant party, though the ultimate success of the proposal would seem to be considered probable.

I have, &c.
The Lord Stanley, (Signed) G. S. S. JERNINGHAM.
&c. &c.

SIR, Foreign Office, May 7, 1868.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Stockholm on the subject of the adoption of a gold currency in Sweden on the French monetary system.

I am, &c.
The Secretary E. C. EGERTON.
to the Treasury.

MY LORD, Stockholm, April 29, 1868.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 32, of the 30th ult., I have the honour to state that the Diet has accepted the Government's proposition for a gold coinage of 10 and 25 francs in value, with a view to adopt the French monetary system.

I have, &c.
Lord Stanley, (Signed) G. H. JERNINGHAM.
&c. &c.

APPENDIX No. XIV.

GERMANY.

APPENDIX, No. 14.
Germany.
Scheme for Decimal Monetary System.

LETTER from the FOREIGN OFFICE to the TREASURY, forwarding an Extract from a Prussian Newspaper relative to the MONETARY SYSTEM of GERMANY.

SIR, Foreign Office, May 4, 1868.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, an Extract from a Prussian newspaper, which has been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, on the subject of introducing an unitary monetary system into Germany, in unison with the decimal monetary system of France.

I am, &c.
The Secretary E. C. EGERTON.
to the Treasury.

APPENDIX, No. 14.

Germany.

Scheme for Decimal Monetary System.

PROJET d'unité monétaire franco-allemande.

Voici un des projets proposés pour établir l'unité des monnaies en Allemagne, en se conformant au système decimal français et aux usages et appellations reçues dans le pays.

Le thaler allemand de la valeur de 2 florins 20 kreuzer vaudrait 1 thaler ⅓ en monnaie prussienne actuelle,—2 *Gulden* ou florins autrichiens,—et 5 francs. Ce thaler serait partagé en 50 parties, pour lesquelles on conserverait la dénomination de *Groschen*, et le *Groschen* lui-même contiendrait 10 *Pfennigs*. Les pièces ayant cours seraient les suivantes :

Thaler allemand.	Groschen.	Pfennigs.	Valeur dans l'Allemagne du Nord.	Valeur dans l'Allemagne du Sud.	Valeur en Autriche.	Valeur en francs.	Valeur en centimes.
			thal. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.		
1 =	50 =	500 =	1 10 =	2 20 =	2 — =	5 =	500
	25 =	250 =	20 =	1 10 =	1 — =	2½ =	250
	20 =	200 =	16 =	56 =	80 =	2 =	200
	12½ =	125 =	10 =	35 =	50 =	1¼ =	125
	10 =	100 =	8 =	28 =	40 =	1 =	100
	5 =	50 =	4 =	14 =	20 =	½ =	50
	2½ =	25 =	2 =	7 =	10 =	¼ =	25

Les monnaies d'or seraient :

Thaler allemand.	Valeur dans l'Allemagne du Nord.	Valeur dans l'Allemagne du Sud.	Valeur en Autriche.	Valeur en France.	Valeur en Angleterre.
	thals. gr.	fl. kr.	fl.	fr.	livr. sh.
1 =	1 10 =	2 20 =	2 =	5 =	— 4
2 =	2 20 =	4 40 =	4 =	10 =	— 8
4 =	5 10 =	9 20 =	8 =	20 =	— 16
5 =	6 20 =	11 40 =	10 =	25 =	1 —
10 =	13 10 =	23 20 =	20 =	50 =	2 —

De cette façon le nouveau système s'accorderait avec le système français, dont les pièces d'or auraient exactement leurs correspondantes en Allemagne, et avec le système Anglais avec lequel il aurait encore un grand rapport. Le pfennig serait précisément la même chose que le centime et le groschen équivaudrait à la pièce française de deux sous. Le sou ou la pièce de 5 centimes serait par là même représenté par la pièce de ½ groschen.

La nouvelle monnaie ne différerait pas beaucoup, on le voit, de celle actuellement en usage. On compterait encore par florins et par thalers, et on aurait cet avantage que la monnaie n'étant pas trop petite, on n'aurait pas toujours à opérer sur de grands nombres, comme cela a lieu quand on calcule par francs.

APPENDIX No. XV.

GERMANY.

APPENDIX, No. 15.

North German Confederation.

Resolution of Federal Parliament relative to Decimal System.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin reporting the Introduction of the Decimal System of Weights and Measures into the NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION, and a Resolution of the Federal Parliament declaring the Adoption of a Decimal Monetary System to be necessary.

MY LORD, Berlin, June 20, 1868.

I HAVE the honor to inform your Lordship that the Federal Parliament has passed a law introducing into the North German Confederation the decimal metre system of weights and measures, retaining in part the German denominations in conjunction with the French denominations derived from the Greek. This new system will come into operation on the 1st January 1872.

Conjointly with the passing of this measure a resolution was voted by the House declaring necessary the adoption of a decimal monetary system, and requesting the Presidency of the Confederation to submit a law to this purport. As soon as the law is published, I shall have the honor of transmitting to your Lordship a copy translation of it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

The Lord Stanley, M.P.,
&c. &c.

APPENDIX No. XVI.

GERMANY.

APPENDIX, No. 16.

Germany.

Resolutions relative to Universal Coinage adopted by a Committee of the Federal Parliament.

RESOLUTIONS respecting UNIVERSAL COINAGE, adopted by the Committee of the Federal Parliament of North Germany on the Law of Weights and Measures, transmitted by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin to the Foreign Department in his Despatch, No. 106, of the 27th June 1868.

[*Extracted from a précis inclosed in the above despatch.*]

The Commission discussed the following resolutions which were finally adopted :—

1. That a decimal system of coinage should be submitted to the Reichstag which should afford a guarantee for a universal system for all civilized nations.

2. That negociations should be instituted with those states who have adopted the metrical system to provide that that system shall not be departed from except by means of a conference of all those states.

The proposer of the first resolution suggested that the French franc should be adopted; other members suggested that the English shilling (= 10 silver groschen) would ensure greater advantages. This question was left undecided, and the principle alone of a pure decimal system was adopted.

As regarded the second resolution it was agreed that, although no state who had adopted the metrical system would be likely to give it up again, yet that a treaty would be useful to prevent any one state from disturbing the unity of weights and measures for any individual purposes.

APPENDIX No. XVII.

ROUMANIA.

APPENDIX, No. 17.

Roumania.

Adoption of principles of Convention of 1865.

DESPATCH, with ENCLOSURES, from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul General at BUCHAREST, relative to the Adoption in Roumania of the principles of the Monetary Convention of December 1865.

MY LORD, Bucharest, June 2, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 24, of the 21st ultimo, instructing me to transmit copy of the law by which the Roumanian government modified their system of currency, by an adoption of the principles of the Monetary Convention of December 1865, concluded between France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland.

In my despatch, No. 19, of the 4th March 1865, I reported some preliminary measures of this government, with reference to an alteration of their monetary system, and I have since abstained from further remarks on the subject for fear of creating misapprehension on a question which has produced and continues to cause great confusion in all the monetary transactions of the principalities.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the "Monitorul," No. 89, of the 4th May 1867, containing the law modifying the currency. I transmit a translation of this law.

The same "Monitorul" contains the "Cahier des Charges," for the supply of a copper coinage of the nominal value of 4,000,000 of "leys" or francs. I also transmit a translation of that document. The contract was taken by the "Bank of Roumania" at f. 3·60 per kilogramme, and was executed by Messrs. Ralph Heaton and Sons of Birmingham.

A portion of the new copper coinage having reached Bucharest, and the government having published a tariff of the relative values in francs or "leys" of the numerous foreign coins in circulation, the law was ordered to be applied on the 1st January last. The bankers and principal shopkeepers at first attempted to comply with the new regulations, but met with such general opposition that after a few days they were compelled to return to the old system of piastres and paras. The government continues to keep the public accounts in the new money, but has to explain every transaction in the old.

If this was the only mischief, it would be of light importance. Unfortunately the government promulgated the

new valuation of foreign coins, without previous consultation with those who could have given them correct information, as some were calculated far too high, and others too low. The first found their way into the treasury, the latter left the country. The market tradesmen immediately adopted every mistake in their favour, by a new tariff of their own in the old denomination of piastres and paras. The effect was to raise considerably the price of almost every article of consumption. The new copper coins circulate, not as 10 and 5 bani, but as 12 and 6 paras. The market disputes have frequently assumed a serious character, but matters have now calmed down; the government regulations with respect to the coinage, being like many others, totally disregarded by the public in general.

The piastre having no existence, was and is a mere money of account. The government, in introducing the franc or "ley" without any coinage to represent it, virtually attempted to change one money of account for another; and, as if this was not a sufficiently difficult operation, complicated the matter by giving the new coin the same denomination as the old; "ley" being the Roumanian term for piastre. A peasant, told that his Russian ruble, which he had been accustomed to look upon as representing 10½ leys, was now only 4 leys, would most likely immediately bury it, to wait for more favourable times.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GREEN.

The Lord Stanley,
&c. &c.

From the "Monitorul," No. 89, of 4th May 1867.

Law regulating the Currency of Roumania.

(Translation.)

Charles I., by the grace of God and the will of the nation, Prince of Roumania, to all now and ever greeting. In conformity with the report of our Minister of Finance, No. 13,477, together with which has been laid before us a law for the establishment of a new monetary system voted by the Legislative Bodies, in conformity with the 93 Art. of the Constitution, we have sanctioned and sanction, we have promulgated and promulgate the following law for the establishment of a new monetary system, and for the coining of national monies.

Art. 1. The decimal monetary system is adopted as it exists in France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland. Five grains of silver, of which 835 out of 1,000 are of fine silver, and 165 out of 1,000 are of alloy, form the monetary unit of Roumania; this unit being termed "ley" (leŭ).

Art. 2. The "ley" is divided into 100 parts termed "banis" (banĭ).

Art. 3. The Roumanian coins are:—

A. Gold:	B. Silver:
Piece of 20 leys.	Piece of 2 leys.
„ 10 „	„ 1 ley.
„ 5 „	„ ½ „ or 50 banis.

Art. 4. The standard of the gold coins is as follows: nine parts out of ten fine gold, and one part out of ten alloy, having the following weights and dimensions. The piece of 20 leys, $6\frac{452}{1000}$ grammes in weight and 21 millimètres in diameter. The piece of 10 leys, $3\frac{226}{1000}$ grammes in weight and 19 millimetres in diameter. The piece of 5 leys, $1\frac{613}{1000}$ grammes in weight and 17 millimetres in diameter. The allowance of deficiency and excess as regards the standard and weight is 3 millièmes less and more than the exact standard and the exact weight. Differences on the side of deficiency must be made up for by differences on the side of excess.

Art. 5. The standard of the silver coins is as follows: 835 parts out of 1,000 fine silver, and 165 out of 1,000 alloy. Their weights and dimensions are as follows:

The piece of 2 leys, 10 grammes 27 millimetres diameter.
„ 1 ley 5 „ 23 „ „
„ ½ „ 2½ „ 18 „ „

The allowance of deficiency and excess as regards the exact standard is 3 millièmes. The allowance in weight is, for pieces of 2 leys and 1 ley, 5 millièmes; for pieces of ½ ley or 50 banies, 7 millièmes of deficiency and excess.

Art. 6. The copper coins are composed of $\frac{95}{100}$ copper, $\frac{4}{100}$ tin, $\frac{1}{100}$ zinc, with the allowance of 7 millièmes of deficiency and excess. Their weights and dimensions are as follows:

The piece of 10 bahnies, 10 grammes 30 millimtrs. diameter.
„ 5 „ 5 „ 25 „ „
„ 2 „ 2 „ 20 „ „
„ 1 „ 1 „ 15 „ „

The allowance in weight is 15 millièmes of deficiency and excess.

Art. 7. After the first issue of copper money, the accounts of the state will cease to be kept in old leys and paras, and the new system will be adopted. It is likewise enacted that all public establishments, all bankers, merchants, and traders keep their books and accounts in leys and banies, conformably to the new monetary system.

Art. 8. For the regulation of accounts and the calculation of old leys and paras in new leys and banies and vice versâ, Table A.* is annexed, according to which will be made the conversion of all accounts, promissory notes, bonds, bills of exchange, drafts, and all kinds of contracts bearing date anterior to the application of the present law. All debts incurred before the present law in old leys and paras, and paid after its enactment, will be settled conformably with this table.

Art. 9. Copper money will first be coined and issued, the want of which is more pressingly felt. Silver and afterwards gold monies will be coined and put in circulation as soon as the financial means permit. To begin with, copper money will be struck in the following quantity:

					Leys.
25,000,000	pieces of	10	banies,	value	2,500,000
25,000,000	„	5	„	„	1,250,000
10,000,000	„	2	„	„	200,000
5,000,000	„	1	„	„	50,000
					4,000,000

Art. 10. The coins will bear on the obverse the arms of the country, and on the reverse the statement of their nominal value and date.

Art. 11. The gold and silver coins of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, coined according to the same monetary system, will be received at all the public treasuries in the country as legal tender, and on the same terms as the national money.

Art. 12. Other foreign gold and silver coins at present circulating in the country will be received at all the public treasuries, until the first issue of the national silver and gold monies at the rates stated in Table B.† annexed to this law. After the lapse of six months from the first issue of silver and gold coins, all money not representing the decimal monetary system stipulated by the International Convention of the 23rd December 1865 will cease to be a legal tender.

Art. 13. The coinage of the money will be executed by private contract, all the necessary precautions being taken to ensure their manufacture being identical with that of the French monies, as well as regards the standard, weight, and dimensions as stipulated by the present law, as in regard to the allowance accorded and the quantity required and prescribed.

Art. 14. This monetary system will be enforced from the date of a notification of three months; the time of such notification being fixed by the Minister of Finance.

Art. 15. The government will fix by an administrative measure the time after which the public treasuries will cease to accept gold and silver monies other than the legal tender.

Art. 16. No one will be compelled to receive a larger sum in copper money than five leys, whatever the amount to be paid.

Art. 17. After the lapse of six months from the first issue of the national money, the foreign copper coins which are at present in circulation in the country will cease to be a legal tender.

Art. 18. The legislative bodies will fix from time to time as shall be desirable, and on the motion of the Minister of Finance, the kinds and quantities of coins to be struck.

Art. 19. The old national monies will be called in, and melted down, and replaced by other new ones. The disbursement for this operation will be specified in the budget of the state. This law, together with the act for carrying it into effect (Cahier des Charges), was voted by the Chamber of Deputies in their session of the 29th March 1867, and was adopted by a majority of 68 against 6.

(L.S.) (Signed) PACLEANU,
Vice-President.
C. T. GRIGORESCU,
Secretary.
A. ANDRONIC,
Director of the Bureau.

This law was voted by the Senate of Roumania in their citting of 6 April 1867, and was adopted by a majority of 31 to 6.

(Signed) PLAGINO,
Vice-President.
G. SIMBATEANO,
Senator Secretary.

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* It was not considered necessary to print Table A.
† Table B. was not forwarded to the Commission.

APPENDIX, No. 17.
Roumania.
Adoption of principles of Convention of 1865.

We order that the present law be sealed with the seal of State, and published in the official "Monitorul."

Our Ministers for the Department of Finance and Department of Justice are charged with the carrying out and publication of this decree.

Given at Bucharest, 14 April 1867.

(Signed) CHARLES.
C. A. CUGULESCO, Minister of Justice.
A. VASESCO, Minister of Finance.

PUBLICATION.

En vertu de la loi du 14/26 Avril, le Gouvernement des Principautées-Unies ayant décidé la mise en adjudication de la fabrication de la monaie de Billon, publie le Cahier de Charge, et fait savoir que les enchères seront tenus à Bucharest au Ministère des Finances le 3/15 Juillet 1867.

CAHIER DE CHARGE concernant la fabrication d'une nouvelle monnaie de cuivre pour les Principautées-Unies.

La fabrication de la nouvelle monnaie de cuivre, représentant les fractions de l'unité monétaire suivant la loi du $\frac{14}{26}$ Avril 1867, sera donnée en entreprise.

A cet effet, il sera tenu une licitation publique par soumissions cachetées au Ministère des Finances et en présence de Monsieur le Ministre des Finances.

Le jour de la licitation, ainsi que les conditions, contenues dans le présent cahier de charges, seront publiés quarante jours à l'avance du jour fixé pour la licitation dans le Moniteur officiel, et seront répétés à plusieurs réprises.

Les personnes qui voudront concourir à la licitation seront tenues de déposer un cautionnement provisoire d'au moins cent mille francs, sans lequel aucune soumission ne sera acceptée. Les personnes qui voudront concourir pour le compte d'un tiers auront à déposer en outre leur pleins pouvoirs dûment légalisés.

Les soumissions doivent être cachetées et contenir sur l'enveloppe l'indication des noms et prénoms du soumissionnaire, et si la soumission se fait pour compte d'un tiers ses noms et prénoms, ainsi que la somme et la nature du cautionnement provisoire.

Au jour fixé pour la licitation, les soumissions cachetées, revetues des noms du soumissionnaire et accompagnées du cautionnement provisoire, seront reçues au Ministère des Finances depuis onze heures du matin jusqu'à une heure de l'après midi. Cette heure sonnée, nulle soumission ne sera plus reçue, et il sera procédé immédiatement à l'ouverture des soumissions en séance publique; toutes les offres seront lues à haute voix, et inscrites sur une liste préparée d'avance.

Le cautionnement provisoire du soumissionaire, qui aura fait l'offre la plus avantageuse, sera retenu, et devra être completé dans un délai de quinze jours jusqu'à la valeur de deux cent mille francs. Les cautionnements des autres soumissionnaires seront restitués immédiatement et séance tenante.

En cas de parité entre deux ou plusieurs offres, le Ministre des Finances procédera immédiatement à une licitation verbale entre ces derniers soumissionaires. Aucune offre ne sera plus admise ni prise en considération aprés l'adjudication faite.

Le résultat de l'adjudication sera soumis à l'approbation du Conseil des Ministres et à la confirmation de Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince Régnant.

Si le soumissionaire, qui avait fait l'offre la plus avantageuse, voudrait se désister et renoncer à la concession, ou s'il ne pouvait ou ne voulait pas remettre le cautionnement définitif dans le délai fixé de quinze jours, le cautionnement provisoire sera de droit acquis au Gouvernement, à titre de dédomagement sans que le soumissionaire ait le droit d'y faire la moindre objection.

Si pendant l'éxécution du contrat le concessionaire cesserait les fournitures successives des monnaies, il perdrait, excepté le cas de force majeure, le prix de la livraison précédente de monnaie qui restera acquis au Gouvernement à titre de dédomagement pour infraction du contrat.

Le cautionnement, soit provisoire soit définitif, doit être déposé en numéraire métalique ou en obligations de l'Etat roumain, qui seront acceptées au pair.

La quantité, la valeur nominale, le titre, le poids et les dimensions des monnaies de cuivre, dont la fabrication est donnée en entreprise, sont fixés comme suit:

1°. Quantités.

			Valeur nominale.
25,000,000 pièces à 10-cent.	- P-tres.	-	2,500,000
25,000,000 „ „ 5 „	- „	-	1,250,000
10,000,000 „ „ 2 „	- „	-	200,000
5,000,000 „ „ 1 „	- „	-	50,000

Total 65 millions pièces de quatre espèces en valeur nominale de 4 millions piastres ou francs.

2°. Titre.

Toutes ces monnaies seront composées de 950 millièmes cuivre, 40 millièmes étain et 10 millièmes zinc, avec une tolérance de 7 millièmes.

3°. Poids.

Les pièces de 10-cent. péseront	-	10 grammes.
„ „ 5 „ „	-	5 „
„ „ 2 „ „	-	2 „
„ „ 1 „ „	-	1 „

Il est accordé une tolérance du poids de 15 millièmes en plus et en moins. Les différences en moins devront être compensées par les différences en plus.

Par conséquent, il y aura à fabriquer 400,000 kilogrammes divisés de la manière suivante:

250,000 killogrammes pièces de	10-cent.
125,000 „ „	5 „
20,000 „ „	2 „
5,000 „ „	1 „

Les offres se feront par dix kilogrammes composés de quatre différentes espèces de monnaie, savoir:

625 pièces de 10-cent.	-	-	6250	grammes.
625 „ „ 5 „	-	-	3125	„
250 „ „ 2 „	-	-	500	„
125 „ „ 1 „	-	-	125	„
1625 pièces.			10,000	grammes.

4°. Dimensions.

Les pièces de 10 centimes auront	30	millimètres	de	diamètre.
„ „ 5 „	25	„	„	„
„ „ 2 „	20	„	„	„
„ „ 1 „	15	„	„	„

Toutes ces différentes pièces de la nouvelle monnaie du pays en cuivre seront frappées à l'endroit aux armes du pays, et au revers figurera la valeur nominale et le milésime, pareils aux desseins qui seront remis au concessionnaire lors de la signature du contrat.

Le terme pour la fabrication et livraison de la totalité des monnaies sus mentionnées est fixé pour le maximum à douze mois à partir du jour de la signature du contrat. Les livraisons devront s'effectuer successivement et seront échelonnées de la manière suivante:

A la fin du sixième mois après la signature du contrat, le concessionnaire aura à livrer au Gouvernement franco à Bucarest—

3,500,000 pièces de 10-cent.	au poids de	-	35,000	kilogr.
3,400,000 „ 5 „	„	-	17,000	„
1,500,000 „ 2 „	„	-	3,000	„
500,000 „ 1 „	„	-	500	„
8,900,000			55,500	kilogr.

A la fin du 7-e, 8-e, 9-e, 10-e et 11-e, mois les mêmes quantités.

A la fin du douzième mois:

4,000,000 pièces de 10-cent.	au poids de	-	40,000	kilogr.
4,600,000 „ 5 „	„ „	-	23,000	„
1,000,000 „ 2 „	„ „	-	2,000	„
2,000,000 „ 1 „	„ „	-	2,000	„
11,600,000			67,000	kilogr.

RÉCAPITULATION.

Les six premières livraisons:		
53,400,000 pièces au poids de	-	333,000 kilogr.
La 7-e livraison:		
11,600,000 pièces au poids de	-	67,000 „
65,000,000 pièces.		400,000 „

Il sera loisible au concessionaire de commencer plustôt les livraisons, et de terminer avant l'époque fixé de douze mois, pourvu qu'entre chaque livraison se trouve un intervalle d'un mois. Il sera également libre de diviser une livraison mensuelle en deux, et de faire dans un mois deux ou plusieurs envois, qui néanmoins ne compteront que pour une seule livraison.

MODE DE PAIEMENT.

Les offres se feront en francs, et le paiement se fera en or et pièces de vingt francs (napoléons d'or).

Lors de la première livraison, c'est-à dire, au moment que le Gouvernement aura reçu les 8,900,000 pièces, le cautionnement sera restitué.

Lors de la deuxième livraison, il sera payé au concessionnaire le prix convenu pour les quantitées fournies de la première livraison, et ainsi de suite, savoir à chaque livraison mensuelle sera acquitée la precédente. Le prix de la 7-eme et dernière livraison sera acquittée un mois après la réception.

Quoique le Gouvernement accorde au concessionaire la faculté d'opérer les livraison à des époques plus rapprochées et en plus grandes quantités, il est néanmoins bien entendu que les paiements ne sont exigibles que par appoints mensuels proportionnés aux quantités stipulées pour les livraisons mensuelles.

Le concessionnaire ne pourra pas demander des intérêts pour le délai de paiement s'il est effectué dans les limites prescrites.

FABRICATION ET TRANSPORT.

Tout ce qui concerne l'acquisition des matériaux, des coins et des viroles, la confection de la gravure, des matrices, les ustensils et la fabrication, ainsi que le numérotage, l'empaquétage et le transport jusqu'à Bucharest, est à la charge et aux risques et périls du concessionaire ; le Gouvernement n'ayant à payer que le prix convenu franco Bucharest.

Le transport de la frontière du pays jusqu'à Bucharest, quoiqu'à la charge du concessionaire, se fait au risque et péril de Gouvernement.

Aucun droit de douane ou autre ne sera prélevé pour l'importation de cette monnaie.

Echéant un cas de force majeure, qui empêcherait le transport des monnaies dans le pays, il sera loisible au concessionaire de demander la résiliation de son contrat pour le restant des monnaies à fabriquer. Dans ce cas, les quantités déjà fabriquées, mais pas encore expediées, seront reçues par un délégué du Gouvernement à l'endroit de la fabrication, et le Gouvernement en payera le prix contracté, après déduction du prix de transport calculé selon le tarif es temps ordinaires. Dans ce cas, la reprise et la continuation de la fabrication sera facultative pour les deux parties, et ne pourra avoir lieu qu'après une entente préalable.

Le concessionaire pourra également, échéant le cas de force majeure, demander une simple suspension plus ou moins longue des expéditions. Dans ce cas, le Gouvernement pourra accepter ou refuser la demande de suspension, mais il devra se prononcer dans le délai de vingt jours si la suspension a lieu.

Deux commissaires du Ministère des Finances seront chargés de la surveillance de la fabrication, du titre, de la dimension, du poids et de la tolérance, du numérotage et du pésage des monnaies ; ils assisteront à l'empaquétage, et donneront leur déclaration au nom du Gouvernement pour les quantitées fabriquées et expediées conformément aux conditions de ce Cahier, après avoir apposé leurs sceaux sur les barils ou caisses.

Les frais de sejour sur les lieux des commissaires du Gouvernement sont à la charge du concessionaire, et sont fixés à 20 francs par jour pour chacun, plus 1000 francs pour frais de voyage. Les poinçons, coins, viroles, etc., seront déposés chaque soir, après que la fabrication journalière aura cessée, entre les mains du commissaire du Gouvernement.

Les commissaires devront assister à tour de rôle à la fabrication et inscrire dans un registre les quantités des differentes espèces de monnaies fabriquées pendant le jour. Cette constatation sera signée par le comissaire du jour et par le concessionaire ou son fondé de pouvoir.

Après que toute l'opération aura été terminée, toutes les formes qui ont servi à la fabrication seront remises aux dits commissaires, afin de les apporter dans le pays ou elles resteront déposées au Ministère des Finances.

Le maximum du prix auquel l'adjudication de la monnaie de cuivre pourra se faire, conformément aux conditions de ce Cahier de charges, est fixé à 5 francs le kilogramme.

Le présent Cahier de charges, ainisi que la loi monétaire, ont été vôtés par la chambre des Dêputés et le Sénat, et promulgués par le Décret Princier sous No. 629, le 19 Avril 1867.

Le Ministre des Finances, A. VASESCO.

APPENDIX No. XVIII.

ROMAN STATES.

EDICT for the Adoption in the ROMAN STATES of a new Monetary System in accordance with the principles of the Monetary Convention of December 1865, and Notice of the Minister of the Finances establishing the legal exchange between the old and new systems.

(Translation.)

Giacomo Antonelli, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Deacon of St. Agatha at the Suburra, Secretary of State of His Holiness our Lord Pope Pius the ninth.

The frequent oscillations in the value of the precious metals, which among all nations serve for contracts and operations of all kinds domestic, as well as foreign, have for several years in this respect claimed all the attention of His Holiness, in order to bring to the subject those remedies which shall be considered the most suitable for preserving with the other States of Europe a just equilibrium, as well as interesting for the prosperity of the commerce of his most loved subjects. A few partial provisions, nevertheless, were adopted in the monetary system of the Pontifical State ; but it did not escape the wisdom of His Holiness, that in order completely to attain the object, and thus to make easy the means of responding to the exigencies of international exchanges, it would have been very opportune to introduce into the Pontifical State a monetary system identical with that of other States with which it has the largest and the most direct commercial relations.

Hence upon the proposition of Monsignor Treasurer General, Minister of Finance, in conformity with the opinion of the Council of State and of the 'Consulta' of the State for the Finances, and the deliberation of the Council of Ministers, His Holiness has commanded us to publish, as in His Sovereign name we do publish the following regulations :

ART. 1. The new monetary unit of the Pontifical State is based upon the value of 5 grammes of silver, and of 0·32258 grammes of gold, both of the standard of 900 thousandths, and it takes the denomination of LIRA PONTIFICIA.

ART. 2. This new unit is divided into centimes, and is also represented by 20 soldi, each of the value of five centimes.

ART. 3. From the present day, henceforth shall be struck coins of gold, silver, and bronze representing the lira, its multiple and sub-multiple, of the following value and weight :—

	Species of Coins.	Value in Lire.	Cent	Weight in Grams.
In Gold	Coin of Lire	100	„	32·2580
	„	50	„	16·1290
	„	20	„	6·4516
	„	10	„	3·2258
	„	5	„	1·6129
In Silver	Coin of Lire	5	„	25·0000
	„	2	50	12·5000
	„	2	„	10·0000
	„	1	„	5·0000
	„	„	50	2·5000
	„	„	25	1·2500
In Bronze	Coin of centimes	„	10	10·0000
	„	„	5	5·0000
	„	„	2½	2·5000
	„	„	1	1·0000

ART. 4. The standard of the gold coins and of the silver coin from lire 5, shall be of 900 thousandths, with the allowance of 2 thousandths in more or less ; that of the coins from lire 2·50 and the following shall be of 835 thousandths, with the allowance of 3 thousandths in more or less.

ART. 5. The coins of bronze shall be of a triple alloy, composed of 95 parts of copper, 4 of tin, and 1 of zinc. The allowance of the standard in more or less shall be of one hundredth in copper, and of half a hundredth for each of the other two metals.

ART. 6. The allowances in more or less permitted in the weight of the aforesaid coins shall be—

FOR THE GOLD.		
In pieces of Lire 100	Thousandths	1.
„ „ 50, 20, and 10	„	2.
„ „ 5	„	3.
FOR THE SILVER.		
In pieces of Lire 5	Thousandths	3.
„ „ 2·50, 2, and 1.	„	5.
„ of Centimes 50	„	7.
„ „ „ 25	„	10.
FOR THE BRONZE.		
In pieces of Centimes 10, and 5	Thousandths	20.
„ „ „ 2½, and 1	„	25.

APPENDIX, No. 18.

Roman States.

Adoption of principles of Convention of 1865.

ART. 7. The number of each kind of coins contained in a kilogram, and their respective diameter, shall be as follows:

			Number per Kilogram.	Diameter in Millimetres.
IN GOLD	Coin of Lire	100	31	35
	"	50	62	28
	"	20	155	21
	"	10	310	19
	"	5	620	71
IN SILVER	Coin of Lire	5	40	37
	"	2 50	80	30
	"	2	100	27
	"	1	200	23
	"	" 50	400	18
	"	" 25	800	15
IN BRONZE	Coin of Centimes	" 10	100	32
	"	" 5	200	25
	"	" 2½	400	22
	"	" 1	1000	15

ART. 8. The gold and silver coins shall have on the obverse the effigy, the name of the Pontiff, and the year of the Pontificate; on the reverse the inscription "Stato Pontificio," the value of the coin, and the year of the coinage inserted in a wreath of oak and laurel. The rim of the gold coin shall be marked with a ring of alternate sharp and round furrows, that of the silver coins with a ring of sharp furrows. The coins of bronze shall have on the obverse the effigy and the name of the Pontiff, the year of the Pontificate, and the year of the coinage; on the reverse the value expressed in soldi and in centimes, and the inscription "Stato Pontificio." These coins shall be struck with a smooth rim.

ART. 9. In conformity with the preceding regulations, the proportion of 1 to 15. 50 remaining in force in the monetary values of the gold and silver already settled by the Sovereign Act of the 10th January 1835, the monetary value of a kilogram of fine gold shall be reckoned at lire 3444. 44. 444., that of a kilogram of fine silver at lire 222. 22. 222.

ART. 10. From the aforesaid values shall be deducted the duty for the expenses of coinage at the rate of lire 7. 44. 444. for each kilogram of fine gold, corresponding to lire 2. 16. for each 1000 of value, and of lire 1. 66. 666. for each kilogram of fine silver, corresponding to lire 7. 50. for each 1000 of value.

ART. 11. By the effect of Art. 9. and 10. the gold and silver bullion which shall be delivered into the Mint to be coined, shall be paid for at the rate of lire 3437. for each kilogram of fine gold, and of lire 220. 56. for each kilogram of fine silver; excepting the deductions in force for melting, for assay, for refining and for division, whenever the aforesaid operations shall take place.

ART. 12. The coins from lire 2. 50. and the following in silver, and those in bronze shall be exclusively coined on the Government account; the respective quantities of both kinds shall be regulated according to the exigencies of the home circulation. The coins in gold and those from lire 5 in silver may be also coined on the account and at the request of private individuals.

ART. 13. The legal and invariable relation between the new and the old monetary unit is the following: "The "Pontifical scudo is equivalent to five lire and thirty-"seven and a half centimes (L. 5. 37. 5); the lira is "equivalent to 18 bajocchi and 60 and a half centimes "(baj. 18. 60. 5.)" This relation shall be observed from to-day and henceforth in all payments and in the valuation of contracts, and in all sorts of public and private acts, which may have taken place from the most remote times and which may also take place in the future.

ART. 14. The present Pontifical coins of gold and of silver circulating in the State shall continue to have a legal circulation together with the lire, until their total withdrawal shall be gradually executed at their nominal value; those of copper from bajocchi 2, 1, ½, and the quattrino shall have circulation from to-day henceforth at the value of soldi 2, 1, ½, and of one centime. With the present edict shall be afterwards announced to the public the epoch in which all the aforesaid coins shall cease to have a legal currency, and the new monetary unit in lire and centimes shall be henceforth exclusively adopted in all the acts and in the accounts of public and private interests.

ART. 15. All the gold coins in francs and lire, and those of silver from francs and lire five, coined in other States according to the new system authorized by the present edict, shall have a legal circulation for the same nominal value in the Pontifical State. The foreign coins of gold and silver enumerated in the tariff of the 10th January 1835 shall continue to have a legal currency at the value declared in the same tariff. With the notification of Monsignor Minister of Finance shall be published the Tariff of the Pontifical and foreign coins, with the relative tables of reduction based on the relation fixed in Art. 13 between the old and new monetary unit.

Monsignor Treasurer General, Minister of Finance, is charged to give full execution to the present sovereign regulations.

Given in Rome from the Secretariat of State, the 18th June 1866.

G. CARD. ANTONELLI.

(Translator, *G. Bullen.*)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

NOTIFICATION.

(Translation.)

By the edict of the Secretariat of State dated June the 18th, 1866, His Holiness Our Lord having deigned to order the change of the monetary system in the Pontifical State, it has been established that the new monetary unit shall be the Lira, divisible in centimes, and also represented by 20 soldi of the value of 5 centimes each. It has been afterwards determined in Article 13 that the legal and invariable relation between the new and the old monetary unit shall be the following:

The Pontifical scudo equal to five lire and thirty-seven and a half centimes; the Pontifical lira equal to eighteen bajocchi and sixty and a half centimes.

However, the present Pontifical coins of gold and silver in circulation are to have a legal currency together with the Lire until their withdrawal shall take place at their nominal value, in execution of Article 15 of the aforesaid edict; and as a rule for all contracts, past and future, the tariff of both coins, with the relative tables of reduction based on the relation above indicated, shall become public law.

To avoid henceforth any trouble which may occur in petty commerce in the exchanges of the two kinds of coins, another similar table is added for cases in which the smallest fractions cannot in fact be realized.

Finally, notice is given that in both tariffs the so-called "mezzi grossi" have not been taken into consideration, because the coining of them having been abandoned from the most remote times, the number of such coins in circulation is extremely small, and therefore the same being declared for the present moment out of the currency, the public offices are authorized to execute their withdrawal by means of exchange with other coins.

By another notification shall be afterwards published the tariff and corresponding table of reduction of the foreign coins of gold and silver of a system different from that now adopted, which coins, according to the aforesaid Article 15, shall in the meanwhile remain in circulation for the value assigned in the Tariff of January 10th, 1835.

From the Ministry of Finance, the 19th June 1866.

The Treasurer General Minister of Finance,

G. FERRARI.

TARIFF of the Pontifical coins of gold and silver in circulation, based upon the relation of Lire 5. 37. 5. for a Scudo, and of Bajocchi 18. 60. 5. for a Lira.

TABLE I.

REDUCTION of the SCUDO and its Divisions into Lire.

		Scudi.	Baj.	Lire.	Cent.
Gold	Coins of Scudi ten	10	—	53	75·000
	" five	5	—	26	87·500
	" two and a half	2	50	13	43·750
	" one	1	—	5	37·500
Silver	Scudo	1	—	5	37·500
	Mezzo Scudo	—	50	2	68·750
	Testone	—	30	1	61·250
	Papetto	—	20	1	7·500
	Paolo	—	10	—	53·750
	Mezzo Paolo	—	5	—	26·875
	Monies of old Coinage.				
Gold	Zecchino from Clement XIII. and afterwards	2	20	11	82·500
	Mezzo Zecchino as above	1	10	5	91·250
	Doppia from Pius VI. and afterwards	3	21	17	25·375
	Mezza Doppia as above	1	60·5	8	62·687

TABLE II.

REDUCTION of the LIRA and its Divisions into Scudi.

		Lire.	Cent.	Scudi.	Baj.
Gold	Coins of Lire one hundred	100	—	18	60·500
	" fifty	50	—	9	30·250
	" twenty	20	—	3	72·100
	" ten	10	—	1	86·050
	" five	5	—	—	93·025
Silver	Coins of Lire five	5	—	—	93·025
	" two and a half	2	50	—	46·512
	" two	2	—	—	37·210
	" one	1	—	—	18·605
	" half, or ten soldi	—	50	—	9·302
	" a fourth part of a lira, or five soldi	—	25	—	4·651

N.B.—All the gold coins in francs and lire and those of silver from francs and lire 5 coined in other States, according to the new system authorized by the aforesaid edict of the Secretariat of State 18th June 1866, shall have a legal currency for the same nominal value in the Pontifical State.

TARIFF of the Pontifical coins in gold and silver in circulation based upon the relation of Lire 5. 37. 5. for a Scudo, and of Bajocchi 18. 60. 5. for a Lira, and applied to the exchanges of petty commerce, to be used in cases when the smallest fractions cannot in fact be realized.

TABLE I.

REDUCTION of the SCUDO and its Divisions into Lire.

		Scudi.	Paoli.	Lire.	Soldi.
Gold	Coins of Scudi ten	10	—	53	15
	„ five	5	—	26	17½
	„ two and a half	2	5	13	8½
	„ one	1	—	5	7½
Silver	Scudo	1	—	5	7½
	Mezzo scudo	—	5	2	13½
	Testone	—	3	1	12
	Papetto	—	2	1	1½
	Paolo	—	1	—	10½
	Mezzo Paolo	—	½	—	5½
	Monies of old Coinage.				
Oro	Zecchino of Sc. 2. 20	—	—	11	16½
	Mezzo ditto of Sc. 1. 10	—	—	5	18
	Doppia of Sc. 3. 21	—	—	17	5
	Mezza ditto of Sc. 1. 60.5	—	—	8	12½

TABLE II.

REDUCTION of the LIRA and its Divisions into Scudi.

		Lire.	Cent.	Scudi.	Paoli.	Soldi.
Gold	Coins of Lire hundred	100	—	18	6	½
	„ fifty	50	—	9	3	—
	„ twenty	20	—	3	7	2
	„ ten	10	—	1	8½	1
	„ five	5	—	—	9	3
Silver	Coins of Lire five	5	—	—	9	3
	„ two and a half	2	50	—	4½	1½
	„ two	2	—	—	3½	2
	„ one	1	—	—	1½	3½
	„ half or ten soldi	—	50	—	½	4½
	„ one fourth of a lira or five soldi	—	25	—	—	5

N.B.—All the gold coins in francs and lire and those of silver from francs and lire 5 coined in other States, according to the new system authorized by the aforesaid edict of the Secretariat of State 18th June 1866, shall have a legal currency for the same nominal value in the Pontifical State.

(Translator, *G. Bullen.*)

APPENDIX No. XIX.

ITALY.

NOTE from COUNT MENABREA to Her Majesty's Minister at Florence, relative to the Introduction of the Decimal System of Coinage and of Weights and Measures into Italy, with accompanying documents.

(Translation.)

SIR, Florence, July 10, 1868.

In compliance with the request contained in your note of the 5th ult., I feel I can do no better than transmit to you the undermentioned documents, in which the Royal British Commission will find the details it seeks respecting the regulations for monetary circulation at the time when the decimal system was first introduced into Italy:—

1. An account, preceding the project of law for the unification of the monetary system, presented by the Marquis Pepoli, when minister to the Chamber of Deputies, June 9, 1862.

2. A report of the parliamentary commission appointed to examine the said project of law, presented to Parliament July 25, 1862.

3. A law, dated August 24, 1862, on the unification of the monetary system.*

It is well to mention that in the first of these three above-named documents, details will be found of all the Italian provinces, excepting Venice and Mantua, which at that time were still under Austrian domination. To the 576 millions 52 thousand francs' worth of money (non-decimal) supposed to be then in circulation, it is necessary to add 16 millions in mixed brass money, *i.e.* in Austrian lire and fractions of florins, which it is presumed were actually in circulation in Venetia and Mantua, also 1,200,000 francs in copper Austrian coins, which, together with the above-named Austrian lire and florins, will be soon withdrawn from circulation.

The variety of coins which were then in circulation in the various provinces, and the inconveniences arising from coins in circulation in some provinces being refused in others, disposed people voluntarily to accept the new monetary system, which has encountered no difficulties in its applications, with the exception, perhaps, of in some provinces of the ex-kingdom of the two Sicilies. But this was but a slight difficulty, and one which daily diminished, and indeed has almost entirely disappeared, according as the difficulties of communication were overcome, that popular instruction was extended, and the new order of things consolidated. The rules adopted by government to render obligatory the introduction of the new monetary system are those laid down in the 11th art. of the law of August 24, 1862, which is here annexed.

With regard to weights and measures, her Majesty's Commissioners will find in the enclosed report presented to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the answer to the questions required.

Although this report is dated December 31, 1865, and in this wise is of 2½ years back, it contains so good and clear an account of the obstacles and difficulties with which the introduction of the metrical and decimal system into the various parts of the kingdom had to contend, that little or nothing remains to add to it to place the British Commission "au fait" of the actual state of things.

Anyway it may be useful to add, that as soon as the metric law was published all the municipalities in the kingdom were ordered to open night and Sunday schools, in which popular lessons in the metric decimal system were given. Their system of teaching was then rendered obligatory, both in public and private schools, and it was not omitted officially to inform the ecclesiastical authorities in order that the same instruction might be given in the seminaries and other religious establishments.

In order to facilitate the task of the teachers, the government published a manual on the subject, illustrated with many figures, representing measures and the instruments for weighing according to the metric decimal system, which were authorized to be made by the regulation of October 13, 1861.

* This law will be found at page 241.

At the same time every commune was instructed to provide itself with the metric decimal weights and measures so that the teachers might, with these models, find the proportion of the new measures to the old, and practically explain the difference between one system and the other, accustoming the citizens easily to regulate the price of their various goods to the new weights and measures.

These dispositions were of the greatest use in diffusing the new system, and overcome the difficulties which were naturally to be feared from the deep-rooted habit of the old system.

An innovation which does not appear in the accompanying report is the transfer of the service of weights and measures from the superintendence of the ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, to that of the ministry of Finance, by the royal decree of May 8, 1866.

In the provinces this service, placed originally under the superintendence of the prefectures, passed by a decree, dated June 10, 1866, into the hands of the Director of Taxes and the Domain, and is now actually under that of the Director of Direct Taxation and Tithes.

The executive part, so to speak, of this service is performed by special officers. There are 84 of these, and they reside in the capital of the province.

Many and daily arrangements of more or less importance are being made to ensure the necessary vigilance over the weights and measures on the part of the agents of the government, to provide against contravention of the existing laws, and to do away with as much as possible the remains of the old customs which are contrary to the new system, and so forth.

All this may be, however, summed up in two words: viz. the administration by daily dispositions does its best for the exact maintenance of existing laws.

A more useful thing than to dilate on this theme would be to give a recent statistical report, which would give the results obtained by the application of the new system; but this work is not yet published.

There are, however, in course of publication, 1st. Statistical Table of Results of Verification before and during the last few years; 2d. A Table of proceedings taken against contraventions in matters of weights and measures; 3d. A Table of the Industries, Arts, and Trades; which, in virtue of the 14th article of the metric law of July 28, 1861, are subject to periodical inspection, and which are described in the list which each prefecture is bound to publish, in accordance with 35th article of the regulations approved by the royal decree equidated with the law.

As soon as these statistical works shall be finished, I shall be happy to forward a copy of them to you, for transmission to the Royal British Commission.

I trust, however, in the meanwhile, that I have in the preceding paragraphs satisfied the wishes of the Commission as far as possible. If not, I shall be glad to answer any further questions your Excellency may be pleased to address to me.

I avail myself,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) Ct. MENABREA.

(Translation).

Session 1861. No. 258.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PROJECT OF LAW presentedby the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (Pepoli), in the sitting of 9th June 1862.

Unification of the Monetary System.

Gentlemen,—Scarcely were the marvellous events completed which brought into unity the greater part of the provinces of Italy, when the necessity of a monetary reform throughout the entire kingdom became manifest. Money, while it circulates in the hands of all as a sign and equivalent of every kind of value, is likewise the most popular, the most constant and most universal monument that can represent the unity of a nation. It is for this reason that the emancipated peoples look with suspicion upon the old coins, which connect themselves in their thoughts with the humiliations and the slaveries that they have endured, and with one voice ask for a coinage bearing the effigy of the unifying king (Re unificatore). The same provisional governments which guided the first steps of the peoples restored to liberty felt it to be a duty to further their desires by proclaiming the legal circulation of the Italian lira, while those of Tuscany and Emilia, proceeding still further, took in hand the actual coining of decimal monies. At the present time such a reform is more than ever urgent for the entire state, and the Italian government can no longer delay it, without failing in the fulfilment of its duty. It is incumbent that for the various and multiplied monetary systems of the different provinces there should be at once substituted a uniform national system.

With this political view, which dominates all others, there are nevertheless associated economic arguments. The multiplicity and variety of the coins in gold, silver, and copper, which compose the monetary system of each province, the disparity of the very tariffs intended to set forth their value, the abuses and irregularities which they occasion, produce the utmost confusion, impede the formation of price currents and of exact industrial statistics, facilitate frauds, and raise between province and province barriers perhaps not less difficult to surmount than the old ones of the customs. To this cause likewise may be referred the illicit gains and exorbitant speculations on the exchanges, the alterations in the prices of merchandise to the loss of the consumers, the sharp and persistent disputes among all orders of citizens, and above all among our poor soldiers, who, being compelled frequently to change their abode, are more than others obliged to sustain the effects of such a state of things; and finally the loss sustained in the public exchequer.

Added to these considerations special to Italy there must be mentioned others, which in our times nearly affect the interests of all other nations. For several years past the crisis produced by the abundance of gold has occupied the attention of the scientific men and the governments of the whole of Europe with reference to the grave economic problem of monetary reform, and specially as to the adoption of a unique type or double type of legal coin. The effect of this universal crisis has not failed to manifest itself also in Italy, where it has been still more felt on account of the variety and opposition of the monetary systems in force in the different provinces, some of which have for a legal type the silver coin, and others the gold and silver coin at the same time. It was a consequence of this that a recent law, approved by the present Parliament, extended to all the Italian provinces the legal use of the decimal coins in gold as well as of those in silver.

The nations, however, who possessing a double type of legal coin, one in gold and the other in silver, have determined by law, in a fixed and invariable mode, the relation of nominal value between one metal and the other, in every monetary crisis incur the risk of seeing the coined metal exported, of which the value rises, while in its turn there is imported a coined metal, of which the value falls, thus producing no small loss of the national capital, and a grave disturbance of internal and external commerce.

The risk becomes still more grave when a metal is coined which is at a premium relatively to the value of the other. There is an absolute certainty that it is scarcely coined and put into circulation, when it disappears through the agency of speculators, who are interested in purchasing it, in order to gain the benefit that accrues from its greater value.

Wishing, however, to provide for the re-coinage of almost all the money of the kingdom, the government was obliged to put to itself the question whether it should from the present time adopt a single type of legal money, or hold altogether by a provisional system, which might afterwards more easily and with greater security allow the adoption of the unique type.

The system of the unique type is, according to my opinion, the most logical and the most perfect; that which our old Italian writers counselled as a remedy for the evils resulting from the changeable value of gold and silver, and which has been likewise recommended by the greater number of modern economists; but its practical application could not take place suddenly and on the occasion of the present reform.

Without speaking of the discrepancy of opinions among economists, some of whom prefer the silver type and others that of gold, while science or the experience of facts have not yet pronounced a definitive judgment upon the subject, and even granting that the gold type has a great probability of being universally adopted, I consider as I have already on other occasions declared to the chamber, that this question must from its nature be settled by the mutual accord of the principal nations of Europe.

The frequent and important commercial relations which we have with France, with Germany, and the other nations among whom silver is adopted as the legal coin, the special conditions of the Italian credit for which the titles of our public debt are negotiated in the principal markets in which silver money is used, not to mention other motives, would cause such a reform to be inopportune and hurtful at present, which at another time, if effected with the common consent of the principal nations of Europe, would have a perfect success and be fruitful in the best results.

If we should now desire to adopt gold as the unique monetary type, and if France should subsequently withdraw its right to be treated as legal coin, grave difficulties would spring up in the relations of our commerce and of our credit with foreign nations. When we shall have established our public credit, and the principal market of our revenue shall be in Italy, or when in conjunction with foreign governments we shall have become prepared for a solution of the question, then we shall be able to arrive with security at this great and ultimate reform.

Wishing then to adopt a system, which, maintaining at present the double type of legal coinage, may lead our monetary system towards unity, I nourish the confidence that this purpose may be precisely connected with the scheme of law which I submit to your examination. This is set forth in an examination, in the first place, of the fundamental principles upon which the scheme rests, and next of the financial operations and expense involved in its execution.

The old monetary systems, like the new one intended to displace them, comprise coins in gold, coins in silver, and coins in brass mixture.

For the gold coins the reform is easy. You have only to strike new coins of 100, of 20, of 10 and of 5 francs, at the standard of 900 thousandths, and call in the old ones, ordering them to be exchanged for new coins of a corresponding value.

But for the silver coins the case is very different. If the government, while calling in the old coins, should wish to exchange them for new ones coined at the standard of 900 thousandths, it is certain that scarcely would these get into circulation when they would disappear, and prove a source of considerable profit (to certain persons). To make this evident, the most simple calculation will suffice, being exactly the one which speculators would make in such a case.

Fine silver in ingots was worth a few days ago in the Paris market 223 *lire* 70,558 per kilogram. But 4,000 new *scudi*, which weigh 100 kilograms, and contain 90 kilograms of fine silver, while they are worth nominally 20,000 francs, would sell, at the price of fine silver in the market before-mentioned, for 20,133·50 *lire* at a premium namely of 133 50 *lire*, or $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, or 6,675 per thousand. Now if it is observed that the quantity of old silver coins to be converted into new decimal pieces amounts, according to approximate calculations, to 433 millions of francs, (Appendix No. 1), from which, account of diminution being calculated at $5\frac{1}{5}$ per cent., 410,484,000 *lire* in new coins would be received, it is clear that the speculators, by buying up these new coins fabricated at 900 thousandths, and selling them again, would make a profit of 2,739,980 70 *lire*. Moreover the reflux of silver into Europe from Morocco, from Japan, from China and the East, which has taken place during the last two years, the exportation of a large quantity of gold to America on account of the war that burst forth there and the monetary crisis that was the consequence of it, having for the present diminished the difference that existed between gold and silver, it would not be improbable that the value of silver might again rise to the scale that it had reached a short time ago, and then the profit to be derived from the exportation of the new coins would be still further increased.

If an objection should be taken from the example of the several provinces of Italy, where the silver coins always abound, the answer would be easy that such was the case up to the present time, because the only legal coin was that of silver, whereas now the new coins have already begun to be exported; that if the exportation is not greater, that arises from the old coins being for the most part worn and deficient in weight, thus offering no inducement to speculators to engage in an exportation from which they would derive no profit.

To those who might refer to the example of France, which is always coining new silver pieces of the standard of 900 thousandths, I would answer that it is well known that there is an enormous exportation of coined silver from France to foreign countries; that such exportation amounts to more than a miliard, on account of which they have no longer any but the old worn pieces; and that, in consequence of the universal complaints concerning the deficiency of the silver coins, a commission was appointed to remedy the inconvenience, which concluded its labours by recommending a re-coinage of the divisionary silver coins at a standard and real value below those of the actual type.

If, therefore, the Government should strike new coins of the standard of 900 thousandths, in the quantity that would be required for the wants of the exchanges, it would incur a great expense which would resolve itself into a net loss, because the money would be exported almost as soon as it was coined, while our international commerce, and particularly our petty commerce, would be involved in great straits and embarrassments through the deficiency of silver coins, and especially of minute coins below the scudo.

The remedy for this is shown by the very nature of the case. We must reduce the intrinsic value of the silver coins below the scudo, so far as is necessary to impede their exportation, without, however, holding out a bait for the fabrication of counterfeits. Now this may be done according to two different methods. The first is that of a brass-mixed coin (eroso-mista), containing, that is to say, a large proportion of copper. This method may be briefly disposed of. In those times when it was considered lawful for governments to debase at their pleasure the intrinsic value of the coins, the copper-mixed coins (monete erosomiste) gave rise to easy and unceasing abuses, as well as to immoral gains obtained at the expense of the public. But granting even that the brass-mixed coins (monete erose) might contain an equal value, or one quite close to their nominal value, still they are dangerous, and should be rejected. They readily become subject to oxidation, and thus their colour ae well as their sound are a preventive in ascertaining their composition (lega); and through the defect, in one word, of the qualities peculiar to gold and silver, whether pure or melted with little alloy, they may be counterfeited or adulterated with impurity, whence arises the want of confidence in these coins on the part of the population, and the belief, easily engendered, that the government wishes by their means to obtain, as in former times, illicit gains at a public loss.

The nations that are most advanced in industry and commerce have for a long time abandoned this system. And after the endurance we have had of its evils up to the present time in many provinces we are bound henceforward to abandon it also.

Notwithstanding these reasons, I have thought proper, in order to remove even the last doubts that might remain in the mind of any one, to interrogate public opinion upon the subject through the prefectures, and the answer has always been such as to confirm the arguments put forth as to the necessity of banishing the brass-mixed money.

The second method is that of silver monies coined of a standard and weight but little inferior to the actual, in such a manner that there would be only a slight reduction in their real value.

Thus England, since the year 1816, has reduced the weight of her shillings in such a manner that their nominal value surpasses by more than six per cent. their intrinsic value. Portugal, the United States of America, Brazil, and the various States of South America, have all reduced the weight and value of their small silver coins. Russia, instead, has reduced the standard of her small pieces from 868 to 750 thousandths, and Switzerland from 900 to 800 thousandths. Holland also, which has only silver for legal money, has reduced by 7·20 per cent. the intrinsic value of her small pieces. Belgium is on the point of adopting an analogous provision. Finally, in France, the commission nominated for this purpose has concluded by recommending the reduction of the standard from 900 to 835 thousandths. This is the system to which I most willingly give my adhesion.

The reduction of the standard or the weight which these nations have effected in their small silver coins is equivalent to a diminution of about six or seven per cent.

On the other hand, the diminution which our silver coins have sustained is calculated approximately at from five to six per cent.

The reduction of the standard appears to me to be preferable to that of weight, because it brings fewer perturbations into the economy of the decimal monetary system. Now the standard of 835 thousandths is exactly equivalent to a diminution in value of from six to seven per cent.

With the issue of small silver coins of the standard of 835 thousandths, their exportation would be impeded, there would be no inducements for counterfeiting, and the condition of the actual possessors of the money about to be called in would scarcely be altered. A lower standard, such as that of 800 thousandths in the Swiss coins, causing a difference of 11 per cent. between the intrinsic and the nominal value, appears to be hazardous, as likely to produce counterfeiting. And if possibly that has not been the case in the small issue of the Swiss coins, it certainly could not fail to occur in the great mass of the Italian coins about to be issued.

Such a reduction of standard and value, however slight it may be, invests those coins in some degree with the nature of a liquidation coin (moneta di saldo) fitted for minute payments. Whence it is thought just and opportune to prescribe a limit to the sum for which they may be given in payment to private individuals, declaring the state, however, bound to receive them without limit in its coffers. It appears to me that it would be fitting to fix the

limit at 50 lire, being the same as that established in England.

While in this way the standard and value of the silver coins below the scudo would be changed, the scudo would remain intact. The many and various commercial relations, the particular conditions of our credit, as we have before observed, would make it inopportune to proceed without common accord to the alteration of a coin which serves for the common exchanges, and concerning which the French monetary commission above mentioned thus expresses itself:—

"It is convenient to keep in circulation those coins "which partake of the international character of the "exchanges of which they are the instrument. The coins "of five lire, which have for their basis, not an arbitrary "combination, but elements common to all nations, are of "this character to the highest degree, and could not be "modified without producing a disturbance in our inter-"national relations."

Even Switzerland, in these latter days, has recognized the truth of this view. It has not dared to interfere with the five lire coin, suspecting that any alteration in it might lead to questions and difficulties in its dealings with foreigners.

If France, which certainly has greater power and more solid authority, hesitates to adopt this provision, if Switzerland recognises the inconvenience of it, ought Italy at once carry it into effect? And here I cannot forbear to impress upon you that, if France should adopt the unique silver type, we should experience a severe loss from having destroyed this international coin.

Inasmuch as after the coining of new scudi of the standard of 900 thousandths a serious risk is incurred of seeing them quickly exported, the government should abstain from coining them, leaving, however, to private individuals, the privilege of coining them, and granting a free circulation to the scudi of other nations.

While, however, the quantity of silver coins and of brass-mixed coins in circulation is calculated approximately at the nominal value of 433 millions of francs (Appendix No. 1),* it could not be entirely converted into coins below the scudo, unless these became superfluous, while the coins of greater value would be insufficient in their place. It will be fitting, therefore, to coin about 150 millions of franc silver coinage of two francs, of one franc, of 50 and of 20 centimes, and to convert the remainder into gold coins, thus producing a profit to the treasury. This sum of 150 millions will not appear exhorbitant when we consider that the French commission has proposed to the government to coin 250 millions of divisional money.

Coming now to the brass-mixed coins, it may be said that the reform is almost completed. The government, availing itself of the powers conferred by the law of the 25th April 1859, had already, by Royal Decree of the 20th November of the same year, ordered the coinage of a bronze coin in pieces of one, two, and five centimes, which is now in fact carried on in each of the two mints of Milan and Naples, and had made provision for the calling in of the old copper coins, which, having been recently executed in the provinces of Lombardy, of Emilia, of the Marches, and of Umbria, will as soon as possible be effected in the southern provinces, and possibly be completed in the remaining provinces by the end of the present year. There were, however, in circulation, about 35 millions of lire in copper coin, for which will be substituted 24 millions of new bronze coins. The quantity of these is, however, inferior to the amount of the old ones and to the necessities of the circulation, especially if we reflect upon the development of industry, the extraordinary development of the public works, and the exigencies of the other various governmental services. It will be necessary however, to coin 16 additional millions of bronze lire of 10 centimes, intended principally for the southern provinces, which are now using large copper coins, so that the total issue will amount to 40 millions.

There will thus be constituted in a logical manner, and one conformable to the wants of internal and external commerce, the three series of our national coins in gold, silver, and bronze. We shall have, that is to say, in perfect harmony with the French system, pieces in gold of 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 lire; in silver, pieces of 5 lire, of 2 lire, and of 1 lira, of 50 centimes and of 20 centimes; and in bronze, pieces of 10, 5, 2, and 1 centimes.

The pieces of 100 and of 50 lire adopted in Italy since 1832, though little used in commerce, are retained in order to complete the series of gold coins. The piece of 5 lire of the same metal is now introduced into our system, as being useful and in a manner necessary to supply the place of the silver scudo.

With respect to the bronze piece of 10 centimes, so ardently longed for in the southern provinces, the notices officially collected assure us that the same would meet with a favourable reception in the other provinces.

Objections are certainly not wanting to this system, but, after having carefully examined them, I do not think they are such as to divert us from the prescribed path.

I shall not speak of the objections which present themselves to the provisionary nature of this scheme of law, that it does not yet proclaim the unique type of legal coin. These I have already confuted.

Recognising the necessity of a provisionary system, which, solely by preserving the double monetary type, should repair every other defect of our coins, it will be said that we are destroying the unit of measure of the money itself; because the law of the 7th germinal, year xi, which constitutes the basis of the French monetary system, with which ours is identical, defines the franc thus:—a piece of 5 grams of silver of the standard of $\frac{9}{10}$ths of fineness. Now the newly coined francs will no longer correspond to this definition. The franc, monetary unit, will no longer be an ideal and abstract type, in contradiction to the reality of things, since the actual francs will be of 5 grams of silver of the standard of 835 thousanths. The anomaly of it would be seen from the fact that a scudo would be in reality worth more than 5 francs in specie. But these objections have been already refuted among the various nations that have reduced the weight or the standard in the silver specie. The Swiss Federal council and the French commission especially made it the object of long and instructive discussions; and the latter, by a majority of eight votes out of nine, was of opinion that the piece of 5 francs of the standard of 900 thousanths ought to be retained, and that the standard of the divisionary coins might be reduced, because the principal objection which the opponents of this system bring into the field is already actually verified. One hundred centimes in bronze money, while representing the nominal value of one lira, are not, however, its real equivalent; and if no inconvenience follows from this, so neither will there in reality arise any mischief from the reduction in value of the small silver coins, the sum which may be given in payment being limited, and the sole result being, if you please, a defect of symmetry in the monetary system. And it must not be forgotten that money fulfils two offices; that is to say, it serves for international commerce and for internal commerce; and hence that the government may, without exposing the country to loss or perturbation, vary the standard of the small coins, which are used only for the latter, and which ought not to cross the frontier. As for the scudo, I have already said that it cannot be altered, being essentially an international coin, but that the government should abstain from coining any new scudi at present.

It will be said that, when the standard of the silver coins is altered in this manner, the possessors of the old gold coins which they shall receive in exchange will thereby sustain a loss. I have already observed that the fall in the old coins has diminished their value by $5\frac{1}{5}$ per cent., whence their condition in this respect will scarcely be altered, while they will afterwards, instead of wretched coins, have received new, perfect, and national ones. Neither is it to be feared that the price of provisions would be increased, or that stock-jobbing or confusion would arise, because, I repeat it, the state of things is scarcely changed, and, moreover, nothing of the kind took place in free England, nor in the vast Russian Empire, nor in Switzerland itself where the reduction was much greater.

Some say that, without meddling with the lira, the unit of our monetary system, the exigencies of our internal commerce might be supplied by the fabrication merely of pieces of 50 and 20 centimes in silver, at a reduced standard; but to this observation I have only to oppose the representations obtained from the chambers of commerce and from the different establishments and branches of the national bank, all of which acknowledged the absolute impossibility of doing without the coins of one and two lire (Appendix No. 2.)*

Others, believing the piece of 20 centimes in silver of the standard of 835 thousandths too small to be conveniently handled, especially by common people, would prefer brass-mixed coins of 20 centimes and even of 50 centimes, struck, for example, at a standard of 500.0000 or even lower. And the ministry in fact had experiments made in the coining of brass-mixed monies of different standards, which are communicated to you. But the reasons already indicated made them reject for the future all kinds of brass-mixed coins.

Next, with respect to the smallness of the coins of 20 centimes in silver, I observe that it is not such as to cause inconvenience, since among other nations similar coins are in circulation, and even smaller than these, as in England

* The Appendices are not printed on account of their bulk.

(Appendix, Nos. 3 and 4).* To the customs of the northern provinces of Italy, which make use of brass-mixed coins and larger, the customs of the other provinces may be opposed. After a brief space of time all will become accustomed to their use, like the inhabitants of other countries which have no brass-mixed money.

Hence, the question being put in this manner, it seems to me impossible to escape from this argument.

Political and economical reasons oblige us to coin new decimal money.

It is impossible to retain in circulation money of the standard of 900 without a reduction of weight.

It is premature to adopt the system of the unique type.

It is therefore necessary to deliberate concerning the coinage of a divisional silver money which offers neither an inducement to exportation nor an encouragement to fraud.

It now only further remains for me to speak of the financial part, or of the expense which the country will incur through this great reform.

It is necessary for me to declare that it is not possible to foresee the amount, except in an approximate manner, no one having it in his power to state precisely the quantities of coin in circulation, nor the diminution or alteration produced by the use of all such coins, without distinction, as should now be withdrawn. The calculations, however, which I submit to the chamber with respect to it in the annexed view (Appendix No. 1.)* are the result of the most diligent researches effected and the most complete information that could be procured by the ministry.

You will gather, gentlemen, from this table, that if in proportion the loss by consumption is little short of one per cent. for the gold coins, it may be fixed at 5·18 per cent. for the silver coins, while for the brass-mixed it amounts to 15·92 per cent.

In the aggregate the entire loss that will result from the calling in and conversion into Italian money of the old non-decimal gold, silver, and brass-mixed coins is calculated, according to the annexed table (Appendix No. 5),* at the sum of 30,550,050*l.*, thus distributed:

Diminution of intrinsic by consumption -	L28,967,550
Expenses of calling in, exchange, &c. - -	1,080,000
Expenses of extraordinary fabrication of specie	502,500
	L30,550,050

The calling in of the copper money at a nominal value of - - -		L11,000,000
Deduction made in the net product of the sale of the material in - - -		4,440,000
Causing a new loss of - - -		L6,560,000
Which, joined to the preceding of - -		30,550,050
Constitutes a tota passive of - - -		L37,110,050
This loss, however, is repaired to a great extent by the gain that will accrue to the state from the following operations:		
1. Coinage of 150 millions of specie in silver at the standard of 835 thousandths instead of 900 in the proportion indicated in the said table (Appendix No. 5)* - -	L9,750,000	
2. Exchange of 318,000,000 in silver against gold -	4,658,700	
3. Fabrication of 16 millions in bronze money of 10 centimes, deducting every expense - - -	9,300,000	
	L23,708,700	23,708,700
Thus the total loss is reduced to -		L13,401,350

To meet which it is necessary for the chamber to grant the corresponding funds distributively asked for in the three projects of law relative to the reform under consideration, and which I have the honour to present for your approval.

Gentlemen, I have arranged that to this statement shall be subjoined all the documents that may elucidate the question. I trust that you will promptly deliberate upon the subject, since the proposed reform is one of urgent necessity. From every province appeals are made to the ministry. A resolution is necessary; the country with one accord invokes it from the Parliament.

This reform is one of the most radical; it is the indispensable complement of the unification of our interests, of our industries, of our commerce, of our public debt, of our financial administration; it is a new triumphal step in the path of the unity of our country, of that unity which we ought to transfuse into all our social institutions, which should mark the irrevocable forms of all our deliberations. This, let me be allowed to say, is a step towards the unity of the type, a reform upon which, as I have stated, the ministry has concentrated all its attention, which, it does not hesitate again to declare, will open up communications with other nations in order to arrive at that result which is the desire and the want of all peoples!—the uniformity of the monetary system in Europe and among all civilized nations!

* The Appendices are not printed on account of their bulk.

PROJECT OF LAW.

VICTOR EMANUEL II.,
By the Grace of God and by the Will of the Nation,
King of Italy.

ART. 1.

The mints of the state coin the following monies:—

Gold.		Weight.	Allowance per piece in more or less.
Pieces of lire	100	grams 32·25800	milligrams 32·26
„ „	50	„ 16·12900	„ 16·13
„ „	20	„ 6·45161	„ 12·90
„ „	10	„ 3·22580	„ 6·45
„ „	5	„ 1·61290	„ 4·84
Silver.			
Piece of lire	5	„ 25·00000	„ 75·00
„ „	2	„ 10·00000	„ 50·00
„ „	1	„ 5·00000	„ 25·00
„ „	50	„ 2·50000	„ 17·50
„ „	20	„ 1·00000	„ 10·00
Bronze.			
Piece of centimes	10	„ 10·00000	1 per cent.
„ „	5	„ 5·00000	1 per cent.
„ „	2	„ 2·00000	1½ per. cent.
„ „	1	„ 1·00000	1½ per. cent.

ART. 2.

The gold coins and the silver piece of 5 lire are of the standard of 900 thousandths, with the allowance of two thousandths in more or less.

ART. 3.

The pieces of one and of two lire, of 20 and of 50 centimes, are of the standard of 835 thousandths, with the allowance of three thousandths in more or less.

ART. 4.

The alloy of the coins in bronze is fixed in the proportion of 960 thousandths of copper and 40 thousandths of tin, with an allowance of five thousandths in more or less for each of the two metals.

ART. 5.

The fabrication of the coins contemplated in Articles 3 and 4 cannot take place except within the limits determined by special laws.

ART. 6.

The government establishes by royal decree the impressions and diameter of each description of coins.

ART. 7.

No one is bound to receive in payments a greater sum than 50 lire in divisionary coins of silver, which are received instead without any limit at the public banks.

The bronze coin can only be employed in payments for completing the fractions of a lira.

ART. 8.

The Government can by royal decree admit into legal circulation in the state foreign coins of the kinds contemplated in Art. 2, if coined according to the system established by the present law.

ART. 9.

Those coins that are light beyond the allowance determined by the law, and all those that are clipped, pierced, disfigured, and worn in such a manner that the impression is not recognizable on both sides, or even only on one, are excluded from circulation, and received only as bullion in the exchange offices of the Mints.

ART. 10.

In the contracts and public acts, in the registers of accounts of the public administrations, and in any other book or document that concerns the interests of the public, the values must be calculated and expressed in lire and centimes.

No public or private writing of a date subsequent to 31st December 1862 can be admitted in law as a proof of credit, if the values indicated in the same are not similarly expressed in lire and centimes.

Any infringement committed by any public official on the disposition of this article is punished by a fine of 50 lire.

ART. 11.

The Government is authorized to provide by Royal decree for the calling in and exchange of all coins in gold, silver, brass, and copper of Italian coinage of a system different from that established by the present law, and to stop the legal circulation of all foreign coins, equally belonging to a system different from the national one, which are actually in circulation in the different provinces of the kingdom.

ART. 12.

To provide for the expense of the calling in, exchange, and conversion into decimal money of the coins of gold, silver, and brass-mixed metal of a different system, the sum of 16,141,350 lire is authorized to stand in the passive balance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, for a third part to the charge of the current budget, and for the remainder to that of the budget of 1863, in a suitable chapter under the denomination, *Expenses for the calling in, exchange, and conversion into decimal money of the non-decimal coins of gold, silver, and brass-mixed metal of Italian coinage.*

The expense of the calling in and exchange of the copper coins shall be provided for by the same law that shall order the fabrication of the new pieces in bronze of 10 centimes.

ART. 13.

Any arrangement in force in opposition to the present law is abrogated.

PROJECT OF LAW.

VICTOR EMANUEL II., by the grace of God and by the will of the nation, King of Italy.

ART. 1.

Authority is given for the fabrication and issue of a nominal sum of one hundred and fifty millions of lire in divisionary silver coins, according to the system established by the organic monetary law.

ART. 2.

The Government shall determine by Royal decree the proportional quantity of each kind of such coins.

ART. 3.

For the relative expense provision shall be made with the funds assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce by the organic law on the Italian monetary system.

PROJECT OF LAW.

VICTOR EMANUEL II., by the grace of God and by the will of the nation, King of Italy.

ART. 1.

Authority is given for the fabrication and issue of bronze coins of 10 centimes, according to the system established by the organic monetary law for a nominal value of 16 millions.

ART. 2.

To meet the relative expense and that for the calling in of the old copper money, the fund set down in chapters 74 and 75 of the passive balance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, for the budget of 1862, shall be augmented by 7,100,000 lire, and divided in equal proportion.

(*The appendices alluded to by the Minister in his speech have not been printed on account of their ulk*

(Translator, *G. Bullen.*)

(Translation.)

Session of 1861. No. 258 B.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

REPORT of the Committee, composed of the Deputies Nisco, Martinelli, Allievi, Ricci Giovanni, Broglio, Corsi, Menotti, Silvani, Nelli, on the Project of Law presented by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, in the sitting of June 9th, 1862.

UNIFICATION OF THE MONETARY SYSTEM.

Sitting of July 25th 1862.

Gentlemen,—Upon various occasions the Parliament has expressed its desire to see taken in hand the reform of the coinage, and to see established likewise in this most important branch of economic life that unity which is the corollary of political unity.

And therefore all the offices have with unanimous vote applauded the presentation of the project of law for the unification of the Italian coinage.

It is useless to repeat here the numerous inconveniences caused by the multiplicity of the coins within the various provinces of the same kingdom. These inconveniences are aggravated, and become so much the more felt, in consequence of those more powerful means of communication by which the interests and the peoples are more bound together. On the line from Milan to Ancona you pass across four monetary zones; those, namely, of Lombardy, Parma, Modena, and the Romagnas; each of which has its coinage, its numerations, unknown on the other side of the frontier, which for any other purpose is already forgotten.

Neither shall we repeat here what was formerly said upon the political importance of placing in the hands of the people, instead of the old local moneys, a new coinage, emblem and pledge of the stability of the new order of things, thus cancelling any vestige, any claim of an irrevocable past.

But the reform of the coinage, urgently required by the political conditions of our country, happens to occur in a moment of crisis of the monetary systems, an effect of the perturbation in value to which the precious metals used for coinage are subjected. Not only has the price of the precious metals become unstable, but as a consequence of it the doctrines themselves fluctuate, and confidence has diminished in some of those principles which a few years ago were considered as inexpugnable axioms.

To be convinced of this, we have only to call to mind the monetary history of the last few years. France had, by the law of *germinal*, year XI, created a system which she looked upon with proud complacency. This system was in harmony with that other system of decimal, metrical measures, and ought in the opinion of many to become the basis of universal coinage. But the discovery of the gold mines in the new world has destroyed in a great measure such a belief. Belgium since the year 1850, under the double pressure of the calling in of the Dutch gold, and of the marvellous gold productions of California, deprived the gold coins of legal value. Switzerland was working at the same time a great reform, sweeping away likewise a few years after the renovation of her political compact a hurtful overgrowth of uncultivated and various coins; but she acted only on the French system, taking as unique basis the silver medal, and for unit the franc, at the standard of 900, with 4½ grams of fineness.

The French Government itself, anxious in these first moments, assembled commissions, studied the subject afresh, examined whether it was not a fit occasion to make new provisions, to make a change. In the meanwhile its advisers were of opinion that the alteration in the value of the precious metals had as yet no character of permanence or importance, and that a reform was not yet urgent.

During the following ten years we have witnessed a great experiment. The economic phenomena, the phenomena of circulation, have been developed, have become interwoven.

The production of gold in California and Australia has gone on diminishing little or nothing from its primitive fruitfulness, except in the quite altered conditions of extraction and labour. At the end of the ten years opinions were profoundly shaken—we almost venture to say totally overturned.

In fact, Belgium, after a long and celebrated discussion, decreed the restoration of the legal circulation to the gold coins. Switzerland even calls for the circulation of the French gold coins, decrees the diminution of the fineness contained in her silver coinage, and thus overthrows the system inaugurated ten years before. France herself, afflicted with a penury of silver, prepares herself for a reform, although with much repugnance and hesitation.

And it is in this moment of transition and uncertainty that Italy is called to the unification of her coinage.

We have diffused throughout all Italy the system of the old provinces modelled upon the French, with the double coinage of gold and silver and the legal ratio of 1 to 15½. We shall expose ourselves, if we persevere in that system, to all the inconveniences suffered by Belgium, France, and Switzerland from the continued scarcity of silver coinage. With the remelting and unification of the coins we are henceforward obliged to study what may be the remedies, what the necessary alterations, in order that our new silver coins may not follow the current of exportation, but may remain in circulation to satisfy the extended and minute wants of the most common transactions.

What is the character, what the result of the reforms until now decreed or proposed?

All feel that the French system with a double type has ceased to be effective; all feel the necessity of a modification; but at the same time they hesitate and do not know how to repudiate at once their own doctrine; they temporize and try to elude the difficulty by having recourse to an expedient.

That is what was done in Switzerland; that is what is proposed to be done in France. The legal equality on the basis of 1 to 15½ between gold and silver is maintained, but this equality is only to take effect between the gold coins and the thicker silver coins of five francs a piece. For all the other silver specie, under five francs, the system is abandoned, the quantity of fine silver which they contain being diminished.

What is the necessary consequence of such a proposition? Its authors do not dare to confess it to themselves. And while the Commission of the Swiss National Council, accepting the proposal not to issue francs any longer at 4½ grams, but at 4 grams of fine silver, declares that it accepts the project because it sees in it a measure of transition, an approach to the unique gold type, the French Commission still protests its confidence in the double type. "We ought to entertain a very natural hesitation," it says, "when called upon to pronounce by an irrevocable "measure on a still uncertain situation; the Commission "does not admit that there is ground for abandoning our "silver coinage, or for subjecting the same to over profound modifications." Your Committee on its part could not share all the scruples, all the perplexities of the French Commission.

It believes that imperative economical reasons impel us towards the absolute preponderance of the gold coin; it believes that gold destined to occupy the superior "strata" of circulation has become for us an instrument much the more indispensable, since that alone is equal to meet the increasing mass of values which are thrown in the great current of trade.

Your Committee believes that the abundant affluence of gold is beneficial, providential, and alone permits the development of riches, of circulation, and of credit, which has taken place from 1852 to this day; and that gold is destined by the very avidity with which it is absorbed by the circulation to keep a stability of price inexplicable when the quantity alone of the production is considered.

The Committee cannot even by hypothesis agree with the doubt manifested in the report of the minister, that France might at a later period revert to silver as an unique coinage. It is impossible that this should happen after the serious transformation which the metallic circulation has undergone even in France; it is impossible that gold should give place to silver without supposing a decline in wealth and exchanges. There are historical ages for coins, which are recognized by the predominance of one metal over the other, as there are in the same society so many degrees and social situations, among which prevail the use of bronze coins, or silver or gold coins. In proportion to the advancement of States in civilization and wealth and the improvements made by the citizens of one and the same State in their fortunes, the more do they value the use of that coinage which comprises under the most convenient form the greatest power of acquisition.

Nevertheless, whatever may be the convictions of the Committee, it cannot dissemble or refute the serious reasons which make it expedient for us to keep an equal pace with the nations around us, and especially with France, to which we are bound by the ties of such numerous interests. Therefore the Committee unanimously consented to accept the system of transition which is laid down in the project of law, reducing the fineness contained in the silver coins below the value of 5 lire.

Like the Commission of the National Council of Switzerland, we consider such a system as being a practical approach to the unique gold coinage. On the one hand we cannot allow the same legal efficacy of payment to the silver coins of 1 and 2 lire, thus reduced in their intrinsic value, that we do to the gold coins and to the silver piece of 5 lire at the normal standard of 900; on the other, we know already that the silver pieces at the standard of 900, assimilated to gold on the basis of 1 to 15½, will become scarcer every day, and that if new ones were coined they would disappear with greater facility.

As a consequence of these premises the Commission has thought it more proper and more true to remove the silver 5 lire pieces from the coins which are struck for the account of the State, and has only granted to the mints the faculty of striking some for the account and upon the demand of private persons.

Without doubt the system of transition accepted by us is not without a certain amount of contradiction. We shall have in circulation an effective coin, the lira, which will not be the legal monetary unit of the same name; we shall have in circulation the lira, a silver coin, which will not be the lira of all the accounts and all the obligations, and which will be in some measure a falsehood and misrepresentation in respect of the name it bears.

But the contradiction, the absurdity, is not and cannot be of importance, except for those who still believe it possible to return to the old equilibrium of value between gold and silver. Since, if this fact, which they foresee, could be accomplished, if truly it should be possible and right to coin new silver lire at the standard of 900 with 4½ grams of fineness, how could the old and new lire circulate side by side, those of 800 or 835 with those of 900? Here then we are obliged to have a general remelting; here then we are compelled to begin again the laborious work of the conversion of the coins.

It would have been more logical for those who hesitate to enter boldly into the system of gold, had they proposed to strike silver coins of an intrinsic value lower than that of the small pieces below the lira. The wants of the small circulation should have been provided for by coins of 80, 50, and 20 centimes, issued in sufficient quantity, with the reservation that they should be replaced afterwards by effective silver lire at the normal standard when that might again become possible.

But this expedient, besides not satisfying the desire commonly expressed by the representations of commerce to have silver coins of one and two lire, cannot have any value for those who feel completely certain of the future, who do not doubt of the supremacy of gold. The same nominal contradiction which is thus met with cannot have serious practical consequences, since it is known that the silver lire have ceased to exist, that the lira will not be legally anything but the twentieth part of gold contained in the piece of 20 lire; and that the silver pieces of five francs will scarcely be able to appear nominally in the tariffs, or be struck at the utmost for the foreign trade, on the supposition that they continue to be in favour in the countries where the silver coinage dominates, as in the case for instance with the Austrian dollar of Maria Theresa, the so-called *Levantini*, and the piastres of Naples.

And here your Committee will say but one word upon those solutions of the monetary problem which differ most from that towards which we are progressing, and will mention only a few among the principal objections made against the adoption of gold as the unique type.

There are many economists, and among them M. Chevalier is one of the most prominent, who prefer silver, as possessing a more steady value, and as being already the true basis of the French system, founded upon the lira of 4½ grams of silver. These not wishing to interfere with the silver coinage, ought necessarily to conclude either by increasing the weight of the gold coins of 20 francs, or by augmenting its fineness, or by diminishing its legal value. In the first two of these hypotheses it would be necessary to coin anew all the gold struck according to the French decimal system; an enormous work, because the French mints have during late years struck many hundreds of millions of gold coins.

The last hypothesis is that already experimented upon by Belgium with a result so deeply calamitous.

Nothing is more vain than to pretend that silver is to give the law to or measure the price of gold, when so much smaller a quantity of the former in proportion to the value is henceforth in circulation.

The metal type cannot be selected by chance; it is created by the facts. The possible alteration of value, or the quality of the commodity, can be applicable only to those kinds of money, which without inconvenience, without perturbation, may be equally accepted or refused; but this cannot be the case with those among them which are the most diffused, the most abundant, and sometimes, it may be said, unique in the circulation.

It is said, also, that gold slowly diminishes in value; that in obligations of a long term, gold coins being subjected to a deterioration, the debtors get an undue gain, being able to refund to the creditors a value below that which they have received.

We cannot believe in a further diminution in the value of gold. That could happen only if the expenses of the production of gold were sensibly to diminish.

Now the conditions of the industry employed in extracting gold or silver are maintained at an equal proportion; both the one and the other avail themselves of the wisest and most fruitful applications of capital. If there is decrease in value, it is that insensible, indefinite decrease which progresses, so to speak, with the ages, and is the proper characteristic of all the productions of human labour.

Nevertheless, the countries which have already most wisely adopted or are about to adopt gold as the unique coinage should seriously take care to secure a reserve of silver, whether for interior circulation or for foreign trade.

England was so well convinced of this, that in 1844 she obliged the bank, the keeper and depository of the metallic reserves of the nation, to maintain in silver a fourth of its metallic fund. This fourth in silver is an important provision intended to meet the wants of the trade with Egypt, the East Indies, and China; and it prevents the sudden and abnormal risings in the exchanges between the market of London and the other markets, which are the depositories of the European silver.

But, setting aside all that properly refers to foreign trade and the institutions of credit, we ought now to occupy ourselves in securing a reserve of silver for the small transactions of the interior, and we should provide for it with a coinage, the legal value of which remains a little under its commercial value, in order that it may not offer any inducement to exportation.

The ministerial project contrasts the Swiss franc at 800, which is worth little more than 88 centimes, with the franc proposed by the French Commission at 835, which will be about 93 of the present centimes, according to the relation of value now ascribed to silver.

To which of these two propositions shall we give the preference?

But, first of all, the minister says to us in his statement, we have renounced the system of a coin with a lower standard weighing more, and containing in proportion a larger amount of copper. We fully approve his not adopting the idea of a brass-mixed coinage, which, even at the standard of 500 or about, is always inferior in beauty, liable to be easily worn out, and which by its appearance and composition conveys to the people the idea of a low coinage, although it may contain perhaps a proportion of fine metal very near the legal standard.

It is true that as we are obliged to withdraw from circulation many copper mixed coins of a very low standard the creation of a new brass-mixed coinage would have given us a certain saving in the cost of refining, but this slight and almost imperceptible advantage would not compensate for the inconvenience of a sinking coinage, and one received with disfavour by the public.

Even Switzerland rejected the proposition of a coinage at the standard of 500 m.

As to the preference of the standard of 800 adopted by Switzerland over that of 835 proposed by the minister, reasons may be adduced on one side or the other, and they were put forward before the Committee.

The difference of value between the standard of 900 and that of 835 implies a difference of about 6·33 per cent. The English shilling coined at a standard of 925 and with the weight of 5,650, and the value of 1·16 has, relatively with the pound sterling of gold a difference of 6·45 per cent. always circulating at the ratio of 1 to 15½.

As for the technical considerations, we believe that no difference whatever exists.

The report of the Swiss Commission would have it implied that the coinage at the standard of 8·10 is not only harder than the alloy of 9·10, but that the impression is clearer and handsomer.

The French Commission itself did not appear quite resolved on the subject. It expressed a desire that experiments should be made on the intermediate alloys between 800 and 850 thousandths, showing a certain predilection for stopping at 835.

Already small silver pieces in circulation are found to have lost through wear, some 2, some 3, and some 6 per cent. of their own weight.

And yet to this sole reason of the wear it is due that at given times the disappearance of silver has not been more intense and more rapid. The loss through wear stopped the work of speculation, fostered by the premium given on the silver ingots. In Belgium it has been found that some kinds of coins were reduced by as much as 10 per cent, so extensive and so active had been the work of recent years in choosing the less deficient coins to be set apart for exportation.

If we consider the comparative price of the two metals, and the oscillation to which it was subjected in recent years, we find that the highest price of silver has been 36 per 1,000, while it at present remains under 1 per cent.

Now from such data it is easy to conclude that the distance from 6 to 7 per cent. in the value is more than sufficient to secure a silver coinage for home circulation. And we have not, on the other hand, reason to think that the relation between the two metals can be subjected to vaster oscillations. Reasons both natural and economic guard us from such fears.

The economic reasons are those through which, in spite of the superabundance of the gold productions, the alterations of value between the two metals were kept within such narrow limits. Gold, invading the markets, absorbed by the development of increasing wealth, set at liberty successively the old masses of silver, which had become an obstruction to the speed and multiplicity of transactions. The relations in the monetary compositions of the circulation are slowly altered. Let us suppose that the monetary stock of a country might be represented in the past by one of gold and two of silver; and that the said stock might double by the increased exchanges, and rise from 3 to 6, but in such way that the gold may enter for 4, the silver still for 2. Let us suppose also the production of gold as being trebled, that of silver as stationary, and every one will figuratively understand by what law the value of metals is not always in proportion to the quantity of the production, and why gold and silver up to a certain point change so little in relation to their respective value.

The natural and industrial reasons are deduced from the geological and economic conditions under which the production of the precious metals in our day presents itself. From a valuable work submitted by M. Laur to the Minister of Public Works in France, and published in the *Moniteur* of February and March last, we gather that the production of gold and that of silver are going on under conditions equally favourable. These are his conclusions:—

"The usufruct of auriferous alluvia may be effected by such powerful and economic means that the deposits considered until now as too poor and without value, are henceforward worked with a large profit, producing as much as 800 francs for each man's daily work, although containing scarcely 1·25 of gold per cubic metre.

"The destiny of the silver mines of the new world is no longer in the hands of the proprietor of a Cinnabar mine. The independence of the rich workings in the Cordilleras of the Andes is assured in our day, and the abundance and low price promise them a brilliant future."

"Gold and silver are then about to abound in the world, produced with the energy of new forces. A large increase in their production appears to us extremely probable; but what would be more difficult to tell is, which of the two metals, gold or silver, compared by their actual relative value, is destined to become the more abundant.'

For these considerations, according to the opinion of your Committee, nothing justifies the fears of a continued and increasing fall in the value of gold relatively to silver. In many circumstances it is precisely the contrary that might happen. If such is the case, how should we dare to create a silver coin which should present a difference of 11 per 100 in the actual value? Should we not over again incur the risk of its being counterfeited? Should we not fall into the vice of the old systems, which gave to coins a fictitious and exaggerated value? Might not the public faith itself perhaps be prejudiced, if the Government were suspected of turning the coinage of money into an instrument of gain?

The Committee, therefore, after mature discussion, abides by the standard of 835 proposed by the minister. This is the same standard which in all probability will be adopted in France. The tariff price of coined silver, which is much the same in England, France, and Italy, cannot but have a useful influence on the stability of the value of silver in ingots, and this is one of the results which will greatly contribute to the security of the circulation.

The silver coin, containing 6½ per cent. less than its actual intrinsic fineness, being thus created, it was not possible to maintain the legal value of the same, the capacity to extinguish obligations in an unlimited manner. In that there would have been an arbitrary and manifest interference of the legislator in the matter of private engagements, a real alteration, or, as they hypocritically said in time past, an augmentation of the coin. Therefore, everywhere, in England, in France, in Switzerland, we find opinions united in favour of the view that, upon commencing the new system, the silver coins should be confined to inferior purposes, and not allowed to be used in payments, except for limited sums. In England it is not allowed to pay more than two pounds in silver, in Switzerland not more than 20 lire, and not more than 20 francs, according to the proposals of the French Commission.

Your Committee has preferred the English system. If there is a country which, by the degree of riches to which it has attained, might be considered as familiar with the gold coin, it is without doubt England. From usage and economic antecedents the silver coin is still reserved in Italy for a large sphere of requirements. The more limited proposals of Switzerland and France are not to be wondered at. They rest upon a supposition with which your Committee is not easily satisfied; on the supposition, namely, that with a silver circulation of pieces at the standard of 835 thousandths there could exist and be

maintained a circulation of silver five-franc pieces at the standard of 900 thousandths.

It was a question of greater importance to know whether the silver coins, which shall also serve as small change in payments among private individuals, should be received without any limit in the public coffers.

It was said on the one side that every favour which is granted to a coin, in respect to specified methods and cases of payment, gives rise to the danger of a variation in value, of stock jobbing, of a course of usage different to the legal one. As there are epochs in which the payments due to the State are greater, the small silver coin will be used in preference, will disappear, will become more sought after, and will increase in some localities through being deficient in others. The right of unlimited payment into the public coffers may become an incentive to counterfeiting, all the more powerful, inasmuch as the coins may be circulated of equal weight and worth by the counterfeiters.

It was answered on the other hand that in order to make sure that a coin, which possesses a value under the commercial value, may not exceed the requirements of currency and yet may not lose in price, there is no other way except to cause it to be received without limit in the public coffers. The constant reflux of the coin to the same coffers will be a sure indication of the excess of issue, and the Government will then operate wisely in moderating the quantity which may be in circulation. Incitements to counterfeiting cannot be great; it is a question of a profit of 6 or 7 per 100, which is reduced to 5, deducting the expenses of the fabrication which on ordinary occasions is made in the mints of the State. Calculating the greater expense of clandestine fabrication, the dangers, &c., there is absolutely no reason for any serious fear. The plan of an unlimited reception in the public coffers prevailed, as being that which seemed the most proper in respect of the public faith, the issue by the State being at the nominal value, and thus every pretext is removed for believing that the Government of to-day, like those of former times, would make a speculation of the coinage of money.

Two doubts sprang up with respect to the small pieces of silver below the lira. Whether the 40 centimes ought to be preferred to the 50, and whether the pieces of 20 centimes ought to be made of an equal standard of 835, which would produce a coin of such small dimensions, that it would be inconvenient in the hands of the people.

The Committee, agreeing with the project of the minister, prefers the piece of 50 to that of 40 centimes, though this latter may better accommodate itself perhaps to the habits of a part of Italy and to a greater multiplicity of combinations. But the piece of 50 centimes assists much more easily in the formation of the unit of the lira; and moreover the piece of 40 centimes would have broken the numerical harmony of the decimal system, by which we have adopted in the bronze coins 1, 2, 5, and 10, in the gold coins 5, 10, 20, 50, in the silver coins 1, 2, 5, and in the small silver pieces 20 and 50 centimes.

For the piece of 20 centimes, however, the Committee has adhered to the standard of 835, although in weight it may amount to only one gram. The goodness of the standard, the resistance of the alloy, and its similarity in composition to the different silver coins, appeared advantages which would sufficiently compensate for the undeniable inconvenience of its minute size. A coin of 20 centimes at the standard of 500, as was proposed by some, would be of a weight and size almost double, but would have easily reminded us of the brass-mixed coins which we have condemned, and, with an exterior by no means good, would, after being used for a short time, have left an unfavourable impression upon the people.

Leaving to the Royal decree to define the diameter of the coins and the particulars of the impressions, the Committee has thought that, with respect to the latter, the law ought to fix some essential conditions, which should have a proper and elevated political significance. We cannot abandon either the tradition or the prerogative of legislative power, and therefore Article 7 decrees that the coins shall have on the impression the *effigy of the King* and the legend *Regno d'Italia*.

A wish had been expressed that, among the particulars of the impressions, the law should make it an injunction to engrave upon the coins the indication of their weight and of their value. The Committee commended the desire, in conformity with the wish of science, but does not desire to make it an express condition in the law, fearing that the abandonment of the existing types might necessitate a delay in the operations.

Article 10 of the project establishes the obligation in every public and private stipulation of expressing the value in the new Italian coinage. A grave condition accompanied the injunction of the law; documents, public and private, in which the sums should not be expressed in the new lire, and centimes were not to be admitted as testimony in law. Such an arrangement appeared dangerous, excessive, such as might confound the dues of public right, and the conveniences of good administration with the sacred and inviolable dues of private right. We have substituted for it a fine, considering the fact as a violation of the prescribed regulation of public order. The habit of reckoning with local coins is ancient, very tenacious in Italy, and one very difficult to conquer; but the decisive fact that may lead us to unity, even in economic language, will be the absolute disappearance of all the old moneys, coined after the rule of the old systems, which refresh by their presence the memory and the manners of the people.

This operation of the calling in of the old coins will be one of the greatest benefits to the country, one of the most significant steps towards our political unification; and therefore it ought not to be considered as a very weighty matter, notwithstanding the stringent condition of the finances, to inscribe on the balance a conspicuous sum devoted to that purpose. Your Commission on the contrary is compelled to propose to you the augmentation of the same by a sum of 2,325,000 lire, so that the total expense will amount to 18,466,350 lire.

The reason of this augmentation lies in the proposal which the Committee makes to you of taking 4 millions from the 16 millions of bronze coins, for which the authorization with a special project of law is solicited. The bronze coin, not having an intrinsic value, which may even approximate to the nominal, ought to be circulated in sufficient quantities to supply the requirement and no more; it is a bad speculation of bad governments to wish to make a profit upon the immoderate issue of a brass-mixed coin.

Twenty-eight millions of bronze coins already by successive arrangements of law are to be coined in Italy, eight millions are now added to form a complete sum of 36 millions. This makes 1·65 lire of brass coin for each inhabitant of the kingdom. In France there were struck some time ago 60 millions of bronze coins; yet now they are preparing to coin another 10 millions. In spite of this example and encouragement from France, your Committee is disposed not to abandon in this first authorization the limits imposed by prudence.

If we consider the quantity of copper which circulates in the northern provinces, a quantity ascertained in the recent calling in and conversion of the bronze coins which was effected in some of the provinces, if we consider that in the southern provinces, among the copper coins in circulation, there are some of 4 and of 5 grains in value beyond 16 and 20 centimes, which perhaps will have their places supplied by new pieces of silver of 20 centimes, we ought to conclude that, according to probable calculations, at present the 36 millions ought to suffice. If the bronze coins in circulation should be absorbed and sought after so as to make the want of a new issue to be really felt, there is nothing to prevent the minister, assisted by the facts, strong in an experience upon which it is impossible at present to make an exact calculation, from asking parliament for powers to carry on a further fabrication. And this will be a legitimate and fortunate opportunity for unburdening the finances to the extent of some millions.

An analogous consideration occurs for the silver coins at the standard of 835, the quantity of which is fixed at 150 millions of lire. Here, however, we ought to await the results of experience, the demonstration of requirements. The sum adopted by the minister, to which the Committee assents, is founded upon certain calculations, by no means to be depended on, of the French Commission, which have been by way of analogy transferred to Italy. But since, on the one hand, the 150 millions constitute a sum certainly not excessive, and on the other the minister will be always free to ask for new powers to extend the operation, so the Committee does not hesitate to advise the authorization for the sum demanded of 150 millions.

In accordance with the preceding observations, a few unimportant modifications are introduced into the project of law, which is thus proposed for your approbation.

ALLIEVI, Reporter.

PROJECT OF THE MINISTRY.

ART. 1.

The mints of the State coin the following moneys:—

Gold.		Weight.	Allowance per piece in more or less.
Piece of lire 100		Grams 32·25800	Milligr. 32·26
„ „ 50		„ 16·12900	„ 16·13
„ „ 20		„ 6·45161	„ 12·90
„ „ 10		„ 3·22580	„ 6·45
„ „ 5		„ 1·61290	„ 4·84
Silver.			
Piece of lire 5		„ 25·00000	„ 75·00
„ „ 2		„ 10·00000	„ 50·00
„ „ 1		„ 5·00000	„ 25·00
„	50	„ 2·50000	„ 17·50
„	20	„ 1·00000	„ 10·00
Bronze.			
Piece of centimes 10		„ 10·00000	1 per 100.
„ „ 5		„ 5·00000	
„ „ 2		„ 2·00000	½ per 100.
„ „ 1		„ 1·00000	

ART. 2.

The gold coins and the silver piece of five lire are of the standard of 900 thousandths, with the allowance of two thousandths in more or less.

ART. 3.

The pieces of one and of two lire, of 20 and of 50 centimes are of the standard of 835 thousandths, with the allowance of 3 thousandths in more or less.

ART. 4.

The alloy of the coins in bronze is fixed at the proportion of 960 thousandths of copper and 40 thousandths of tin, with an allowance of 5 thousandths in more or less for each of the two metals.

ART. 5.

The fabrication of the coins contemplated in Articles 3 and 4 cannot take place except within the limits determined by special laws.

ART. 6.

The Government establishes by Royal decree the impressions and diameter of each description of coins.

ART. 7.

No one is bound to receive in payments a greater sum than fifty lire in divisionary coins of silver, which are received instead without limit at the public banks.

The bronze coin can only be employed in payments for completing the fractions of a lira.

ART. 8.

The Government can by Royal decree admit into legal circulation in the State foreign coins of the kinds contemplated in Art. 2, if coined according to the system established by the present law.

ART. 9.

Those coins that are light beyond the allowance determined by the law, and all those that are clipped, pierced, disfigured, and worn, in such a manner that the impression is not recognizable on both sides, or even only on one, are excluded from circulation, and received only as bullion in the exchange offices of the mints.

ART. 10.

In the contracts and public acts, in the registers of accounts of the public administrations, and in any other book or document that concerns the interests of the public, the values must be calculated and expressed in lire and centimes.

No public or private writing of a date subsequent to 31st Dec. 1862 can be admitted in law as a proof of credit if the values indicated in the same are not similarly expressed in lire and centimes.

Any infringement committed by any public official on the disposition of this article is punished by a fine of 50 lire.

ART. 11.

The Government is authorized to provide by Royal decree for the calling in and exchange of all coins in gold, silver, brass, and copper of Italian coinage of a system different

PROJECT OF THE COMMITTEE.

ART. 1.

The mints of the kingdom coin on account of the state the following moneys, &c., *as on the opposite side.*

The piece of 5 lire is suppressed. The rest of the article as opposite.

As on the opposite side, to Article 5 inclusive.

ART. 6.

The mints of the State shall coin on the account of private persons pieces of 5 lire at the standard of 900 thousandths with the allowance of 2 thousandths in more and less, which shall have legal circulation similar to the gold coins.

ART. 7.

The coins shall have for impression *the effigy of the King* and the legend *Regno d'Italia.*

The other conditions of the impressions and the diameter of the coins shall be settled by the Government with Royal decree.

ART. 8.

The Government can by Royal decree admit into legal circulation in the State foreign coins of the kinds contemplated in Art. 2 and 6, if coined according to the system established by the present law.

ART. 9.

The same as opposite.

ART. 10.

In the contracts and public acts, in the registers of accounts of the public administrations, and in any other book or document that concerns the interests of the public, the values must be calculated and expressed in lire and centimes of the Italian money.

Suppressed.

Any infringement, &c. *as opposite.*

ART. 11.

The Government shall provide by Royal decree for the calling in and exchange of all coins in gold, silver, brass, and copper of Italian coinage of a system different

from that established by the present law, and to stop the legal circulation of all foreign coins, equally belonging to a system different from the national one, which are actually in circulation in the different provinces of the kingdom.

ART. 12.

To provide for the expense of the calling in, exchange, and conversion into decimal money of the coins of gold, silver, and brass-mixed metal of a different system, the snm of 16,141,350 lire is authorized to stand in the passive balance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, for a third part of the charge of the current budget, and for the remainder to that of the budget of 1863, in a suitable chapter under the denomination, *Expenses for the calling in, exchange, and conversion into decimal money of the non-decimal coins of gold, silver, and brass-mixed metal of Italian coinage.*

The expense of the calling in and exchange of the copper coins shall be provided for by the same law that shall order the fabrication of the new pieces in bronze of ten centimes.

ART. 13.

Any arrangement in force in opposition to the present law is abrogated.

PROJECT OF THE MINISTRY.

ART. 1.

Authority is given for the fabrication and issue of a nominal sum of one hundred and fifty millions of lire in divisionary silver coins according to the system established by the organic monetary law.

ART. 2.

The Government shall determine by Royal decree the proportional quantity of each kind of such coins.

ART. 3.

For the relative expense provision shall be made with the funds assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce by the organic law on the Italian monetary system.

ART. 1.

Authority is given for the fabrication and issue of bronze coins of ten centimes, according to the system established by the organic monetary law, for a nominal value of sixteen millions.

ART. 2.

To meet the relative expense, and that for the calling in of the old copper money, the fund set down in chapters 74 and 75 of the passive balance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, for the budget of 1862, shall be augmented by 7,100,000 lire, and divided in equal proportion.

from that established by the present law, and shall stop the legal circulation of all foreign coins, equally belonging to a system different from the national one, which are actually in circulation in the different provinces of the kingdom.

The calling in of the coins shall be executed at their legal value, with the exception of the light, disfigured, and worn coins, which are contemplated by the same laws that are actually in force.

ART. 12.

To provide for the expense of the calling in, exchange, and conversion into decimal money of the coins of gold, silver, and brass-mixed metal of a different system, the sum of 18,466,350 lire is authorized to stand, &c. *The rest of the article as opposite.*

ART. 13.

The same as opposite.

PROJECT OF THE COMMITTEE.

ART. 1.

Authority is given for the fabrication and issue of a nominal sum of one hundred and fifty millions of lire in divisionary silver coins according to the system established by the monetary law.

ART. 2.

The same as opposite.

ART. 3.

The same as opposite.

ART. 1.

Authority is given for the fabrication and issue of bronze coins, according to the system established by Royal decree of 20th Nov. 1859, number , and by the law of , July 1862, number , for a nominal value of eight millions.

ART. 2.

To meet the relative expense, and that for the calling in of the old copper money, the fund standing in chapters 74 and 75 of the passive balance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, for the budget of 1862, shall be augmented by 5,325,000 lire, and divided in equal proportion.

(Translator, *G. Bullen.*)

APPENDIX No. XX.

CURRENCY BILL introduced into the CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

No. 37.] BILL. [1868.

AN ACT respecting the Currency.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to have one currency for the whole dominion of Canada: therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

PART FIRST.

Denominations of currency of Canada. 1. The denominations of money in the currency of Canada, shall be pounds, dollars, shillings, pence, cents and mills;—the pound, shilling, and penny, shall have the same proportionate value in respect to each other, as in the currency of the United Kingdom;—the dollar shall be one fourth of a pound currency, the cent shall be one hundredth of a dollar, and the mill one tenth of a cent; and in any statement as to money, or money value in any agreement, indictment, or legal proceeding, or in any instrument, document, or writing whatever, any sum may be mentioned, described, and stated, in pounds, shillings, and pence, or in dollars, cents, and mills, or in any or either of such denominations, as may be considered expedient.

CURRENT COIN.

1. *Gold.*

Value of the £1 currency. 2. The pound currency shall be held to be equivalent to, and to represent one hundred and one grains, and three hundred and twenty-one thousandths of a grain, troy weight, of gold of the standard of fineness prescribed by law for the gold coins of the United Kingdom on the first day of August 1854;—And the dollar currency shall be held to be equivalent to and to represent one fourth part of the weight aforesaid of gold of the said standard;—And any gold coins of the standard of fineness aforesaid, which Her Majesty may direct to be struck, shall, by such names as are assigned to them in any proclamation declaring them lawful

Gold coins may be struck by H. M.'s order.

APPENDIX, No. 20.

Canada.

Currency Bill, 1868.

money of Canada, pass current and be a legal tender for sums to be mentioned in such proclamation, and proportionate to their respective weights, subject to the like allowance for remedy as British gold coins.

Value of the £1 sterling.

3. The pound sterling shall be held to be equal to one pound, four shillings and four pence,—or four dollars, eighty-six cents, and two-thirds of a cent,—currency; and any British sovereign of lawful weight shall pass current, and be a legal tender for that sum; and the other gold coins of the United Kingdom shall, while of lawful weight, pass current and be a legal tender for sums in currency equal, according to the proportion aforesaid, to their sterling value.

Word "sterling" how to be understood.

4. In any law, contract, or agreement, made in Canada, the pound sterling shall be understood to have the value in currency hereby assigned to the British sovereign; unless some other value be clearly expressed to be intended, or can be presumed to be intended from the fact that another value was assigned by law to the word "sterling" at the date of such law, contract, or agreement, in the place where it was made.

2. *Silver.*

Silver coins struck or to be struck by H. M.'s order.

5. Such silver coins as Her Majesty may have directed to be struck for use in the late province of Canada, *or in New Brunswick*, or may hereafter direct to be struck for use in Canada, of the fineness fixed by law for the silver coins of the United Kingdom, on the first day of August 1854, and of weights bearing respectively the same proportion to the value assigned or to be assigned to such coins in Canada, which the weights of the silver coins of the United Kingdom bore on the said day to the value assigned to them in the United Kingdom, shall, by such names as Her Majesty may assign to them in Her Royal Proclamation declaring them lawful money of Canada, pass current and be a legal tender at the rates assigned to them respectively in such proclamation.

Silver coins of the United Kingdom

6. Until it is otherwise ordered by Her Majesty's Royal Proclamation, the silver coins of the United Kingdom, while lawfully current therein, shall pass current in Canada for sums in currency, equal, according to the proportion hereinbefore fixed, to the sums in sterling for which they respectively pass current in the United Kingdom, but after the time to be fixed for that purpose in any such proclamation as aforesaid, they shall cease to be current money in Canada.

Amount in one payment limited.

7. But the silver coins mentioned in either of the two next preceding sections shall not be a legal tender to the amount of more than ten dollars, or two pounds ten shillings currency, in any one payment; and the holder of the notes of any person or persons, or body corporate, to the amount of more than ten dollars, or two pounds ten shillings currency, shall not be bound to receive more than that amount in such silver coins in payment of such notes, if they are presented for payment at one time, although each of any of such notes be for a less sum.

3. *Copper.*

Copper coins of the United Kingdom.

8. The copper coins of the United Kingdom shall while lawfully current therein, pass current, and be a legal tender in Canada to the amount of twenty cents or one shilling currency and no more in any one payment, at the following rates, that is to say: the copper penny for two cents, the copper halfpenny for one cent, and any other subdivisions of the said copper penny for proportionate sums.

Copper coins struck by H. M.'s order.

ii. Any copper coins of like weights with those aforesaid respectively, which Her Majesty may have directed or may direct to be struck for the purpose, shall pass current, and be a legal tender in Canada, at the like rates and to the like amount in any one payment; and if such copper coins are struck, Her Majesty may declare by proclamation that the copper coins of the United Kingdom shall not be lawful money of Canada, after a day to be appointed in such proclamation.

4. *Foreign Gold Coin.*

Gold Eagle of U. S. struck before 1st July 1834.

9. The gold eagle of the United States of America, coined before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and weighing eleven pennyweights, six grains, Troy weight, shall pass current and be a legal tender in Canada for ten dollars and sixty-six cents, and two thirds of a cent, or two pounds thirteen shillings and four pence currency; and the half eagle of like date and proportionate weight, for one half the said sum.

Gold Eagle struck after that date.

ii. And the gold eagle of the said United States of America, coined after the day last mentioned, and before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, or after the said day, but while the standard of fineness for gold coins then fixed by the laws of the said United States has remained unchanged, and weighing ten pennyweights, eighteen grains, Troy weight, shall pass current, and be a legal tender in Canada for ten dollars or two pounds ten shillings currency; and the gold coins of the said United States, being multiples or halves of the said eagle, and of like date and proportionate weight, shall pass current and be a legal tender in Canada for proportionate sums.

Other gold coins of U. S.

Other foreign gold coins.

10. Her Majesty may at any time declare, by proclamation, that any or all of any other gold coins of the said United States, or of any other foreign nation or state, shall, when of the weights to be assigned therein, pass current and be a legal tender in Canada, at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such proclamation, such rates being proportionate to the quantity of pure gold in such coins, reckoning ninety-two grains, and eight hundred and seventy-seven thousanths of a grain of pure gold, as equivalent to one pound currency.

When the foregoing provisions shall come into force in Nova Scotia.

11. The foregoing sections of this Act are, as regards the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick, declaratory of the law in force in those provinces before, and at the time of the passing of this Act; and as regards the province of Nova Scotia, they shall come into force, and take effect in that province, upon, from, and after a day to be appointed for that purpose, by proclamation of the governor; provided always, that any sum of money payable on or after the day last aforesaid, under any act or law of the province of Nova Scotia, passed before the said day, or under any bill, note, or other instrument, contract, or agreement, made before the said day, in the said province, or with reference thereto, or made out of the said province, but with reference thereto, on or after the said day, if from the terms used, or the date and place of making, it is to be presumed that some other currency than that hereby established was intended, shall, on or after the said day, be payable by a sum in the currency of Canada, of equal value with that by which it would have been payable in any other currency, if this Act had not been passed.

Proviso.

Sums mentioned in certain Acts to be currency of Canada.

12. And for the prevention of doubts be it enacted, that all sums mentioned in dollars and cents in the Imperial Act known as the British North America Act 1867, and in all Acts of the Parliament of Canada passed in the present or in any future session, shall, unless it be otherwise expressed, be understood, as well with respect to the province of Nova Scotia, as to the other provinces composing the dominion of Canada, to be in the currency of Canada as hereby established, subject only to the following exception, that is to say:—the duties, penalties, and other sums of money, mentioned in the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the present session, and intituled *An Act respecting the Inland Revenue*, shall as regards all such duties, penalties, or sums of money accrued, incurred, or payable in the province of Nova Scotia, before the day of 1868, be understood to be sums of the then currency of that province, but as regards all such duties, penalties, or sums of money accrued, incurred, or payable on or after the said day, they shall be understood to be sums of the currency of Canada, as hereby established.

Exception.

Duties on Notes and Bills in Nova Scotia.

13. The seventh section of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the present session, and intituled *An Act to impose duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange*, shall be repealed as regards promissory notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, made, drawn, or accepted in Nova Scotia, upon or after the said day of 1868, and the amount on which duty is payable under the said Act upon such promissory notes, drafts, or bills of exchange, shall be reckoned in the currency of Canada as hereby established, as shall also any penalty incurred under the said Act in Nova Scotia, on or after the said day.

5. *Foreign silver coin.*

Foreign silver coin may be made current by proclamation.

14. The Governor may, at any time after the day to be appointed by proclamation under the eleventh section, declare by proclamation that all or any of the silver coins of the United States of America or of any other Foreign Nation or State, shall, when of the weights and dates, to be assigned in such proclamation, pass current and be a legal tender in Canada, at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such proclamation, in such sums in any one payment as may be therein declared.

Other matters.

Stamp to be evidence of certain facts.

15. The stamp of the year on any coin made current under this Act shall establish the fact of its having been coined in that year, and the stamp of the country shall establish the fact of its being of the coinage of such country, and all coins made current under this Act shall be deemed to be of the proper standard weight and fineness unless objected to on that account, in which case the standard and weight must be verified.

Part of Cap. 9. Rev. Stat. of N. S. repealed.

16. The first, second, sixth and seventh sections of chapter eighty of the revised statutes of Nova Scotia, third series, and so much of any other part of that chapter or of any other Act or law of the said province as may be inconsistent with this Act, shall be repealed on and after the day to be appointed by proclamation under the eleventh section; but nothing in this section shall alter or impair the effect of the proviso to section eleven of this Act.

Certain Acts of Canada and N. B. repealed.

17. The fifteenth chapter of the consolidated statutes of the late Province of Canada, the Act of the legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, passed in the fifteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-five, the Act of the said legislature passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-three, and the Act of the said legislature passed in the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-three, are hereby repealed.

PART SECOND.

Recital.

18. Provided, that inasmuch as there was held in Paris in the year 1867, an International Monetary Conference, with a view to promote a uniform currency among the nations, at which the United Kingdom and the other principal nations of Europe, and the United States of America, were represented by duly accredited delegates, and at which the great advantages of such uniform currency were demonstrated, and a basis for such currency was agreed upon by the great majority of the delegates, and there is now pending before the congress of the United States a bill founded on the reports and resolutions of the said conference, and by which it is declared that, with a view to promote a uniform currency among the nations, the weight of the gold coin of five dollars, or half eagle, of the United States shall be one hundred and twenty-four and nine-twentieths troy grains, and the fineness thereof shall be nine-tenths, so that it shall agree with a French coin of twenty-five francs, of like weight and fineness; and whereas that it is highly desirable to provide that the currency of Canada shall be in accordance with the basis agreed upon by the said conference, and shall be (as it now is, except in the Province of Nova Scotia) of the same value as the metallic currency of the United States; therefore, it is enacted, that if the Bill hereinabove mentioned be passed by the congress and becomes a law of the United States during the present session of the said congress of the year 1868, then the proclamation mentioned in the 11th, 14th and 16th sections of this Act shall not be issued, but instead thereof the Governor may issue a proclamation reciting the passing of the said Bill, and appointing a day on and after which the following enactments shall come into force and be law, that is to say:—

Special provision if a certain Bill altering the currency of the U. S. becomes law.

Value of the £1 currency.

1. On and after the said day, the pound currency throughout all Canada shall be held to be equivalent to and to represent eighty-nine grains and six hundred and one thousandths of a grain troy weight of pure gold, or ninety-seven grains and seven hundred and forty-seven thousandths of a grain of gold of the standard of fineness prescribed by law for the gold coins of the United Kingdom on the first day of August 1854.

Value of the £1 sterling.

2. The pound sterling or British sovereign of the weight and fineness now established by law, shall be held to be equal to five dollars and four cents and one third of a cent currency, and any British sovereign of the present lawful weight shall pass current and be a legal tender in Canada, for that sum; and any other British gold coins, coined or to be coined while of lawful weight, shall pass current and be a legal tender for sums proportionate to the quantity of fine gold in them, and to be declared by proclamation of the Governor.

Coins struck by order of H. M. to be a legal tender.

3. Any gold or silver or copper coins which Her Majesty may direct to be struck for use in Canada, shall by such names as shall be assigned to them in the Governor's proclamation declaring them lawful money of Canada, pass current and be a legal tender in Canada, at the rate assigned to them respectively by proclamation, which shall be (as nearly as may be,) in the same proportion to their intrinsic values, as the rates at which the gold, silver and copper coins of the United Kingdom pass current there, bear to their intrinsic values respectively.

Currency Bill, 1868.

British silver coins.

4. British silver coins while of lawful weight and current in the United Kingdom, shall pass current and be a legal tender in Canada to the amount of ten dollars in any one payment at the following rates, the crown at one dollar twenty-five cents; the florin at fifty cents; the shilling at twenty-five cents; and the other silver coins at rates bearing the same proportion to their nominal value in sterling.

British copper coins.

5. British copper coins while current in the United Kingdom shall, unless and until it is otherwise ordered by proclamation of the governor, pass current and be a legal tender in Canada, to the amount of one shilling in any one payment, at the rate of two cents for every penny of their nominal sterling value.

Half eagle and 25 franc piece.

6. The half eagle of the United States of America coined after the passing of the Bill above-mentioned, and being of the weight and fineness therein defined, and the twenty-five franc piece of France, of the same weight and fineness, shall, on the conditions to be defined in the proclamation of the governor, pass current and be a legal tender in Canada to any amount, at the rate of five dollars, as shall also the other gold coins of same nations, or of any other nation, coined under the agreement made at the International Monetary Conference, at rates proportional to their intrinsic value and to be mentioned in such proclamation.

Other coins by proclamation. Gold coins mentioned in Sect. 9.

7. The gold coins of the United States mentioned in section nine, shall, until it is otherwise ordered by proclamation of the governor, pass current and be a legal tender in Canada, at rates in the new currency proportional to those in the old currency assigned to them respectively in section nine.

Silver coins of the U. S.

8. The governor may, by proclamation, declare that the silver coins of the United States, coined after the passing of the Bill above-mentioned, and containing in the half dollar not less than one hundred and seventy-nine grains of the fineness of nine tenths, and so in proportion for any coin of greater or less nominal value, shall pass current and be a legal tender in Canada, to the amount of ten dollars in any one payment.

What the proclamation making any coin a legal tend may conta

9. The proclamation declaring any coin a legal tender may fix a specific per-centage of difference between the new currency and the old, and may contain such conditions and limitations as to weight, fineness, stamp, date, remedy or tolerance, as the governor may think proper, and may be revoked or amended by any subsequent proclamation.

Sums due in the old currency to be paid by equivalent sums in the new.

10. Any sum of money payable in Canada on or after the day appointed for the establishment of the new currency in this section mentioned to Her Majesty or to any party, under any Act or law in force in any part of Canada and passed before the said day, or under any bill, note or other instrument, contract or agreement, made before the said day in Canada and with reference thereto, or made out of Canada, but with reference thereto, on or after the said day, if from the terms used or the date and place of making it is to be presumed that some other currency than that hereby established was intended, shall on or after the said day be payable by a sum in the new currency hereby established, of equal value with that by which it would have been payable in any other currency if this section had not been passed; that is to say, if such sum would have been payable in the present currency of Ontario, Quebec or New Brunswick, then for every twenty-two cents and forty mills of such sum, twenty-three cents and twenty-two mills of the new currency shall be paid, or such per-centage of difference in either case as the governor may fix by proclamation as equivalent to the difference in value of the two currencies; and if such sum would have been payable in the present currency of Nova Scotia, then for every one hundred and twenty-cents of such sum one hundred and twenty-one cents of the new currency shall be paid; but except as aforesaid, all sums of money payable in Canada after the day appointed for the coming into force of the enactments contained in this part of the present Act, shall be payable in the new currency, and so much of the first part of this Act as may be inconsistent with those of this second part thereof, that is to say, the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and fourthteenth sections, shall be superseded by the provisions of this second part, on and after the said day, and the enactments mentioned in section sixteen shall be recaled.

Sect. 15. to apply.

11. The provisions of section fifteen shall apply to coins current under this second part of this Act.

APPENDIX No. XXI.

Appendix, No. 21.

United States.

Coinage Bills, 1868.

Mr. Sherman's Bill.

COINAGE BILLS INTRODUCED INTO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS by SENATOR SHERMAN and MR. FREYLINGHUYSEN.* Also, REPORTS of SENATOR SHERMAN and SENATOR MORGAN.

S. 217.

In the Senate of the United States.

January 6, 1868.

Mr. Sherman asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the following Bill; which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

A BILL in relation to the Coinage of Gold and Silver.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, with a view to promote a uniform currency among the nations, the weight of the gold coin of five dollars shall be one hundred and twenty-four and nine-twentieths troy grains, so that it shall agree with a French coin of twenty-five francs, and with the rate of thirty-one hundred francs to the kilogram; and the other sizes or denominations shall be in due proportion of weight, and the fineness shall be nine-tenths or nine hundred parts fine in one thousand.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in order to conform the silver coinage to this rate and to the French valuation, the weight of the half dollar shall be one hundred and seventy-nine grains, equivalent to one hundred and sixteen decigrams; and the lesser coins shall be in due proportion, and the fineness shall be nine-tenths. But the coinage of silver pieces of one dollar, five cents, and three cents shall be discontinued.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the gold coins to be issued under this Act shall be a legal tender in all payments to any amount; and the silver coins shall be a legal tender to an amount not exceeding ten dollars in any one payment.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the assay of the gold coins to be issued under this Act, there shall be no greater deviation allowed from the standard of fineness than one-thousandth part above or below.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the devices on the coins shall consist of such emblems and inscriptions as are proper to the republic of the United States, but plainly distinct from those now in use; each coin shall express its proper date and value; and the value of the gold coins shall be stated both in dollars and in francs; and whenever it is ascertained that Great Britain has conformed the pound sterling to the value of the piece of five dollars, then the value in British terms shall also be stated; and the devices as well as the diameters of the coins shall be fixed by the director of the mint, under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That foreign gold coins conformed to the basis herein prescribed shall be a legal tender in all payments whatsoever, so long as the standards of weight and fineness are duly maintained; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners of assay, meeting at the mint in the month of February of each year, to try a sufficient number of such foreign coins of the preceding year, to be procured for that purpose by the director of the mint, and if any serious deficiency be found, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to suspend the right of legal tender in the particular case.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That when the gold and silver coins of the United States are brought to the mint or its branches for recoinage, such coins shall be received by weight, and those of them which have been issued as nine-tenths fine shall be so received, but all others by assay. And in payments at the mint for both gold and silver coins above specified, the value shall be rendered according to the weights prescribed in the first and second sections of this Act; and there shall be no charge for coinage, seignorage, or internal revenue; and on all other deposits of gold for coinage the charge shall be one-half of one per centum.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That for the uses of the treasury and the custom-houses, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as this Act takes effect, publicly declare the rates at which the coins of the United States and of foreign countries now current shall be reckoned upon estimates furnished by the director of the mint.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect an the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, but, to expedite the recoinage, it shall be lawful for the mint and its branches to receive gold and silver coins of the United States for that purpose on and after the first day of October next, and to give certificates therefor, payable in the order of receipt in the new coins, and to convert the metals thus received into ingots and planchets, to be ready for stamping when this Act takes effect. And in respect to other deposits of gold or purchases of silver, the like certificates may be issued, if demanded, on and after the first day of October next.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the weights to be used at the mint when this Act goes into operation may be either troy weights or French gram weights, or both, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct.

[The above as amended.]

S. 217.

June 9th, 1868.

Reported by Mr. Sherman with amendments, viz.: strike out the parts in [brackets] and insert the parts printed in *italics*. Accompanied by Report No. 117.* Mr. Sherman's Bill as amended.

A BILL in relation to the Coinage of Gold and Silver.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, with a view to promote a uniform currency among the nations, the weight of the gold coin of five dollars shall be one hundred and twenty-four and nine-twentieths troy grains, [so that it shall agree with a French,] *equivalent to a* coin of twenty-five francs, and with the rate of [thirty-one hundred francs] *six hundred and twenty dollars* to the kilogram; and the other sizes or denominations shall be in due proportion of weight, and the fineness shall be nine-tenths or nine hundred parts fine in one thousand.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, [in order to conform the silver coinage to this rate and to the French valuation,] the weight of the half dollar shall be one hundred and seventy-nine grains, equivalent to one hundred and sixteen decigrams; and the lesser coins shall be in due proportion, and the fineness shall be nine-tenths. But the coinage of silver pieces of one dollar, five cents, and three cents shall be discontinued.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the gold coins to be issued under this Act shall be a legal tender in all payments to any amount, *except for such existing bonds of the United States as are payable in coin;* and the silver coins shall be a legal tender to an amount not exceeding ten dollars in any one payment.

[SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the assay of the gold coins to be issued under this Act, there shall be no greater deviation allowed from the standard of fineness than one-thousandth part above or below.]

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the devices on the coins shall consist of such emblems and inscriptions as are proper to the republic of the United States, but plainly distinct from those now in use; each coin shall express its proper date and value; [and the value of the gold coins shall be stated both in dollars and in francs; and whenever it is ascertained that Great Britain has conformed the pound sterling to the value of the piece of five dollars, then the value in British terms shall also be stated;] and the devices as well as the diameters of the coins shall be fixed by the director of the mint, under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That *the said* foreign gold coins, conformed to the basis herein prescribed, shall be a legal tender in all payments whatsoever, so long as the standards of weight and fineness are duly maintained; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners of assay, meeting at the mint in the month of February of each year, to try a sufficient number of such foreign coins of the preceding year, to be procured for that purpose by the director of the mint, [and if

* Mr. Freylinghysen's Bill, page 313.

* See page 313.

any serious deficiency be found,] *but if found with greater deviation than is now allowed by law*, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to suspend the right of legal tender in the particular case.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That when the gold and silver coins of the United States are brought to the mint or its branches for recoinage, such coins shall be received by weight, and those of them which have been issued as nine-tenths fine shall be so received, but all others by assay. And in payments at the mint for both gold and silver coins above specified the value shall be rendered according to the weights prescribed in the first and second sections of this Act; and there shall be no charge for coinage, *or* seignorage [or internal revenue]; and on all other deposits of gold for coinage the charge shall be one-half of one per centum.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That for the uses of the treasury and the custom houses, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as this Act takes effect, publicly declare the rates at which the coins of the United States and of foreign countries now current shall be reckoned upon estimates furnished by the director of the mint.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, but to expedite the re-coinage, it shall be lawful for the mint and its branches to receive gold and silver coins of the United States for that purpose on and after the first day of October next, and to give certificates therefor, payable in the order of receipt in the new coins, and to convert the metals thus received into ingots and planchets, to be ready for stamping when this Act takes effect. And in respect to other deposits of gold or purchases of silver, the like certificates may be issued, if demanded, on and after the first day of October next.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the weights to be used at the mint, when this Act goes into operation, may be either troy weights or French gram weights, or both, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct.

COINAGE BILL introduced into CONGRESS by MR. FREYLINGHUYSEN.

S. 412.

In the Senate of the United States.

March 3, 1868.

Mr. Freylinghuysen's Bill.

MR. FREYLINGHUYSEN asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the following Bill; which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

A BILL to promote uniformity of coinage between the moneys of the United States and other countries.

WHEREAS the amount of pure gold contained in the English pound sterling, in five dollars, money of the United States, and in twenty-five francs, money of France, according to the regulations of the gold coinage of the said several countries, is very nearly the same, and great international and commercial convenience would be subserved by making the same precisely equal; and whereas the English pound sterling presents the most convenient basis for such equality: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the amount of pure gold in a half eagle, or five-dollar piece, shall hereafter be one hundred and thirteen grains troy weight, to correspond with the amount of pure gold contained in an English sovereign or pound sterling; and all the other gold coins of the United States shall contain pure gold in like proportion, namely: at the rate of twenty-two grains and six-tenths of a grain to the dollar; and the gold coins of the United States, heretofore struck and issued, shall be valued and estimated in all accounts and transactions according to their respective weights at the above rate of twenty-two grains and six-tenths of a grain of pure gold to the dollar. And all other gold coins of known standard of fineness, current in the United States by the laws thereof, shall pass and be received at the same rate, according to the amount of pure gold therein contained; and henceforth, in all accounts and transactions in which the government of the United States is concerned, and in which the value of a pound sterling is involved, the same shall be taken and estimated at five dollars. And in order to discourage the fictitious par of exchange of four dollars and forty-four cents, or four dollars and four-ninths of a dollar to the pound sterling, which has heretofore been used among merchants: be it further enacted, That after the first day of January next, an additional tax of one-tenth of one per centum be imposed upon all transactions of exchange, or of a commercial nature, in which such fictitious par of exchange, or any other par of exchange than five dollars to the pound sterling, shall be used, to be returned, levied, and collected in the same manner as other internal taxes and duties are or shall be by law directed to be returned, levied, and collected.

Report, No. 117.

In the Senate of the United States.

June 9, 1868.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sherman made the following Report.

Mr. Sherman's Report.

[To accompany Bill S. No. 217.]

The following documents have been referred to the Committee on Finance:

1st. S. 217, in relation to the coinage of gold and silver.*

2d. S. 412, to promote uniformity of coinage between the moneys of the United States and other countries.†

3d. The proceedings of the International Monetary Conference, held at Paris in June, 1867.‡

4th. The report of Samuel B. Ruggles, Esq., delegate from the United States in the International Monetary Conference at Paris, November 7, 1867.§

5th. Sundry memorials relative to changes in our system of coinage.

These documents present to the Committee of Finance the interesting question of international coinage, and in considering them we necessarily inquired:

1st. Whether the object proposed was of sufficient importance to justify a change in the coinage of the United States.

2d. Whether the plan proposed by the Paris Conference was the best mode to accomplish the end desired.

3d. What legislation was necessary on the part of the United States to adapt our coinage to the plan proposed.

4th. What provision should be made for existing public and private contracts.

Your committee, after a partial consideration of these questions, direct that the bill first named be reported with amendments, supported by the following report, and that Mr. Morgan, of the same committee, be authorized to submit a report adverse to the bill, and that these reports be printed, and that the bill be postponed until the next session, with a view to elicit a fuller discussion by the people of the several questions embraced in the bill.

The importance of a common monetary standard among commercial nations has always been conceded. It has been the hope of philosophers and statesmen, and the demand of writers on political economy, for centuries; but has been as strongly opposed by the jealousies of locality and the interests of rival nations. Commerce and peace have steadily approximated different standards of exchange towards each other, while local interests and war have as steadily diverged them from each other. In all ages, local and generally, despotic authority has endeavoured to make more money out of a given amount of gold and silver by clipping or alloy, while the general laws of trade and commerce have soon after reduced the current value of the money as it was reduced in weight and fineness. Formerly, not only each nation, but each province, duke, bishop, or municipality, made its own separate and distinct coin; often of the same name but different values. The effort to unitize the different moneys of a nation was but a part of the process by which the modern nations of Europe have been formed, and in this process the original money was debased in a remarkable way. The pound sterling of England was, at the time of William the Conqueror, equivalent to a pound weight of silver. It is now 3 oz. 12 dwt. 16 grs. The German florin was originally a gold coin, worth about $2 40. It is now a silver coin, worth about 40 cents. The French livre originally contained a pound of silver, worth about $18 50. It is now worth about 19 cents. The Spanish maravedi in the year 1220 was w o r t h 3 20 o our money. It is now worth

* P. 312. † P. 313. ‡ P. 162. § P. 197.

about a quarter of a cent. The result of these changes has been to secure to all parts of each leading nation a common unit of money—of fixed value. The pound sterling is the unit in Great Britain; the franc in France, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium; the florin in South Germany; the thaler in North Germany; the dollar in the United States, and various other units in other nations. These units are purely arbitrary, based upon local law, and diverse in weight, value, and alloy. They are in some nations of gold only; in some, of silver only; and in some a compound standard of gold and silver, and differing materially in the amount of alloy, and in the relative value of the two metals.

For local purposes it is not very material which metal is the standard, nor of what weight and fineness the standard may be, if only it is of fixed and invariable value, for the value of property and all internal commerce adapts itself to the intrinsic value of the gold and silver in the prescribed standard.

The inconvenience of different standards of value arises mainly in foreign commerce, in the exchange of commodities among nations. The intercourse between modern Christian nations is now more intimate and exchange more rapid than it was between provinces of the same country two hundred years ago. The annual trade between the United States and Great Britain is now greater in bulk and value than the aggregate annual trade between all the nations of Europe two hundred years ago. The same reasons for adopting an international standard of value now exist, as induced the American colonies less than one hundred years ago to abandon their diversified standards of value, and adopt as a common unit the American dollar. Every advance towards a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization. Every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce. Every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption; every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and production, and promotes civilization. Nothing is worse than sectionalism within a nation, and nothing is better for the peace of nations than unrestricted freedom of intercourse and commerce with each other. No single measure will tend in this direction more than the adoption of a fixed international standard of value by which all products may be measured, and in conformity with which the coin of a country may go with its flag into every sea, and buy the products of every nation, without being disconcerted by the money changes.

This has been the wish of American statesmen since the revolutionary war. The Spanish milled dollar was adopted as the basis of our coinage before the Constitution was framed, and with the hope expressed by Mr. Jefferson, that it would lead to an international unit. Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Gallatin each desired the same result, but the French war postponed all efforts in that direction. Mr. John Q. Adams in his remarkable report to Congress of February 22, 1821, upon the kindred but more comprehensive subject, "the uniformity of weights and measures," says:

"This system approaches to the ideal perfection of *uniformity* applied to weights and measures, and whether destined to succeed or doomed to fail, will shed unfading glory upon the age in which it was conceived, and upon the nation by which its execution was attempted, and has been in part achieved.

"If man upon earth be an improvable being; if that universal peace which was the object of a Saviour's mission, which is the desire of the philosopher, the longing of the philanthropist, the trembling hope of the Christian, is a blessing to which the futurity of mortal man has a claim of more than mortal promise; if the spirit of evil is, before the final consummation of things, to be cast down from his dominion over men, and bound in the chains of a thousand years, the foretaste here of man's eternal felicity, then this system of common instruments to accomplish all the changes of social and friendly commerce will furnish the links of sympathy between the inhabitants of the most distant regions; the metre will surround the globe in use as well as in multiplied extension, and one language of weight and measures will be spoken from the equator to the poles."

Several efforts have been made by negociation to secure uniformity of coinage, especially with Great Britain.

In 1857, in compliance with an Act of Congress, passed upon the report of the Committee of Finance of the Senate, Professor Alexander was sent as a special commissioner to that country, to secure a unity of coinage between the two countries, but, after various conferences, the mission failed from an indisposition of the English government to modify their pound, shilling, and pence.

In his report of December, 1862, Mr. Secretary Chase invited the attention of Congress to the importance of uniform weights, measures, and coins, and recommended that the half-eagle of the United States be made equal to the gold sovereign of Great Britain in weight and fineness.

The Berlin International Statistical Congress, held in 1863, composed of representatives of fourteen countries, and at which the United States was ably represented by Mr. Ruggles, agreed to the following resolutions:

"1st. That the congress recommends that the existing units of money be reduced to a small number; that each unit should be, as far as possible, decimally subdivided; that the coins in use should all be expressed in weights of the metric system, and should all be of the same degree of fineness, namely, nine-tenths fine and one tenth alloy.

"2d. That the different governments be invited to send to a *special congress* delegates, authorized to consider and report what should be the relative weights, in the metrical system, of the gold and silver coins, and to arrange the details by which the monetary system of different countries may be fixed according to the terms of the preceding propositions."

This led to the recent Paris conference, and to the adoption by Congress, in 1866, of several measures for the use of the metric system of weights and measures. At the Paris conference, nineteen nations were represented, governing a population of 320,000,000, European and American, and 190,000,000 Asiatic.

The conference agreed with great unanimity upon the plan hereafter stated, and the delegates from the United States were active and influential in harmonizing conflicting views, and in securing the result arrived at. Upon the first part of their inquiry, your committee therefore conclude that the object proposed is of the highest importance, constantly sought for at every period of the government, and that the United States is fully committed to its support if the plan proposed is practicable and just.

Aside from the general advantages which we will share with the civilized world in attaining a uniform coinage, there are special reasons why the United States should *now* adopt the system.

1. The United States is the great gold-producing country of the world, now producing more than all other nations combined, and with a capacity for future production almost without limit. (See reports of Mr. Ruggles and J. Ross Browne.) Gold with us is like cotton—a raw product. Its production here affects and regulates its value throughout the world. Every obstruction to its free use—such as the necessity of its recoinage when passing from nation to nation—diminishes its value, and that loss falls upon the United States, the country of production.

2. The United States is a new nation, and therefore a debtor nation. By placing ourselves in harmony with the money units of creditor nations, we promote the easy borrowing of money and payment of debts, without the loss of recoinage or exchange, always paid by the debtor. This is necessarily so, where the debt is payable abroad, and if payable here, the creditor discounts the exchange and difference in coinage in advance.

3. The technical rate of exchange between the United States and Great Britain, growing out of the different nominal values of coin, is a standing reproach which can only be got rid of by unifying the coinage of the two countries, when both the real and te hnical rate of exchange will be at par, with only such slight variations as will indicate the course of trade.

4. Gold is now demonetized as a currency, and the great bulk of it in the United States is now held in the treasury, so that it is not possible to select a time when this great international change of coinage could affect the interests of our people less. From enquiries made of the officers of the mint, we find that the cost of reminting the present coin would be less than one twentieth of one per centum. The fineness of the proposed coin being the same as the old, there will be no assay, and the cost of the change would not be perceptible to the holder of the coin, and scarcely so to the government.

The second inquiry of your committee was whether the plan proposed by the Paris conference was the best mode to accomplish the end desired.

It proposes:

1. A single standard, exclusively of gold.
2. Coins of equal weight and diameter.
3. Of equal quality or fineness—nine-tenths fine.
4. The weight of the present five-franc gold piece to be the unit.
5. The coins of each nation to bear the names and emblems prepared by each, but to be legal tenders public and private in all.

1. The single standard of gold is an American idea, yielded reluctantly by France and other countries, where silver is the chief standard of value. The impossible attempt to maintain two standards of value has given rise to nearly all the debasement of coinage, of the last two centuries. The relative market value of silver and gold varied like other commodities, and this led first to the demonetization of the more valuable metal, and second to the debasement or diminution of the quantity of that metal in a given coin. In a short time the cheaper metal would, by a diminished supply, become the dearer metal, and then it would be debased and cheapened in the same way. This process repeatedly occurred in Europe, and has twice occurred in the United States, within the life of the present generation. By the Act of June 28, 1834, our gold coin was reduced from 270 grains of standard gold to 258 grains, or 4.4 per centum, in order to make it correspond with the market value of silver. In consequence of the discovery of gold in California that metal was cheapened, and silver became relatively more valuable, and was hoarded or exported. To avoid this the weight of our silver coin was reduced by the Act of January 21, 1853, from 206 grains of standard silver to 192 grains or 6.7 per centum.

This subject early excited the attention of financiers. Mr. Gorham, in his report of May 4, 1830, as Secretary of the Treasury, forcibly says:

"Amidst all the embarrassments which have surrounded this subject since the adoption of metallic standards of property, it is remarkable that governments have so tenaciously persevered in the effort to maintain standards of different materials, whose relation it is so difficult to ascertain at any one time, and is so constantly changing; and more especially when a simple and certain remedy is within the reach of all. This remedy is to be found in the establishment of one standard measure of property only. The evil of having two or more standards arises, as already observed, from the impossibility of so fixing their relative values by law, that one or the other may not, at times, become of more value in market than estimated by regulation; and when this happens, it will be bought and sold according to its market value, regardless of the law."

"The proposition that there can be but one standard in fact is self-evident. The option of governments charged with this duty is therefore between having property measured sometimes by gold and sometimes by silver, and selecting that metal which is best adapted to the purpose for the only standard. Why the latter course has not been universally adopted it is not easy to explain, unless it may be attributed to that prevalent delusion which seeks to secure the possession of gold and silver by restraining their exportation, and avoiding the payment of debts, rather than improving the public economy by giving every facility to it."

The opportunity is now offered to the United States to secure a common international standard in the metal most valuable of all others; best adapted for coinage, mainly the product of our own country, and in conformity with a policy so constantly urged by our statesmen, and now agreed to by the oldest and wealthiest nations of the world. Surely we should not hesitate for trifling considerations to secure so important an object.

The equal weight and diameter of coins will guard against adulteration and counterfeiting, and will familiarize our people with the metric system of weights and measures. This system is already used in some of our coins, and is permitted by our laws, and will, by gradual means, become adopted as the only international system.

The provision made that each nation shall retain its own emblems will not impair the ready currency of coin, but will induce care in coinage. The fineness proposed is the present standard of the United States, an important consideration in recoinage, as no new assay will be required.

All the provisions of the plan proposed are in harmony with the American system of coinage. They are either already adopted or may be without inconvenience. The only point upon which a diversity of opinion may arise is as to the unit of value, and here the chief difficulty was, not as to what particular quantity of gold was the best unit, but upon what quantity all the nations represented could agree. The unit recommended is the existing five-franc gold piece, 620 of which weigh a kilogram.

For the reasons that induced the adoption of this unit of value, reference is made by your committee to the report of Mr. Ruggles. They may be summed up as follows:—

1. The coin proposed is the smallest gold coin in use, and therefore the most convenient unit of value.
2. It approximates more nearly to existing coinage of the great commercial nations than any other proposed. The dollar, reduced three and and one-half cents at the mint, becomes the unit of value, and its decimal divisions and multiples enable us to retain all our well-known coins, both of gold and silver.

A very slight reduction of the English sovereign makes it conform to the multiple of the dollar and franc, so that five francs are a dollar, and five dollars are a sovereign, or a half eagle. The same unit is easily adapted to existing coinage of other nations.

3. The franc is already in use by 72,000,000 of the most industrious and thrifty people of Europe, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland.
4. The actual gold coinage in francs from 1793 to 1866 was $1,312,220,814, while the gold coinage in dollars during the same period was $845,536,591, and in sovereigns was $935,341,450, thus showing that in France alone the existing gold coinage on the proposed standard is greater than upon any other that could be adopted.

It must be remembered that the great body of our coin and bullion has been exported, and is now in foreign coin; that a large part of the balance is held in the treasury, and that less gold is in actual circulation in the United States than in any other great commercial nation. It is unreasonable, in view of these facts, for the United States to demand that our dollar, composed of 1671.50 milligrams of gold, should be the standard of value. As the nation most interested in international coinage, we should be ready to yield something to secure that object. By the plan proposed we yield nothing except the very small reduction of the weight of our standard, and without any other change in our coins, multiples, divisions, devices, or alloy.

5. France, whose standard is adopted, makes a new coin similar to our half eagle. She yields to our demand for the sole standard of gold, and during the whole conference evinced the most earnest wish to secure the co-operation of the United States in the great object of unification of coinage. Her metric system is far the best yet devised, and is in general harmony with our own, while Great Britain has refused even to negotiate with us for unity of coinage, and maintains the most complex system of weights, measures, and coinage now in use among Christian nations. The decimal system, the basis of all our computations, she rejects, and adheres to the complex division of pounds, shillings, and pence, which we rejected with our colonial dependence.

These reasons induce your committee to earnestly urge the adoption by the United States of the general plan of the Paris conference.

3d. What legislation is necessary on the part of the United States to adapt our coinage to the plan proposed.

On this point your committee have consulted the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint. The bill herewith reported is the result of this conference, and is all that is needed to secure the object proposed. The provisions in regard to silver coinage are urged by the director of the mint to secure harmony between the present market value of gold and silver; but this coinage can be regulated hereafter by the varying values of the two metals, and without disturbing the sole legal standard of value for large sums. The general provisions of existing law relating to coinage are preserved.

4th. What provisions, if any, should be made for existing Contracts. Shall they be discharged in the money made a legal tender at the date of the contracts or in the money provided for by this bill.

In determining this question, a distinction must be made between public and private debts. All private contracts are made in view of the power of Congress to regulate the value of coins. This power has been repeatedly exercised by Congress, and in no case was any provision made for enforcing existing contracts in the old rather than the new standard. All property and contracts may be affected by legislation, but it is

not presumed that in the exercise of its legislative power Congress will be controlled by either the debtor or creditor, but only by the general good. To continue a distinction between the old and the new coin in the payment of private debts would result in great inconvenience, while by making the new coin a legal tender for all debts after a reasonable time would enable our citizens to conform the great body of their contracts to the new standard. Such has been the practice not only in the United States but in other countries, where from time to time the standard of coin has been changed. Such was the principle adopted in the passage of the present legal-tender Act, which if made applicable only to future contracts would have bankrupted a large portion of the active business men of the country, whose business compelled them to contract debts.

It must be remembered that all private debts are now on the basis of legal-tender notes, of far less intrinsic value than the proposed coin. The depreciation of legal tenders had the effect to diminish the value of all debts and the property of all creditors to the extent of the depreciation, and is only justifiable by the highest considerations of national safety. The resulting process of returning to specie-basis will be far more severe on the debtor class. The depreciation of the burden of debt is a loss to a class generally benefited by the increased value of fixed property, and better able to bear the diminution of their capital; but an increase of the burden of the debt to the debtor class, by the payment of coin instead of depreciated paper money, often produces absolute ruin without fault in the debtor. All contracts are now on the legal-tender basis. Every private creditor would now take the new coin, and would be largely benefited by the changed medium of payment. The small relief of the debtor by the slightly diminished standard of coin will tend to that degree to lessen the unavoidable hardship to him of a return to specie payment. This relief would be especially just on the payment of long bonds issued by railroads and other corporations during or since the war, which were almost uniformly sold for depreciated paper money. Your committee therefore conclude, that as to all private debts or contracts, the only provision necessary in this bill is to postpone the operation of its legal-tender clause for a reasonable time after the passage of the Act.

Does not a different principle prevail as to public debts? As to public debts, the contract of loan is the only law that ought to affect the creditor until his debt is fully discharged. Congress, as the authorized agent of the American people, is one party to the contract, and it may no more vary the contract by subsequent acts than any other debtor may vary his contract. As to the public creditor, no legislative power stands between him and the exact performance of his contract. Public faith holds the scales between him and the United States, and the penalties for a breach of this faith are far more severe and disastrous to the nation than courts, constables, and sheriffs can be to the private debtor. These penalties are national dishonor and inability to borrow money in case of war or public distress, and the ultimate result is the sure and speedy decline of national power and prestige. When changes in our coin were made in 1834 and 1853, the United States had no public debt of any significance, and the precedents then made do not apply to the present time. Now the public debt is so large that a change of three and one-half per cent. in the value of our coin is a reduction of the public debt of $90,000,000. So much of this debt as exists in the form of legal-tender notes will be received and disbursed as money, and as its value for some time will be less than the new coin no provision need be made for it, but for so much of the debt as is payable, principal or interest, in coin of a specific weight and value, provision ought to be made for its exact discharge in that coin or its equivalent in the new. Your committee, therefore, propose an amendment to that effect.

Your committee have been led to inquire whether, if the United States adopt the plan of the Paris conference, it will be adopted by other nations so as to accomplish the object proposed, of an international currency, of universal circulation throughout the civilized world. Upon this point we have the most satisfactory assurances. Since the Paris conference it has been adopted by Austria, and will, in all human probability, be adopted by the North German Confederation. A strong party in Great Britain, including many of her ablest statesmen, and the great body of her commercial classes, has urged the adoption of the plan, even in advance of the United States, and they concur in the opinion that, if adopted by the United States, Great Britain will be induced by her interests, to modify her sovereign to the international standard. We have the highest authority for saying that Canada stands ready to adopt the plan the moment it is adopted by the United States. Different representatives of the South American States say those States will readily adopt it; so that upon Congress now rests the fate of a measure that, according to the opinion of eminent American statesmen, will shed unfading glory upon the age of its adoption, that will give to international law an international coinage, and will lead to a vast extension of the objects of international law common to Christian and civilized nations, thus binding the whole family of man by the same ties that are uniting and consolidating neighbouring states. Your committee recommend the adoption of this measure, with certain amendments, with the conviction that it will not only promote the local interests of the United States, but will subserve the general interests of all the nations who have already or may hereafter join in its adoption.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following report.

Mr. Morgan's Report.

[To accompany Bill S. No. 217.]

In June last, while the universal exposition was in progress, an international monetary conference was held in Paris, under the presidency of the French minister for foreign affairs. Delegates from the several European nations were present. Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles represented the United States, and his report on the subject has been communicated to Congress, through the Department of State. From this it appears that a plan of monetary unification was there agreed upon, the general features of which are:

1. A single standard, exclusively of gold.
2. Coins of equal weight and diameter.
3. Of equal quality, nine-tenths fine.
4. The weight of the present five-franc gold piece to be the unit, with its multiples. The issue by France of a new coin of the value and weight of 25 francs was recommended.
5. The coins of each nation to continue to bear the names and emblems preferred by each, but to be legal tenders, public and private, in all.

Senate Bill 217 is designed to carry into effect this plan. Its passage would reduce the weight of our gold coin of $5 so as to agree with a French coin of 25 francs. It determines that other sizes and denominations shall be in due proportion of weight and fineness; and that foreign gold coin, conformed to this basis, shall be a legal tender, so long as the standard of weight and fineness are maintained. It requires that the value of gold coins shall be stated both in dollars and francs, and also in British terms, whenever Great Britain shall conform the pound sterling to the piece of $5.

It conforms our silver coinage to the French valuation, and discontinues the silver pieces of one dollar and five and three cents, and limits silver as a legal tender to payments of $10. The first of January 1869 is fixed as the period for the Act to take effect.

The reduction which this measure would effect in the present legal standard value of the gold coin of the United States would be at the rate of three and a half dollars in the hundred, and the reduction in the legal value of our silver coinage would be still more considerable.

A change in our national coinage so grave as that proposed by the Bill should be made only after the most mature deliberation. The circulating medium is a matter that directly concerns the affairs of every day life, affecting not only the varied, intricate, and multiform interests of the people at home, to the minutest detail, but the relations of the nation with all other countries as well. The United States has a peculiar interest in such a question. It is a principal producer of the precious metals, and its geographical position, most favourable in view of impending commercial changes, renders it wise that we should be in no haste to fetter ourselves by any new international regulation based on an order of things belonging essentially to the past.

Antecedent to any action by Congress on this subject we should carefully consider:

I. The effect which the present abundant production of the precious metals, especially of gold, and the probable great increase in the supply, as mining

facilities are improved and more generally applied, will have upon the purchasing power of these metals.

II. The question of preserving such a relation between gold and silver as will retain the latter metal in free circulation, and continuance of the coinage of such denominations of silver as will serve to encourage American commerce with Mexico and with South American and Asiatic nations.

III. The choice of a standard of unification which, all things considered, shall be least objectionable on account of fractional weights and intricacy of calculations.

IV. Of delaying action until the Paris plan has been adopted by the commercial powers of Europe, and accepted by those nations on the western continent with whom we have commercial relations; or at least until their intentions in this regurd are more fully known.

V. Should not a period when the public mind is calm, more so than now, on the subject of monetary affairs, and when the national debt has become less formidable, be chosen for initiating a change?

VI. The advisability of further popular discussion of the subject, to the end that the business as well as general public shall fully understand on what grounds so important a reduction in the value of our monetary unit, the dollar, is based, and the further advocacy of the merits of our own, so that, should any existing system be accepted, ours shall be more fully considered in that connection.

Uniformity in coinage and also in weights and measures has been the pursuit of ages. Speculative systems have been advanced, only to be given up when subjected to practical tests, but the idea has never been abandoned. Nor was the recent occasion the first in which our government has been recommended, and that, too, with some urgency, three-quarters of a century ago, by the minister of that country, to adopt the French system of weights, measures, and coinage. But Congress, both then and since, has properly exercised great caution on a subject so full of complications. And the question of international unification yet remains an open one, balanced between the facilities it would afford to foreign commerce, and the evils it would introduce into our domestic affairs. The adoption of some satisfactory and comprehensive plan, one to be adopted because it shall best subserve the interests of all, and not because it is or is not an existing one, may become desirable. If so, Congress will then be ready to take part in effecting such a measure. At present, however, there are questions of a very practical nature, relative to [the precious metals, that begin to reveal themselves, and will soon press home upon us, which largely outweigh in importance the more theoretical one of assimilating all metallic circulations. Our situation as a commercial nation makes it prudent that on this, as on every question affecting home interests, we should remain free to mould our policy to meet occasions as they arise, following such course as shall appear best suited to develop our great, almost limitless, natural resources, increasing by "gentle means the stream of commerce, but forcing nothing, rather than to hamper ourselves by international engagements or arbitrary regulations." An error now in fixing the values of gold and silver would injure this nation far more than any other. We may safely trust to the natural laws of commerce for the correction of any evils from which we have suffered. We have paid our seignorage, we have met the demand for foreign exchange, but who shall say that the course of trade in the next ten years may not make an American city, New York or San Francisco, the centre of exchange, and confer upon us the advantages so long enjoyed by European capital? Certainly no other nation can so well afford to wait.

The movement proposed in the Bill appears to be in the wrong direction. The standard value of gold coin should be increased—brought up to our own, rather than lowered. The reason must be obvious. Authorities unite in the conclusion that a fall in the value of the precious metals, in consequence of their rapidly increasing quantity, is inevitable. M. Chevalier recently estimated that the present yield of gold amounts, in 10 years, to about as much as the entire production during the 356 years which intervened between the date of the discovery of America and the year 1846, when the mines of California were found; and Mr. Cobden concluded that unless the cardinal rule of commerce, that quantity governs price, which applies infallibly to all other commodities, loses its force when gold is concerned, this continued and great increase must be followed by a reduction in its value.

Ross Browne, in his recent report, says that the time is not far distant when the price of the precious metals, as compared with other proceeds of human labour, must fall. "They are now increasing more rapidly than is the demand for them, and at the present rate of increase they would soon have to fall perceptibly; but the production will become much greater than it is. The vast improvements that have been made both in gold and silver mining, within the last 20 years, are applied only to a few mines. * * * If all the argentiferous lodes of Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia, known to be rich, were worked with the machinery used at Washoe, their yield would really flood the world. * * * New deposits of silver will be found, and innumerable rich lodes on the Pacific slope of the United States, not yet opened, will be worked with profit."

The present enhanced prices of commodities and labour, the world over, measures, to some extent, the increasing quantity and consequent depreciation in the value of precious metals, and clearly indicates the direction the change is taking.

The creditor, public and private, will be affected by this tendency; and while he must abide a depreciation which proceeds from natural causes, he may properly insist that artificial evils shall not be superadded.

Of the increased production of gold the United States supplies more than half, and when the lines of railway now pushing across the continent shall penetrate the gold-bearing mountains and valleys of California and Oregon, and the western territories, mining improvements will be powerfully supplemented.

The American continent, too, produces four-fifths of the silver of commerce. The mines of Nevada have already taken high rank, and Mexico alone supplies more than half the world's grand total. Our relations with the silver-producing people, geographically most favourable, are otherwise intimate. Manifestly our business intercourse with them can be largely increased; a fact especially true of Mexico, which, for well-known political reasons, seeks the friendliest understanding. This must not be overlooked.

These two streams of the precious metals, poured into the current of commerce in full volume, will produce perturbations marked and important. Other countries will be affected, but the United States will feel the effect first and more directly than any other.

The Pacific railway will open to us the trade of China, Japan, India, and other oriental countries, of whose prepossessions we must not lose sight. For years, silver, for reasons not fully understood, has been the object of unusual demand among these Asiatic nations, and now forms the almost universal medium of circulation, absorbing rapidly the silver of coinage. The erroneous proportion fixed between silver and gold by France, and which we are asked to copy, is denuding that country of the former metal. Our own monetary system, though less faulty, is not suitably adjusted in this respect. The silver dollar, for instance, a favourite coin of the native Indian and distant Asiatic, has well-nigh disappeared from domestic circulation, to reappear among the eastern peoples, with whom we more than ever seek close intimacy. As they prefer this piece, we would do well to increase rather than discontinue its coinage, for we must not deprive ourselves of the advantages which its agency will afford, and "it would be useless to send dollars to Asia inferior in weight and value to its well-known Spanish and Mexican prototype.

Mr. Ruggles says that nearly all the silver coined in the United States prior to 1858 has disappeared. A remedy is not to be found in the adoption of a system that undervalues this metal, for that commodity, like any other, shuns the market where not taken at its full value to find the more favourable one. It is a favourite metal, entering into all transactions of daily life, and deserves proper recognition in any monetary system.

It is said that "to promote the intercourse of nations "with each other, uniformity of weights, coins, and mea- "sures of capacity is among the most efficacious agen- "cies." Our weights, coins, and measures now correspond much more nearly to the English than to the French standard. Our commerce with Great Britain is nine times greater than with France, and if the former does not adopt the Paris system of coinage (and we have no assurance that she will) the United States would certainly commit a serious error in passing this Bill. No argument is needed to enforce this. And

what of the rising communities? A properly adjusted coinage would stimulate commerce with those great parts of the continent lying south and south-west of us, with the West Indies, and the countless millions of trans-Pacific countries. We stand midway on the thoroughfare of traffic between these two widely separated races. Our railways, canals, our natural highways, and merchant marine may be made to control their carrying trade. But here, as everywhere else, a well-adjusted coinage becomes a wand of power in the hand of enterprise. Tokens are not wanting to mark the favour in which the United States are now held by China. The unusual honour recently conferred by that government upon a citizen of this country was not alone because of his fitness as an ambassador at large, but was a mark as well of a friendly disposition towards this country. Future harmony of intercourse is assured, too, by their adoption as a text-book in diplomatic correspondence of a leading American authority on international law. Much might also be said about the growing partiality of Japan towards this country; but it is enough that the recent opening of certain ports indicates an enlightened change in the policies of these two old empires, of which commerce, especially our own, is availing itself. There is nothing, indeed, in our foreign policy to create suspicion in the minds of the cautious statesmen of Asia. We are non-aggressive; our vast domain leaves no motive for conquest; but, on the other hand, our fertile, unpeopled territory invites settlers, and our mines, and the demand for labour on the Pacific slope, are rapidly drawing thitherward from Asia an increasing tide of emigration, aiding not only in peopling that region, but in establishing closer relations, as well between individuals as a more liberal commerce between the nations.

Referring to the third inquiry, it may be asked, should a new standard be adopted, is the French system more suitable for us than our own?

Doubtless the French system "embraces all the "great and important principles of uniformity which "can be applied to weights and measures (and coins "as well), but it is not yet complete. It is susceptible "of many modifications and improvements." And it is not inconsistent with the respect held toward so exalted a power as France briefly for us to examine somewhat more closely certain features of this question. We are producers; France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, (who have adopted the system,) are non-producers of the precious metals, and therefore, while adding little to the common stock of material for metallic currency, are not affected like us by an increase in gold and silver. Nor are they likely to be influenced, as we are to be, by other coming changes. Neither is there anything in the financial or commercial status of France which entitles her monetary scheme to a preference over all others in fixing a common coinage, unless in itself it is superior to all others. This in a practical sense is not the fact. Writers represent it as surrounded with difficulties, and an eminent French author calls it "the worst of all systems." Its basis is arbitrary, and the ratio it observes between gold and silver, one of gold for $15\frac{1}{2}$ of silver by *weight*, but one to $14\frac{88}{100}$ in *value*, is a confession of the erroneousness of the plan. In theory, her coinage is metrical, and yet it is said that France has not, nor never has had, a gold coin containing an even number of grams; or, practically, it is unmetrical.

The Bill proposes 1612.9 milligrams, or $24\frac{89}{100}$ grains, for the gold dollar. If adopted, and we should still give to our silver dollar a weight and value equal to the Mexican dollar, 416 grains, we should establish a ratio of value of gold to silver of $16\frac{7}{10}$ to one, while 15 to one is as high as it would be safe to go, and where indeed our own standard places it. "If we consent to "reduce our gold dollar, as proposed by the Paris con- "ference, to 24.89 grains, we could not possibly coin a "silver dollar that would be of any use to us in com- "merce," for we should increase rather than diminish the weight of the gold dollar.

On the subject of the French monetary unit, Mr. Dunning, superintendent of the United States assay office in New York, a competent authority, says:

"The present weight of the gold five-franc piece is not justified by any scientific reasons better than the mathematical accident that 620 of them weigh exactly a kilogram, a circumstance which has not the slightest practical importance. The fact is, this fractional and inconvenient weight, which the world is invited to adopt, was not fixed upon by the French themselves, by design, but as the unavoidable result of a false theory,"

Further, that after having fixed the ratio of gold as one to $15\frac{1}{2}$, and having adjusted the weight of their silver coins in integral numbers—

"They were compelled to accept for the five-franc gold piece the interminable decimal resulting from the division of 25 grams by 15.5, viz: 1.61290322580645. The awkwardness and inconvenience of this weight," he adds, "can be best shown by giving the weight of a few of the gold coins of France, Great Britain, and the United States, as they will be if the proposed unit is adopted." (See accompanying tables.)

Mr. Dunning recommended for consideration a monetary unit of 1620 milligrams, for which he claims greater facility of making calculations than that proposed by the conference, and that it is also a compromise between the French and English coin weights, and would require a reduction on our own dollar, of half a cent less than by the plan proposed in the Bill. Mr. Dubois, assistant assayer of the Philadelphia mint, concurs in the views of Mr. Dunning.

Other considerations aside, it may be said that until the leading nations represented at the Paris conference shall adopt a plan of unification, Congress may very properly decline to act; for anticipatory legislation, while disturbing relations existing between debtor and creditor, would accomplish no practical end. Mexico would not be partial to the French system, and Canada cannot be expected to accept it until its adoption by England. Unification, to be desirable, must be universal. Unless its advantages are palpable to commercial peoples of Europe, occupying contiguous territories, and whose intercommunication is constant, it cannot be of serious moment to us, to whom the change would be of but comparative usefulness.

It has been urged as a reason for the early passage of a law to unify coinages, that commercial transactions with Europe would be facilitated thereby; and also that citizens of our country in visiting Great Britain and the continent would be spared losses and annoyances if we possessed uniformity. But it should be recollected that, in all large commercial transactions, gold coin is accounted by weight and not by tale, a proceeding more speedy and equally just; and of the moneys used abroad by travellers from this country, probably more than 90 per cent. is carried in bills of exchange, a mode much safer and more convenient to the traveller, and which would be continued even if the Bill became a law. The British delegates at the Paris meeting stated that, "until it should be incon- "testably demonstrated that the adoption of a new "system offered superior advantages, justifying the "abandonment of that which was approved by expe- "rience and rooted in the habits of the people, the "British government could not take the initiative in "assimilating its money with that of the nations of the "continent."

A period of suspension of specie payment like the present, it has been stated, is a favourable one for inaugurating the change proposed by the Bill. But the juncture is one marked by great differences of opinion in respect to the question of circulation, return to specie payments, and the public finances as a whole. A change in the value of coinage would but add to the embarrassments of the situation; and it may be remarked incidentally that the reduction of the legal value of the dollar would inure largely to the benefit of speculators in gold and hoarders of the precious metals a fact that might seriously prejudice the measure in public estimation.

If the nation were comparatively free from debt, Congress might with more propriety consider the question of changing the legal standard of coin; but one effect of reducing it as now proposed would be to deprive the public creditor of nearly a hundred million dollars of his rightful due. In the estimation of the committee such a proposition ought not to be entertained by Congress. It is proper here to say, that the delegate, Mr. Ruggles, who favours unification, has at no time thought it just to lower the value of our coin without making proper allowance to the holder of the several forms of national obligations.

To be acceptable, a change in our coinage must be a thing of clearly obvious advantage, and proceed from the people. There has, however, been no popular expression in favour of the proposed plan, nor, indeed, any voluntary action in that direction whatever on the part of financial men, either in this country or elsewhere. If there has been any complaint in regard to our monetary system, the fact has not come to the knowledge of your committee. On the other hand, certain scientific bodies in our country have already protested

against any ill-considered change in the present American dollar. Our coinage is believed to be the simplest of any in circulation, and every way satisfactory for purposes of domestic commerce; it possesses special merits of every-day value, and should not for light reasons be exchanged where the advantages sought to be gained are mainly theoretical, engaging more properly the attention of the philospher than the practical man. The instincts of our people lead them to believe that we are on the eve of important business changes, and we may therefore safely hold fast for the present to what experience has proven to be good, following only where clear indications may lead, and a future of great prosperity opens to our country. The war gave us self-assertion of character, and removed many impediments to progress; it also proved our ability to originate means to ends. Its expensive lesson will be measurably lost if it fails to impress upon us the fact that we have a distinctive American policy to work out, one sufficiently free from the traditions of Europe to be suited to our peculiar situation and the genius of our enterprising countrymen. The people of the United States have been quick to avail themselves of their natural advantages. The public lands, not only, and the mines of precious metals, but our political institutions, have likewise powerfully operated in our favour, and will continue to do so with increasing force.

Unification of the coinage, like all similar questions, should be taken up without bias, and considered on the broad ground of national interest. At the proper time, when the country is restored to a normal financial condition, and the public ask a change in this regard, it may be well to appoint a commission of experts, carefully to consider the question in its various bearings. Reflection and further observation here and elsewhere may suggest the foundations for a better and more enduring system than the one now proposed, which in the nature of things is but a provisional one. Permanency is equally important with uniformity in our coinage.

John Quincy Adams, who spent several years in studying the question of uniformity in weights and measures, and incidentally in that of coinage—indeed, the latter cannot be separated from the other two—says:

"If there be one conclusion more clear than another, deducible from all the history of mankind, it is the danger of hasty and inconsiderate legislation upon weights and measures. From this conviction, the result of all inquiry is, that, while all the existing systems of metrology are very imperfect and susceptible of improvements, involving in no small degree the virtue and happiness of future ages; while the impression of this truth is profoundly and almost universally felt by the wise and powerful of the most enlightened nations of the globe; while the spirit of improvement is operating with an ardor, perseverance and zeal, honorable to the human character, it is yet certain that, for the successful termination of all these labours, and the final accomplishment of the glorious object, permanent and universal uniformity, legislation is not alone competent. All trifling and partial attempts at change in our existing system, it is hoped, will be steadily discountenanced by Congress."

In this conclusion, which applies with even greater force to coinages, a fact fully recognized by Mr. Adams himself, the committee may safely now unite.

For the reasons herein set forth, it is respectfully recommended that the Bill be not now passed into a law.

APPENDIX TO MR. MORGAN'S REPORT.

Mr. Dunning's Suggestions.

United States Assay Office,
New York, Febuary 8, 1868.

1. The present weight of the gold 5-franc piece is not justified by any scientific reasons better than the mathematical accident that 620 weigh exactly a kilogram, a circumstance which has not the slightest importance. The fact is, this fractional and inconvenient weight, which the world is now invited to adopt, was not fixed upon by the French themselves by design, but as the unavoidable result of a false theory. The famous coinage law of the 7th Germinal, An XI,* attempted to make a double standard, and to fix the ratio of gold to silver as 1 to 15½. Then, having very sensibly adjusted the weights of their silver coins in integral numbers 5 grains for the franc, and 25 grains for the 5-franc piece, they were compelled to accept for the 5-franc gold piece the interminable decimal resulting from the division of 25 grains by 15.5, viz.: 1.61290322580645.

2. The awkwardness and inconvenience of this weight can best be shown by giving the weight of a few of the gold coins of France, Great Britain, and the United States, as they will be if the proposed unit is adopted:

	Existing weight of gold, 900 fine.	Proposed weights, adopting 1612.9 kilograms for monetary unit.	Equivalents in troy weights.
FRENCH COINS.	*Milligrs.*	*Milligrs.*	*Grains.*
Five francs	1612.903	*1612.903	24.8908
Twenty-five francs	8064.516	*8064.516	124.4544
One hundred francs	32258.064	*32258.064	497.8177
BRITISH COINS.			
Four shilling piece	1627.196	†1612.903	24.8908
Sovereign	8135.983	†8064.516	124.4544
Five sovereigns	40679.915	†40322.580	622.2721
UNITED STATES COINS.			
Dollar	1671.813	‡1612.903	24.8908
Half eagle	8359.064	‡8064.516	124.4544
Eagle	16718.129	‡16129.032	248.9088
Double eagle	33436.258	‡32258.065	497.8177
	Grams.	*Grams.*	*Grains.*
One thousand francs—French	322.5806	322.5806	4978.1769
One thousaad dollars—United States	1671.8129	1612.9032	24890.884
One thousand pounds sterling	8135.9840	8064.5161	124454.422

*No change. † Reduction 0.88 per cent. ‡ Reduction 3.52 per cent

3. The following table shows the weight of the same denominations of coin, &c., by adopting 1620 milligrams instead of 1612.9 for the monetary unit:

	Existing weights of gold, 900 fine.	Proposed weights, adopting 1,620 milligrams for the monetary unit.	Equivalent in troy weight.
FRENCH COINS.	*Milligrs.*	*Milligrs.*	*Grains.*
Five francs	1612.903	1620*	25
Twenty-five francs	8064.516	8100*	125
One hundred francs	32258.064	32400*	500
BRITISH COINS.			
Four-shilling piece	1627.196	1620†	25
Sovereign	8135.983	8100†	125
Five sovereigns	40679.915	40500†	625
UNITED STATES COINS.			
Dollar	1671.813	1620‡	25
Half eagle	8359.064	8100‡	125
Eagle	16718.129	16200‡	250
Double Eagle	33436.259	32400‡	500
	Grams.	*Grams.*	
One thousand francs	322.580	324	5000
One thousand dollars	1671.813	1620	25000
One thousand pounds sterling	8135.984	8100	125000

*Increase 0.44 per cent. † Reduction 0.44 per cent.
‡ Reduction 3.1 per cent.

NOTE.—The exact equivalent of 1,620 milligrams is in troy grains 25.0004; discarding this fraction of $\frac{4}{10000}$ involves a discrepancy in calculations of only one cent in 600 dols., or $\frac{1}{600}$ in one cent.

4. It will be noticed that the proposed unit of 1620 milligrams has the merit of offering to Great Britain an even compromise of the difference between her present coinage and that of France, instead of a reduction of the British gold coins of $\frac{88}{100}$ per centum to make them equal to the French coins. The unit of 1,620 milligrams exactly splits the difference, requiring an increase of the French coins of $\frac{44}{100}$ per centum, and a diminution of $\frac{44}{100}$ per centum in the British coins. This difference is so slight as hardly to call for any legal adjustments of existing contracts in either country; and while in the United States such an adjustment will doubtless be required, the proposed unit of 1,620 makes the reduction of our coins almost one-half per centum less than would be effected by the unit of 1,612.9. The exact difference as shown by the above tables is $\frac{44}{100}$ of one per centum.

5. There is another very important advantage offered by the unit of 1,620 milligrams, which you and all who have to do with mint calculations will appreciate. I allude to the facility of making calculations. I will not attempt to exhibit the difficulties in calculating value from the standard weight when the relation is expressed in such interminable decimals as must result from the

* See p. 339.

APPENDIX, No. 21.

United States.

Coinage Bills, 1868.

Mr. Morgan's Report.

adoption of the unit 1612.9. But you will see at a glance the facility of dealing with the unit of 1,620.

The weight of 1,000 francs, or $200, or 40*l.*, at 1,620 milligrams to the dollar, would be 324,000 milligrams. These values are readily deduced from the weight, as will be seen by the following examples:

France.	United States.	Great Britain.
Milligrams 324,000	Milligrams 324,000	Milligrams 324,000
÷ 9 = 36,000	÷ 9 = 36,000	÷ 90 = 3,600
÷ 9 = 4,000	÷ 9 = 4,000	÷ 90 = £40
÷ 4 = 1,000 francs.	÷ 20 = 200 dols.	

The above divisions are performed mentally without difficulty, and the rule of calculation is exceedingly simple. It is not at the mint alone, nor chiefly, that this facility of calculation will be appreciated. The transactions in coin and bullion the world over will be simplified by it. The experts at the mint can soon adapt themselves to any system, however complicated; but for the convenience of commerce the relation of weight to value in the coins of the world ought to be simple.

6. If the troy system of weights is to be continued in this country and Great Britain, it will be immensely important that the monetary unit expressed in milligrams should be easily convertible into troy weight. A glance at the tables given above will show the discrepancy between the unit of 1612.9 and the troy system, and also the beautiful and almost marvellous harmony effected by the unit of 1,620 milligrams.

7. I trust, however, that Mr. Sherman's Bill will contain a section making the use of the French system of weights obligatory in all the mints of the United States. This change would seem to be almost a necessary part of the plan of monetary unification of the world's coinage; and it would certainly be a judicious method of partially familiarizing the country with the metrical system, the universal adoption of which, even if not perfect, is so devoutly to be wished.

If you deem these remarks of sufficient importance, I should be glad if you would send them, with your comments, to Governor Morgan of the Senate.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

Mr. Dubois. GEORGE F. DUNNING.

In forwarding this copy, I have only to add my hearty concurrence in the views taken by Mr. Dunning. Whether they would arrest or embarrass the plan of complete and prompt unification, is a point which I must leave to wiser counsels.

With respects of,

WM. E. DUBOIS,

United States Mint, Philadelphia.

February 12, 1868.

APPENDIX, No. 22.

Seignorage.

Opinions of Political Economists.

From "Discourses upon Trade," London, 1691.

APPENDIX No. XXII.

OPINIONS OF POLITICAL ECONOMISTS ON THE SUBJECT OF SEIGNORAGE.

SIR DUDLEY NORTH.

A country which useth Foreign Coyns, hath great disadvantage from it; because they pay Strangers, for what, had they a Mint of their own, they might make themselves. For Coyned Money, as was said, is more worth than Uncoyned Silver of the same weight and alloy; that is, you may buy more Uncoyned Silver, of the same fineness with the money, than the money weighs; which advantage the Stranger hath for the Coynage.

If it be said, That the contrary sometimes happens, and Coyned Money shall be current for less than bullion shall sell for—I answer, That where-ever this happens, the Coyned Money being undervalued, shall be melted down into Bullion, for the immediate Gain that is had from it.

Thus it appears, that if you have no Mint whereby to increase your Money, yet if you are a rich people, and have trade, you cannot want Specifick Coyn, to serve your occasions in dealing.

The next thing to be shewed is, That if your Trade pours in never so much money upon you, you have no more advantage by the being of it Money, than you should have were it in Logs, or Blocks; save only that Money is much better for transportation than Logs are.

For when Money grows up to a greater quantity than Commerce requires, it comes to be of no greater value, than Uncoyned Silver, and will occasionally be melted down again.

Then let not the care of Specifick Money torment us so much; for a People that are rich cannot want it, and if they make none, they will be supplied with the Coyn [of other nations; and if never so much be brought from abroad, or never so much coyned at home, all that is more than what the Commerce of the Nation requires, is but Bullion, and will be treated as such; and Coyned money like Wrought Plate at Second hand, shall sell but for the Intrinsick.

I call to witness the vast Sums that have been coyned in *England*, since the free Coynage was set up; What is become of it all? no body believes it to be in the Nation, and it cannot well be all transported, the penalties for so doing being so great. The case is plain, it being exported, as I verily believe little of it is, the Melting-Pot devours all.

The rather, because that Practice is so easie, profitable, and safe from all possibility of being detected, as every one knows it is. And I know no intelligent Man who doubts, but the New Money goes this way.

Silver and Gold, like other Commodities, have their ebbings and flowings: Upon the arrival of Quantities from *Spain*, the Mint commonly gives the best price; that is, coyned Silver, for uncoyned Silver, weight for weight. Wherefore is it carried into the *Tower* and coyned? not long after there will come a demand for Bullion, to be Exported again: If there is none, but all happens to be in Coyn, what then? Melt it down again; there's no loss in it, for the Coyning cost the Owners nothing.

Thus the Nation hath been abused, and made to pay for the twisting of straw, for Asses to eat. If the Merchant were made to pay the price of the Coynage he would not have sent his Silver to the *Tower* without Consideration; and coyned Money would always keep a value above uncoyned Silver: which is now so far from being the case, that many times it is considerably under, and generally the King of *Spain's* Coyn here is worth one penny *per* ounce more than our New Money.

From the Preface to "Discourse upon Trade."

The free Coynage is a perpetual motion found out, whereby to Melt and Coyn without ceasing, and so to feed Goldsmiths and Coyners at the Publick Charge.

ADAM SMITH.

"Wealth of Nations," McCulloch's Edition of 1853, p. 20.

A small seignorage or duty upon the coinage of both gold and silver would probably increase still more the superiority of those metals in coin above an equal quantity of either of them in bullion. The coinage would, in this case, increase the value of the metal coined in proportion to the extent of this small duty; for the same reason that the fashion increases the value of plate in proportion to the price of that fashion.

The superiority of coin above bullion would prevent the melting down of the coin, and would discourage its exportation. If upon any public exigency it should become necessary to export the coin, the greater part of it would soon return again of its own accord. Abroad it could sell only for its weight in bullion. At home it would buy more than that weight. There would be a profit, therefore, in bringing it home again.

Ibid., p. 246

Were the private people who carry their gold and silver to the Mint to pay themselves for the coinage, it would add to the value of those metals in the same manner as the fashion does to that of plate. Coined gold and silver would be more valuable than uncoined. The seignorage, if it was not exorbitant, would add to the bullion the whole value of the duty; because the Government having everywhere the exclusive privilege of coining, no coin can come to market cheaper than they think proper to afford it. If the duty was exorbitant indeed, that is, if it was very much above the real value of the labour and expense requisite for coinage, false coiners, both at home and abroad, might be encouraged, by the great difference between the value of bullion and that of coin, to pour in so great a quantity of counterfeit money as might reduce the value of the Government money. In France, however, though the seignorage is eight per cent., no sensible inconveniency of this kind is found to arise from it.* The dangers to which a false coiner is everywhere exposed if he lives in the country of which he counterfeits the coin, and to which his agents or correspondence are exposed if he lives in a foreign country,

* It has been previously shown that the seignorage in France was not nearly so great as Dr. Smith had been led to believe. (Editor's Note.)

are by far too great to be incurred for the sake of a profit of six or seven per cent.

The seignorage in France raises the value of the coin higher than in proportion to the quantity of pure gold which it contains. Thus by the edict of January 1726 the* mint price of fine gold of 24 carats was fixed at seven hundred and forty livres nine sous and one denier one-eleventh, the mark of eight Paris ounces. The gold coin of France, making an allowance for the remedy of the mint, contains twenty-one carats and three fourths of fine gold, and two carats one fourth of alloy. The mark of standard gold, therefore, is worth no more than about six hundred and seventy-one livres ten deniers. But in France this mark of standard gold is coined into thirty louis d'ors of twenty-four livres each, or into seven hundred and twenty livres. The coinage, therefore, increases the value of a mark of standard gold bullion by the difference between six hundred and seventy-one livres ten deniers and seven hundred and twenty livres, or by forty-eight livres nineteen sous and two deniers.

A seignorage will, in many cases, take away altogether, and will, in all cases, diminish the profit of melting down the new coin. This profit always arises from the difference between the quantity of bullion which the common currency ought to contain and that which it actually does contain. If this difference is less than the seignorage, there will be loss instead of profit. If it is equal to the seignorage, there will neither be profit nor loss. If it is greater than the seignorage, there will indeed be some profit, but less than if there was no seignorage. If, before the late reformation of the gold coin, for example, there had been a seignorage of five per cent. upon the coinage, there would have been a loss of three per cent. upon the melting down of the gold coin. If the seignorage had been two per cent. there would have been neither profit nor loss. If the seignorage had been one per cent. there would have been a profit, but of one per cent. only, instead of two per cent. Wherever money is received by tale, therefore, and not by weight, a seignorage is the most effectual preventative of the melting down of the coin, and, for the same reason, of its exportation. It is the best and heaviest pieces that are commonly either melted down or exported, because it is upon such that the largest profits are made.

The law for the encouragement of the coinage, by rendering it duty-free, was first enacted during the reign of Charles II., for a limited time; and afterwards continued, by different prolongations, till 1769, when it was rendered perpetual. The Bank of England, in order to replenish their coffers with money, are frequently obliged to carry bullion to the Mint; and it was more for their interest, they probably imagined, that the coinage should be at the expense of the Government than at their own. It was, probably, out of complaisance to this great company that the Government agreed to render this law perpetual. Should the custom of weighing gold, however, come to be disused, as it is very likely to be on account of its inconveniency; should the gold coin of England come to be received by tale, as it was before the late re-coinage, this great company may, perhaps, find that they have upon this, as upon some other occasions, mistaken their own interest not a little.

Before the late re-coinage, when the gold currency of England was two per cent. below its standard weight, as there was no seignorage, it was two per cent. below the value of that quantity of standard gold bullion which it ought to have contained. When this great company, therefore, bought gold bullion in order to have it coined, they were obliged to pay for it two per cent. more than it was worth after the coinage. But if there had been a seignorage of two per cent. upon the coinage, the common gold currency, though two per cent. below its standard weight, would, notwithstanding, have been equal in value to the quantity of standard gold which it ought to have contained; the value of the fashion compensating in this case the diminution of the weight. They would indeed have had the seignorage to pay, which being two per cent., their loss upon the whole transaction would have been two per cent.; exactly the same, but no greater than it actually was.

If the seignorage had been five per cent. and the gold currency only two per cent. below its standard weight, the Bank would in this case have gained three per cent. upon the price of the bullion; but as they would have had a seignorage of five per cent. to pay upon the coinage, their loss upon the whole transaction would, in the same manner, have been exactly two per cent,

If the seignorage had been only one per cent., and the gold currency two per cent. below its standard weight, the Bank would, in this case, have lost only one per cent. upon the price of the bullion; but as they would likewise have had a seignorage of one per cent. to pay, their loss upon the whole transaction would have been exactly two per cent., in the same manner as in all other cases.

If there was a reasonable seignorage, while at the same time the coin contained its full standard weight, as it has done very nearly since the late re-coinage, whatever the Bank might lose by the seignorage they would gain upon the price of the bullion, and whatever they might gain upon the price of the bullion, they would lose by the seignorage. They would neither lose nor gain, therefore, upon the whole transaction, and they would in this, as in all the foregoing cases, be exactly in the same situation as if there was no seignorage.

When the tax upon a commodity is so moderate as not to encourage smuggling, the merchant who deals in it, though he advances, does not properly pay the tax, as he gets it back in the price of the commodity. The tax is finally paid by the last purchaser or consumer. But money is a commodity with regard to which every man is a merchant. Nobody buys it but in order to sell it again; and with regard to it, there is in ordinary cases no last purchaser or consumer. When the tax upon coinage, therefore, is so moderate as not to encourage false coining, though everybody advances the tax, nobody finally pays it; because everybody gets it back in the advanced value of the coin.

A moderate seignorage, therefore, would not, in any case, augment the expense of the Bank, or of any other private persons, who carry their bullion to the Mint in order to be coined, and the want of a moderate seignorage does not, in any case, diminish it. Whether there is or is not a seignorage, if the currency contains its full standard weight, the coinage costs nothing to anybody, and if it is short of that weight, the coinage must always cost the difference between the quantity of bullion which ought to be contained in it and that which actually is contained in it.

The Government, therefore, when it defrays the expense of coinage, not only incurs some small expense, but loses some small revenue, which it might get by a proper duty; and neither the Bank nor any other private persons are in the smallest degree benefited by this useless piece of public generosity.

The directors of the Bank, however, would probably be unwilling to agree to the imposition of a seignorage, upon the authority of a speculation which promises them no gain, but only pretends to insure them from any loss. In the present state of the gold coin, and as long as it continues to be received by weight, they certainly would gain nothing by such a change. But if the custom of weighing the gold coin should ever go into disuse, as it is very likely to do, and if the gold coin should ever fall into the same state of degradation in which it was before the late re-coinage, the gain, or more properly the savings of the Bank, in consequence of the imposition of a seignorage, would probably be very considerable. The Bank of England is the only company which sends any considerable quantity of bullion to the Mint, and the burden of the annual coinage falls entirely or almost entirely upon it. If this annual coinage had nothing to do but to repair the unavoidable losses and necessary wear and tear of the coin, it could seldom exceed fifty thousand or at most a hundred thousand pounds. But when the coin is degraded below its standard weight, the annual coinage must, besides this, fill up the large vacuities which exportation and the melting pot are continually making in the current coin. It was upon this account that during the ten or twelve years immediately preceding the late reformation of the gold coin the annual coinage amounted at an average to more than eight hundred and fifty thousand pounds. But if there had been a seignorage of four or five per cent. upon the gold coin it would probably, even in the state in which things then were, have put an effectual stop to the business both of exportation and of the melting pot. The Bank, instead of losing every year about 2½ per cent upon the bullion which was to be coined into more than eight hundred and fifty thousand pounds, or incurring an annual loss of more than twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, would not probably have incurred the tenth part of that loss.

The revenue allotted by Parliament for defraying the expense of the coinage is but fourteen thousand pounds a year, and the real expense which it costs the Government, or the fees of the officers of the Mint, do not, upon ordinary occasions, I am assured, exceed the half of that sum. The saving of so very small a sum, or even the gaining of another, which could not well be much larger, are objects too inconsiderable, it may be thought, to deserve the serious attention of Government. But the saving of eighteen or twenty thousand pounds a year in case of an event which is not improbable, which has frequently happened before, and which is very likely to happen again, is surely an object which well deserves the serious attention even of so great a company as the Bank of England.

* See Dictionnaire des Monnaies, tom. 2. Article Seigneuriage, p. 489, par M. Abot de Bazinghen, Conseiller-Commissaire en la Cour des Monnoies à Paris. (Note by the Author.)

APPENDIX, No. 22.

Seignorage.

Opinions of Political Economists.

"Reply to Mr. Bosanquet's Practical Observations on the Report of the Bullion Committee," Chap. VI., 1811. From McCulloch's Edition of Mr. Ricardo's Works, 1846, p. 345.

RICARDO.

Observations on the Principles of Seignorage.

Dr. Smith, though favourable to a small seignorage on the coin, was fully aware of the evils which might attend a large one.

The limits beyond which a seignorage cannot be advantageously extended are the actual expenses incurred by the manufacturing of bullion into coin. If a seignorage exceeds these expenses, an advantage will accrue to false coiners by imitating the coins, although they should actually make them of their legal weight and standard; but even in this case, as the addition of money to the circulation beyond the regular demands of commerce will diminish the value of that money, the trade of false coiners must cease when the value of the coin does not exceed the value of bullion more than the actual expenses of fabrication. If the public could be secured from such illegal additions to the circulating medium, there could be no seignorage so high which a government might not advantageously exact; as the coined money would, in the same degree, exceed the value of bullion. If the seignorage amounted to 10 per cent., bullion would necessarily be 10 per cent. under the mint price; and if it were 50 per cent., that also would the value of coin exceed the value of bullion. It appears, then, that although a given weight of bullion can never exceed in value a given weight of coin, a given weight of coin may exceed in value a given weight of bullion by the whole expense of seignorage, however great that seignorage may be, provided that there was effectual security against the increase of money through the imitation of the coins by illegal means. And it appears also, that if no such security could be given, the trade of the false coiner would cease as soon as he had added so much to the amount of the coin as to diminish its value, on a comparison with bullion, to the actual expenses incurred. That these principles are correct may be proved from the consideration of the circumstances which give value to a bank note. A bank note is of no more intrinsic value than the piece of paper on which it is made. It may be considered as a piece of money on which the seignorage is enormous, amounting to all its value; yet if the public is sufficiently protected against the too great increase of such notes, either by the indiscretion of the issuers, or by the practices of false coiners or forgers, they must, in the ordinary operations of trade, retain their value.

Whilst such money is kept within certain limits, any value may be given to it as currency; 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* may be worth an ounce of gold bullion, the value at which it was originally issued, or it may be reduced to the value of half an ounce; and if the Bank which issued had the exclusive privilege of procuring money to be coined at the Mint, 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* of their notes might be rendered of equal value to 1, 2, 3, or any number of ounces of gold bullion.

The value of such money must depend wholly upon its quantity; and in the case supposed the Bank would not only have the power of limiting the amount of paper money, but of metallic money also.

I have before endeavoured to show, that, previously to the establishment of banks, the precious metals employed as money were necessarily distributed amongst the different countries of the world in the proportion that their trade and payments required; that, whatever the value of the bullion so employed for the purposes of currency might be, the equal demands and necessities of all countries would prevent the quantity allotted to each from being either increased or diminished, unless the proportions in the trade of countries should undergo some alteration which should make a different division necessary; that England, or any other country, might substitute paper instead of bullion for the uses of money, but that the value of such paper must be regulated by the amount of coin of its bullion value which would have circulated had there been no paper.

Under this point of view the paper currency of any particular country represents a certain weight of bullion which, her commerce and payments continuing the same, could neither be increased nor diminished; 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* of coin or paper currency might represent an ounce of gold bullion, or 4*l.* 13*s.* might, in consequence of some internal regulation, do the same; but the actual amount of bullion so represented would, under the same circumstances of commerce and payments, be eternally the same.

Suppose that England's share amounted to a million of ounces; if, by a law which could be effectually executed, a million and a half of ounces in coin could be forced or retained in circulation by preventing its being melted or exported; or if, by means of a restriction bill, the Bank should be enabled to maintain an amount of paper which should represent a million and a half of ounces of coined gold in circulation, such million and a half would be of no more value in currency than a million of ounces; and consequently an ounce and a half of coined gold, or bank notes which represented that amount, would purchase no more of any commodity than an ounce of gold bullion. If, on the other hand, Government were to charge a seignorage of 50 per cent., or if the issues of the Bank were to be exceedingly limited, whilst they had also the exclusive right of coining, so that the whole amount of their notes did not exceed what should represent, at the mint price, half a million of ounces of gold, that half million would in currency pass for the same value as the million of ounces in one case, and the million and a half in the other did before.

From these principles it results that there can exist no depreciation of money but from excess. However debased a coinage may become, it will preserve its mint value, that is to say, it will pass in circulation for the intrinsic value of the bullion which it ought to contain, provided it be not in too great abundance. It is a mistaken theory, therefore, to suppose that guineas of 5 dwts. and 8 grains cannot circulate with guineas of 5 dwts. or less. As they might be in such limited quantity that both the one and the other might actually pass in currency for a value equal to 5 dwts. 10 grains, there would be no temptation to withdraw either from circulation; there would be a real profit in retaining them. In practice, indeed, it would seldom occur that the heavier pieces would escape the melting pot, but it would arise wholly from the augmentation of such currency, either by the liberal issues of the Bank, or by the supply of false money which the arts of the false coiner would throw into circulation.

Our silver currency now passes at a value in currency above its bullion value, because, notwithstanding the profit obtained by the counterfeiter, it has not yet been supplied in sufficient abundance to affect its value.

It is on this principle, too, that the fact must be accounted for, that the price of bullion previously to the recoinage in 1696 did not rise so high as might have been expected from the then debased state of the currency; the quantity had not been increased in the same proportion as the quality had been debased.

It also follows from these principles, that in a country where gold is the measure of value, the price of gold bullion (where the law offers no restraint against exportation) can never exceed its mint price; and that it can never fall more below it than the expenses of coinage; and that these variations depend wholly on the supply of coin or paper currency being proportioned to the trade of the country; or, in other words, that nothing can raise the value of bullion even so high as the mint price but an excess of circulation. If, indeed, any power in the state have the privilege of increasing the paper currency at pleasure, and be at the same time protected from the payment of its notes, there is no other limit to the rise of the price of gold than the will of the issuers.

THOMAS TOOKE.

* * * * *

Evidence before the Lords' Committees on resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England, 1819. The portion of the extract marked by inverted commas is part of a written paper delivered in by the witness.

"The gold coin, upon the present footing of the Mint, being issued gratuitously, as to the expense of manufacture, will be upon the resumption of cash payments, as it was previous to the restriction, liable to be exported or melted on every occasion of a casual depression of the exchanges, whether arising from the ordinary fluctuations of trade or from the tendency of the banking system to keep the channel of circulation so full as to be constantly liable to an overflow. The remedy which naturally presents itself is that of a seignorage.

"But seignorage is synonymous with debasement, unless connected with a principle of limitation.

"The rationale of this principle may be thus illustrated: Suppose the circulation of the whole country to be confined to gold, and to consist of twenty millions of sovereigns of the present weight and standard; if by some sudden process each piece were reduced by one-twentieth, or five per cent., but the whole number of pieces strictly confined to the same amount of twenty millions, then, *other circumstances being the same*, the relation of commodities, &c., to the numerical amount of coin being undisturbed, there would not, it is evident, be any disturbance of prices; and if gold bullion in the market was previously at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce, it would, other things remaining the same, continue at that price, or, in other words, 46*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* in gold coin, weighing $\frac{12}{20}$ of a pound, would purchase in the market a whole pound of uncoined gold of the same standard.

"But if the quantity of gold thus abstracted from each piece were coined into one million of additional pieces, and re-issued into circulation, the twenty-one millions would then exchange for no more than the former twenty millions; all commodities would rise five per cent., and among them gold bullion, which would then be at

4*l.* 1*s.* 9½*d.*; or, in other words, 46*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* in coin would only purchase $\frac{1}{10}$ of a pound of uncoined gold.

"This is the keystone of all reasoning on the subject of currency; and the application of it is clear enough, as to the power of a State, by the monopoly of issue, to raise the nominal, compared with the intrinsic, value of the coin in a currency wholly metallic. The only limit to the extent of this power is the inducement to counterfeit on the *genuine* metal; and this limit, I am inclined to think, is much wider than is commonly imagined.

"But there is a difficulty in the application of the limiting principle to a seignorage on the coin, as in the case of our gold coin, where it circulates along with paper; for, as is justly remarked by Mr. Ricardo, on the supposition which he makes of a seignorage of five per cent. on the gold coin,* 'the currency by an abundant issue of bank notes might be depreciated five per cent. before it would be the intererst of the holders to demand coin for the purpose of melting it into bullion.' A remedy is suggested by the same high authority, viz.. 'that the holders of bank notes might demand bullion, and not coin, in exchange for them, at the mint price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*'

"In the principle of this remedy I perfectly concur; but it strikes me that the application of it is susceptible of some improvement, by making the Mint, instead of the Bank, the source from whence the bar gold thus required to limit the paper should issue; because, independently of other advantages, the high prerogative of the Crown, as the source from whence everything like metallic money should emanate, would be preserved, as in fact the bar gold thus stamped, and thereby acquiring additional value, would be the simplest and cheapest form of metallic money.

"Consistently with these views I would propose,—

"1. A seignorage of not less than 2½ nor more than 5 per cent., *i. e.* a pound weight of standard gold to be coined into not less than forty-eight nor more than forty-nine sovereigns.

"2. A protection of this seignorage, by obliging the issuers of bank notes to pay to the holders, if required, a quantity of standard bar gold at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce.

"3. The bar gold so claimed to be paid by the Bank or banks, in an order upon the Mint, which should stamp the gold then issued, and make an adequate charge for the trouble thus thrown upon it."

Query. Do you think that the plan of payment in bullion by the Bank might not, if the Mint continued open to the King's subjects for gold coinage, be combined with the actual circulation of a certain proportion of gold coin, or whether the execution of that plan must absolutely confine the whole of our circulation to paper currency?

Ans. I do not exactly see what would be the inducement to take bullion to the Mint for the purpose of coinage in the case supposed, unless the market price fell below the Mint price, which, on the supposition of the convertibility of bank notes into bullion at that price, it could not do. If the Mint in that case had a reserve or stock of coin in advance to exchange against gold bullion, it would very much increase the inducement to export coin as a more convenient form, for many purposes, than bullion.

Query. Supposing it were the determination of Parliament, either at the present or any future period, to revert to the system by which the Bank was restrained from issuing notes under a certain amount, say 5*l.* or 10*l.*, and that country bankers were under a corresponding restraint, some currency of smaller denomination would in that case obviously be necessary; would it, on that supposition, be practicable to apply to the Bank the system of bullion payments, leaving the Mint open for coining such bullion into gold coin with or without a seignorage?

Ans. Yes, I think it might.

Query. In that case, would it, in your judgment, be necessary that a seignorage should be attached to the gold coin, or such brassage only be taken thereon as would be equivalent to the expense of working, and thereby obviate the loss to arise from the occasional exportation of the coin?

Ans. I would recommend for that purpose a seignorage, probably beyond the mere brassage, such seignorage being protected by the convertibility of bank notes, at the option of the holder, into standard bullion, at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz., because, by such protection, the market price of gold cannot rise above 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*; so that the possessor of gold coin, although reduced in intrinsic value, may be able to purchase with it as great a weight of standard gold as it would have done if no seignorage had been taken out of it.

* Political Economy, 1st Edition, p. 525.

M'Culloch.

Appendix, No. 22.

Seignorage.

Opinions of Political Economists.

But though it is impracticable, by limiting the supply of metallic money, to raise its value considerably above that of bullion, it must not therefore be supposed that it would be improper to impose a moderate seignorage or duty on the coinage of money. Coins charged with a seignorage equal to the expense of coinage do not pass at a higher value than what naturally belongs to them, but at that precise value; whereas, if the expense of coinage be defrayed by the state, coins pass at less than their real value. A sovereign is of greater utility and value than a piece of pure unfashioned gold bullion of the same weight; because, while it is as well fitted as bullion for being used in the arts, it is, owing to the coinage, better adapted for being used as money, or in the exchange of commodities. On what principle, then, should Government decline to charge a seignorage or duty on coins, equal to the expense of coinage, that is, to the value which it adds to the coins? Those who contend that the state should defray the expense of coining gold and silver, might, with equal cogency of reasoning, contend that it should also defray the cost of manufacturing gold and siver teapots, vases, &c. In both cases the value of the bullion is increased by the cost of the workmanship; and it is only fair and reasonable, that those who carry bullion to the Mint should be obliged, like those who carry it to a jeweller, to pay the expense of its conversion into the desired shape.

Note to Smith's Wealth of Nations, Edition of 1853, p. 483.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the reasonings by which Dr. Smith has shown that the imposition of a seignorage would both prevent the exportation of coins, on every slight fall of the exchange, and their fusion. Abroad a British coin is only worth so much bullion; but if a seignorage were charged upon it, its value here would be increased by the amount of that seignorage. The exchange would, therefore, have to fall to a greater extent than at present, before it would suit a merchant to export such coins; and though they were exported, they would, under the circumstances supposed, stand a much better chance of being preserved entire, and of being again sent back to us the moment the exchange became favourable.

Down to 1626, a seignorage or duty upon the coinage was usually charged upon the gold and silver coins issued by the [London] Mint; and it may be easily shown that the imposition of such a duty, when it is not carried to an undue height, is advantageous. A coin is more useful than a piece of uncoined bullion of the same weight and purity; the coinage fitting it for being used as money, while it does not unfit it for being used or for any other purpose. When, therefore, a duty or seignorage is laid upon coin equal to the expense of coinage, it circulates at its real value; but when this charge is defrayed by the public it circulates at *less* than its real value, and is consequently either melted down or exported whenever there is any demand for bullion in the arts, or any fall in the exchange. It is, indeed, true that were a seignorage to be laid on gold coins it would be necessary, to prevent an enhancement of the value of the currency, that their weight should be proportionately reduced; and it is on this account better, perhaps, to let them remain on the present footing. But when a seignorage was laid on the silver coins, in 1816, it was not necessary to take the circumstance now alluded to into consideration; for as they were made subordinate to gold, and were intended to serve as change merely, its imposition had no tendency to raise the value of the currency, at the same time that it was calculated effectually to prevent the fusion of the coins, and to yield a small revenue to Government.

McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary. Edition of 1856. Article "Coins," p. 323.

John Stuart Mill.

Of the value of money, as dependent on cost of production.

But money, no more than commodities in general, has its value definitively determined by demand and supply. The ultimate regulator of its value is cost of production.

Principles of Political Economy, Book III., chap. ix. s.

We are supposing, of course, that things are left to themselves. Governments have not always left things to themselves. They have undertaken to prevent the quantity of money from adjusting itself according to spontaneous laws, and have endeavoured to regulate it at their pleasure, generally with a view of keeping a greater quantity of money in the country than would otherwise have remained there. It was, until lately, the policy of all governments to interdict the exportation aud the melting of money; while, by encouraging the exportation and impeding the importation of other things, they endeavoured to have a stream of money constantly flowing in. By this course they gratified two prejudices; they drew, or thought that they drew, more money into the country, which they believed to be

Appendix, No. 22.

Seignorage.

Opinions of Political Economists.

tantamount to more wealth; and they gave, or thought that they gave, to all producers and dealers, high prices, which, though no real advantage, people are always inclined to suppose to be one.

In this attempt to regulate the value of money artificially by means of the supply governments have never succeeded in the degree, or even in the manner, which they intended. Their prohibitions against exporting or melting the coin have never been effectual. A commodity of such small bulk in proportion to its value is so easily smuggled, and still more easily melted, that it has been impossible by the most stringent measures to prevent these operations. All the risk which it was in the power of governments to attach to them was outweighed by a very moderate profit.* In the more indirect mode of aiming at the same purpose, by throwing difficulties in the way of making the returns for exported goods in any other commodity than money, they have not been quite so unsuccessful. They have not indeed succeeding in making money flow continuously into the country; but they have, to a certain extent, been able to keep it at a higher than its natural level, and have, thus far, removed the value of money from exclusive dependence on the causes which fix the values of things not artificially interfered with.

We are, however, to suppose a state, not of artificial regulation, but of freedom. In that state, and assuming no charge to be made for coinage, the value of money will conform to the value of the bullion of which it is made. A pound weight of gold or silver in coin and the same weight in an ingot will precisely exchange for one another. On the supposition of freedom, the metal cannot be worth more in the state of bullion than of coin; for as it can be melted without any loss of time, and with hardly any expense, this would of course be done until the quantity in circulation was so much diminished as to equalize its value with that of the same weight in bullion. It may be thought, however, that the coin, though it cannot be of less, may be, and being a manufactured article will naturally be, of greater value than the bullion contained in it, on the same principle on which linen cloth is of more value than an equal weight of linen yarn. This would be true were it not that Government in this country and in some others coins money gratis for any one who furnishes the metal. The labour and expense of coinage, when not charged to the possessor, do not raise the value of the article. If Government opened an office where, on delivery of a given weight of yarn, it returned the same weight of cloth to any one who asked for it, cloth would be worth no more in the market than the yarn it contained. As soon as coin is worth a fraction more than the value of the bullion it becomes the interest of the holders of bullion to send it to be coined. If Government, however, throws the expense of coinage, as is reasonable, upon the holder, by making a charge to cover the expense, (which is done by giving back rather less in coin than has been received in bullion, and is called levying a seignorage,) the coin will rise to the extent of the seignorage above the value of the bullion. If the Mint kept back one per cent. to pay the expense of coinage, it would be against the interest of the holders of bullion to have it coined until the coin was more valuable than the bullion by at least that fraction. The coin, therefore, would be kept one per cent. higher in value, which could only be by keeping it one per cent. less in quantity, than if its coinage were gratuitous.

* The effect of the prohibition cannot, however, have been so entirely insignificant as it has been supposed to be by writers on the subject. The facts adduced by Mr. Fullarton, in the note to page 7 of his work on the Regulation of Currencies, show that it required a greater per-centage of difference in value between coin and bullion than has commonly been imagined to bring the coin to the melting pot. (Author's note.)

The Government might attempt to obtain a profit by the transaction, and might lay on a seignorage calculated for that purpose, but whatever they took for coinage beyond its expenses would be so much profit on private coining. Coining, though not so easy an operation as melting, is far from a difficult one, and, when the coin produced is of full weight and standard fineness, is very difficult to detect. If, therefore, a profit could be made by coining good money, it would certainly be done; and the attempt to make seignorage a source of revenue would be defeated. Any attempt to keep the value of the coin at an artificial elevation, not by a seignorage, but by refusing to coin, would be frustrated in the same manner.*

Michel Chevalier.

Extracts from the Treatise on Money in his Course of Political Economy, Sect. 9, Chap. i.

Toutes les fois qu'un gouvernement prélèvera un droit sur l'émission de la monnaie, et que le droit excédera les frais de fabrication, on retombera dans le système qui fait de la monnaie un signe arbitraire, au lieu de la traiter comme une marchandise qu'elle est. Ainsi tout seigneuriage doit être supprimé. Mais il y a une raison pour maintenir ce que, dans la vieille langue monétaire, on nommait spécialement le droit de *brassage*, qui consistait dans le recouvrement des frais que la fabrication même des monnaies a imposés. Comme le dit M. MacCulloch†, le métal dont le poids et le titre sont certifiés par le gouvernement, au moyen du monnayage, a, pour la circulation et le service des échanges, une valeur de plus que celui qui est dépourvu de cette garantie. Il est donc tout simple que le certificat soit payé ce qu'il coûte. Ce certificat perd son crédit lorsque la monnaie passe la frontière, puisque la monnaie d'un État circule rarement au dehors, et dès lors l'étranger, dans ses transactions avec les nationaux, ne peut en tenir compte. En vue du commerce extérieur, qui chaque jour prend plus de développement, on a donc pu réclamer, pour la parfaite égalité dans les transactions, que même le droit de brassage ne fût pas perçu, en d'autres termes, que le monnayage fût complétement gratuit, et que les détenteurs de lingots reçussent en espèces, poids pour poids, titre pour titre, tout le métal qu'ils avaient délivré à l'hôtel des monnaies. Necker, qui cependant trouvait naturel de percevoir un seigneuriage, sans doute parce qu'il se préoccupait avant tout du besoin de remplir les coffres de l'Etat, convenait que tout prélèvement fait à l'hôtel des monnaies, tant pour le brassage que pour le seigneuriage, est un impôt établi sur l'exportation des produits de l'industrie nationale,‡ et les taxes de ce genre ont aujourd'hui peu de partisans.

* * * * *

De nos jours, la question de savoir si le gouvernement doit percevoir une rétribution pour le monnayage devient à peu près oiseuse, du moment qu'on écarte le seigneuriage proprement dit. Il est de principe que tout service soit rétribué; ainsi, en principe, il est juste que les frais du monnayage soient remboursés par le particulier qui apporte à l'hôtel des monnaies des matières d'or et d'argent pour les faire frapper. Mais ces frais sont ou peuvent être très-modiques, grâce au progrès des arts mécaniques et métallurgiques, et spécialement à cause de la baisse des acides qui servent à l'élaboration des métaux.

* In England, although there is no seignorage on gold coin (the Mint returning in coin the same weight of pure metal which it receives in bullion), there is a delay of a few weeks after the bullion is deposited before the coin can be obtained, occasioning a loss of interest, which, to the holder, is equivalent to a trifling seignorage. From this cause the value of coin is in general slightly above that of the bullion it contains. An ounce of gold, according to the quantity of metal in a sovereign, should be worth 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*; but it was usually quoted at 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, until the Bank Charter Act of 1844 made it imperative on the Bank to give its notes for all bullion offered to it at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* (Author's note.)

† Dictionnaire du Commerce, article Espèces Monnayées (Coins).

‡ Necker, De l'Administration des Finances, III., Chap. 4.

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Gold Coinage and Bank Charge on Gold.

Correspondence in 1852.

Apprehends difficulty in satisfying the large demand for gold coin.

APPENDIX No. XXIII.

Correspondence relating to the Expense of Gold Coinage and the Nature of the Bank Charge on Gold purchased under the Act of 1844.

The Master of the Mint to the Treasury.

(Official.) April 30, 1852.

From a correspondence which has taken place with the Bank of England, it appears possible that the arrangements under which the Mint is now working, and which are sufficient to supply 200,000 sovereigns weekly to that establishment, may not prove adequate to meet the present extraordinary demands for gold coin, and I am anxious, therefore, to provide means for a more rapid coinage in the event of its being required.

To proceed more rapidly it will be necessary to increase the number of persons employed in weighing the blanks; and as the number thus employed at present will shortly require to be reduced in consequence of the introduction of the self-acting weighing machines which have been ordered, I am unwilling to increase their number by persons who can only be temporarily engaged. I have therefore to suggest that an arrangement may be made by which about twenty trustworthy clerks may be supplied to the Mint from some of the Revenue Departments immediately on my requiring them, and be paid a small extra allowance while thus employed.

I have also to request authority to give a bonus of 10*s.* each to the three artificers employed in the coining rooms, and to the foreman of the rolling and adjusting rooms, for

every delivery of gold coin after this date, in excess of an average rate of three deliveries per week.

I cannot, however, conclude this communication without directing attention to the circumstance, that in the present commercial state of the country a coinage of gold at the rate of 10,000,000*l.* per annum may possibly be inadequate to meet the demands for coin. There can be no doubt that such a rate of coinage must be far greater than that necessary to provide for the legitimate requirements of Great Britain, and those Colonies which adopt the British coins; and the continual increase in the amount of gold in the Bank of England shows that the average of the foreign exchanges must be in our favour, and that the drain upon our coinage is not the consequence of an adverse foreign exchange. I believe that the conditions under which gold bullion is bought and sold, and the gold coinage is carried on in this country, render it advantageous to merchants to transmit British gold coin to foreign States instead of bar gold, and that they may even have a tendency to divert gold in its distribution to other countries through this country, and to cause it to be coined here, although preparatory only to its being soon after melted and re-coined in another country. The extremely inconvenient result which may arise from such a state of things, even more than the great expense to which the public are unfairly exposed for coinage, appears to demand the immediate attention of the Government.

The demand for gold coin greater than necessary for the legitimate requirements of Great Britain and the Colonies.

Memorandum on the Letter from the Master of the Mint, by Mr. Arbuthnot.

May 4, 1852.

THE Master of the Mint, in his letter to Sir Charles Trevelyan of the 30th April, calls the immediate attention of the Government to the extraordinary demands for gold coin at the Mint, which he appears to attribute to a desire on the part of merchants to obtain these coins for exportation to foreign States, rather than to legitimate requirements for the circulation either of this country or the Colonies.

The desire of merchants to obtain gold coin for exportation, might be checked by the imposition of a small Mint charge.

The most obvious remedy for such an inconvenience (if it really exists) would be the imposition of such a moderate seignorage or Mint charge as would check the demand for coin except for purposes of circulation. The arguments by which such a charge may be justified are obvious. The question as it may affect our mixed circulation of bank notes and coins has not yet obtained general attention, and it is probable that grave objections might be raised to altering the system of free mintage which was established in the reign of Charles II., and from which no inconveniences are alleged to have arisen, apart from those of expense, until now. I will only remark at present on this point, that the only great commercial country, besides ourselves, the circulation of which consists in great part of bank notes payable on demand, has, like ourselves, a free mint, namely, the United States.

But before entering at all into the question of altering our present system, it would be obviously right to ascertain the reality and extent of the inconvenience which it is proposed to obviate.

British gold coin legal tender in certain foreign States.

I understand that in the Brazils, Egypt, and perhaps some other foreign States, British gold coins are a legal tender, and constitute the principal medium of exchange. It is an anomalous state of things that we should bear the expense of coining for other States; but the quantity of sovereigns sent to these countries is probably not very large, and it is no doubt a great convenience to our merchants to be enabled to adjust their transactions in our own coin, even if there were no other consideration than its acknowledged purity.

Sir John Herschel's remarks do not, however, refer to the exportation of coins for the purpose of supplying a currency abroad, but to the alleged fact of gold being brought here to be coined preparatory only to its being remelted and re-coined in another country.

Customs Returns show but small amount of gold coin exported.

It would be very desirable that Sir John Herschel should furnish the data on which he founds this conclusion. The Returns from the Customs state the amount of British gold coin exported in 1851 to have been only 486,000*l.*, and in the four first months of the present year 122,000*l.* Great reliance cannot be placed on these Returns, as they only embrace the coin exported as freight; but even if a large allowance be made for quantities taken away by individuals on their persons or with their baggage, it would be difficult to make up such a sum as would account for the state of things which Sir John Herschel supposes to exist.

From one passage in his letter I should be inclined to form a directly opposite conclusion from that at which he has arrived.

He observes very truly that "the average of the foreign exchanges is in our favour, and that the drain upon our coin is not the consequence of an adverse foreign exchange." But if this be the case for what purpose is it supposed that British coin is exported by the merchants? A state of exchange favourable for this country would, under the ordinary laws of commerce, check the exportation of specie, whether in the shape of bullion or coin, and I can conceive no circumstances which would render it advantageous to merchants to incur the expense of obtaining coin from the Mint merely for the purpose of having it remelted and re-coined abroad, when the state of the exchanges would render the exportation of gold in the shape of bullion an unprofitable transaction.

State of the exchange.

Extraordinary case of New South Wales both importing and exporting gold at the same time.

The only instance that has ever come under my notice of coin and bullion of the same metal flowing in opposite directions, has arisen lately in consequence of the discovery of gold in New South Wales. The nominal exchange in that Colony against England was by the last advices 6 per cent. From the peculiar circumstances in which the Colony is placed from the sudden acquisition of this hidden treasure, which they have no means of converting into money on the spot, their gold dust is very cheap as compared with coin. At one time it was sold in the Colony as low as 56*s.* per oz. Some of the dust lately imported has from its extraordinary purity lately realised in London as much as 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* an ounce. There would be a tendency in this state of things to export coin from England to New South Wales. Sums have recently been transmitted, though not probably to such an extent as to embarrass our Mint, and Sir John Herschel, it may be observed, excepts the Colonies from his observations.

If any permanent inconvenience should arise from this state of the bullion trade with New South Wales, the fitting remedy would be to establish a local Mint, and the Government have already had under consideration this question.

The transmission of coin to New South Wales would, however, cease as soon as a sufficient amount has been sent out to supply their increased requirements for a circulating medium, and the gold which they export would then be paid for by an importation of commodities from this country and other parts of the world.

Memorandum by the Master of the Mint.

May 5, 1852.

Causes of the large demand for coinage.

There are several circumstances which tend to throw a much greater amount of gold coinage on the Government than would simply suffice to maintain the circulation of Great Britain and its Colonies.

These are—

Profit of converting bullion into coin.

1. The direct profit accruing on the act of converting bullion into coin. This arises from the union of several small sources of gain, amounting, when taken together, to a material per-centage on very large transactions.

(*a.*) The difference between the market and Mint prices of standard gold, viz., 1½*d.* per oz. troy on one sovereign in 934½, *i.e.*, 0·00160 of the total value coined. It may, perhaps, be said that this is no more than sufficient to cover loss of interest on the bullion during the process of coining. But, first, the bullion is represented by notes in circulation, and thus forms the substratum of a continuous profit, whether in the Mint or in the Bank coffers; and, secondly, even were this not so, yet so long as an ingot remained unemployed in the Bank coffers there could be no loss on that in the Mint custody *as bullion*, and the moment its conversion into coin is effected it is released.

(*b.*) The assay fraction or allowance in benefit of the purchaser of bullion, of all excess in fineness above the nearest inferior eighth of a carat grain, gives an average profit of one-sixteenth of a carat grain, or of 0·00065 on the whole mass of bullion coined.

(*c.*) The turn of the scale in like manner in the purchase of bullion by the Bank from the public is in favour of the purchaser; and as no weight under 12 grains is used, this, on the average of a very great number of weighings, gives an advantage of 6 grains of gold per ingot weighed. Now as the Mint returns weight for weight, to the extreme of the performance of their scales, this becomes a source of profit to the "importer" of 1*s.* per ingot of 15 lbs., converted into coin, or 0·00007 on the whole.

Uniting these items, we have a profit per 1,000,000*l.* sterling—

	£
On the market price of - - -	1,600
On the assay fraction of - -	650
On the turn of the scale of - -	70
	2,320

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Gold Coinage and Bank Charge on Gold.

Correspondence in 1852.

Which constitutes, in the absence of a countervailing cause, a very obvious inducement to the passing of gold through the Mint for coinage under the existing conditions.

Were there no export of gold coin, however, and no domestic destruction of it, such countervailing cause would be found in the plethora of circulation induced by over issue. But so long as an active traffic in bullion is going on, and in proportion to that activity, it is obvious that the Bank has a direct interest in encouraging, or, at least, throwing no obstacle in the way of the export of coin.

The Bank has a direct interest in encouraging the export of coin.

II. There exist, however, special reasons why an exporting merchant should prefer coin to bullion for sending abroad.

Special reasons for preference of coin over bullion for exportation.

1st. The precision of our coinage in respect to the fineness of the metal, especially as recently improved, and still advancing to the verge of attainable exactness, dispenses with the necessity of assaying the gold so exported as coin. At all events it must constitute a severe check on the assayer, if it should be thought necessary to employ one.

2ndly. Our standard of the precious metals being superior to that of France, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Naples, the United States, and some other countries, renders British coin convenient (taken in conjunction with the above considerations) for conversion into foreign, because, being above the foreign standards, it requires no refinement, but can be at once "potted," with a due proportion of alloy on a mere weighing so as to produce that standard, and can, moreover, be used in foreign Mints as an addition to coarse gold to bring the mixture up to standard, thus saving the heavy expense of refining for coinage. There can be no doubt that a large amount of British sovereigns finds its way directly or indirectly into foreign melting-pots. Nor is the action of this cause confined to foreign *Mints* only. The goldsmith, no doubt, both abroad and at home, will avail himself of the advantage so offered for the production of metal of an inferior standard without other cost or trouble than to take a material ready refined to his hand, whose composition is all but mathematically known to him without assay. All these causes, independent of the readiness with which British gold coin is taken in currency in several foreign countries (which of itself favours, and in certain cases, causes its exportation), are in process of increasing activity owing to the unexampled rate of increase in bullion transactions, consequent on the Californian and Australian discoveries, the latter of which being now fully confirmed, and the yield evidently still in its infancy, it is rendered highly probable that under the existing Mint regulations a heavy charge on the public purse will be annually incurred for many years to come in coining money *gratis* for purposes not contemplated in the establishment of those regulations, or contemplated only as a small and subordinate consideration. Should the prospect of increased coinage held out by the Bank continue, a coinage of 10,000,000*l.* per annum instead of the average of 3,000,000*l.* for the last ten years may be contemplated.*

The present activity in bullion operations conducive to the increase of expenditure at the Royal Mint.

It is not the duty of Government to provide fordischarge of commercial balances between their own subjects and foreigners in gold of definite standard.

It certainly cannot be regarded as any part of the duty of a Government to provide for the discharge of commercial balances between their own subjects and foreigners, to whatever amount, in gold of definite standard, guaranteed by the State. In settling such balances on an unfavourable state of exchanges, bullion acts as any other merchandise would do, and those into whose hands it passes must look to its quality. Even were it otherwise it would hardly be maintained that it belongs to the Government of any country to provide the material of exchange in a form convenient for foreign circulation if attended with additional loss or inconvenience.

The demand for gold coin interferes with supply of silver coin for domestic use.

An uninterrupted gold coinage, kept up at nearly a maximum rate of productiveness with a view to meet what may be considered a foreign demand for manufactured gold, must have the effect of throwing into the back ground and indefinitely postponing the full and efficient performance of what may be considered the domestic duty of the Mint in relation to the silver currency, which is at present in such a state as to call strongly for a plentiful supply of new coin, and (to say nothing of the alarming consequences which might arise from the necessary suspension of its proceedings) in the midst of a great demand for gold coin, the expense entailed on the State by such an abnormal demand (as it may fairly be regarded) is a matter of serious importance.

Imposition of a small seignorage suggested; question raised as to whether the cost of its conversion into coin. Such a seignorage actually exists (and in the form of a profit to the Bank), in the fact that 934½ sovereigns of coined standard gold do actually purchase in the market 935½ by weight of uncoined. But in this form its tendency is to encourage coinage beyond due limits, whereas if levied by the State it would have no such tendency, but the reverse. The difference is that between a bonus on coinage paid to the "importer" of bullion into the Mint and a protection afforded to the State against excessive demands for coin tending to private profit. Such a Mint charge, if not exceeding the cost of manufacture, can in no way be considered, and never has by political economists been considered, in the objectionable light of a deterioration of the standard of value. And the nature of the conjuncture is one which may very properly suggest a revision of so much of our monetary legislation as may admit of its imposition.

Bank profit does not already constitute a seignorage.

Addendum.

May 11, 1852.

Since the above was written a memorandum by Mr. Arbuthnot has been communicated to me, in which he very justly observes that before entering into the question of altering our present system it will be obviously right to ascertain the reality and extent of the inconvenience which it is proposed to obviate.

Reality and extent of the inconvenience caused by the large demand for gold coin.

The inconvenience appears under the form of an unrelaxed and increasing pressure on the part of the Bank for gold coin, accompanied with an intimation that in spite of the coinage (to the extent of 7,603,032*l.*) which has been supplied since October 1850 the amount of gold coin in the Bank coffers is actually less by a million than at that epoch, and that a supply of 200,000*l.* per week is desired, with an understanding that provision will be made for a larger if required.

Thus since 1850 (October) the public have been supplied from the Mint and from the reserved stores of the Bank to the extent of 8,603,032*l.* Moreover, it has been the practice of the Bank for many years past to cut light sovereigns when presented, to an average amount of 335,000*l.* per annum (for the four years 1847–50.) This practice, though not disused, is stated to be greatly relaxed, owing to the disuse on the part of the public sending in light gold (knowing it will be cut) to the Bank and its branches, thus retaining in circulation a very large portion of the light coin which used to be withdrawn, and which, therefore, must be reckoned as addition to the supply; a small item, however, as compared with the above total. The increase in the quantity of light gold of late owing to this cause has been already made a matter of complaint by the Bank itself, and it is evident that so long as it circulates at its nominal value at home none of it will be exported (to be valued by weight), new pieces being sure to be those selected for that purpose, so that one of the most immediate objects of coinage, that of keeping up a sound state of the domestic circulation, is defeated or crippled.

Exportation a cause, to a certain extent, of the prevalence of light coin in circulation.

This meets Mr. Arbuthnot's objection on the score of the small amount of exported gold coin apparent in the Custom-house returns. These show only 608,000*l.* since the commencement of 1851; and allowing 81,000*l.* for the months of November and December 1850, we get 689,000*l.* exported only. But the above statement is quite sufficient to show that a vast amount must have been exported otherwise than on freight, or destroyed at home by melting for the use of goldsmiths, which is part and parcel of the system of drains on the currency arising from the absence of a seignorage, and one which increases in proportion to the increasing demand for luxurious ornament.

Customs Return of coin exported.

No inquiry made of the Bank authorities as to the probable extent and continuance of the pressure can be expected to lead to any definite reply. But the fact of the continued increase in the stock of bullion (now amounting to 19,380,000*l.*), in the Bank coffers, the notoriety of the causes which have led to that increase, and the high probability of their continuance (independent of the ordinary fluctuations of exchange), as a consequence of the immense traffic in bullion brought about by the gold discoveries, afford an answer not the less conclusive that it relies on patent facts on the one hand, and on the other on the obvious interest which exists to turn the conjuncture to profit. So long as England is an emporium of gold *in transitu*, and there is a clear advantage in passing it out in a different state from that in which it came in, so long may we confidently reckon on the means of securing that advantage being kept in full activity.

Profit of Bank of England on coinage.

Mr. Arbuthnot asks, "If it be the case that a favourable "state of exchange exists, for what purpose can the British "merchant export gold coin?" The answer is obvious. An active traffic in bullion as merchandise may co-exist

Trade in bullion may co-exist with favourable exchanges.

* See Appendix (A.), page 338.

with the performance of its ordinary office of settling commercial balances on the interchange of other commodities, and disturb, *pro tanto*, our ordinary notions on the subject of favourable and unfavourable exchanges. We have seen, in the end of 1850 and the beginning of 1851, a case which for the moment startled political economists, when, without commercial uneasiness, or any symptom of over-trading or failure of crops, gold flowed out from the Bank coffers with alarming rapidity; an obvious reason existing for its doing so, in a use having been found for it abroad as a metal, consequent on its greater abundance, and not as a simple balance of national credit. So at present the contrary effect is not to be attributed *solely* to an extraordinary amount of commercial prosperity causing an influx of gold as a simple balance of accounts arising out of other transactions (which may be called a passive influx), but to its active introduction as a merchandise *sui generis*, having, as such, a variable *price* in the largest acceptation of the term, and becoming an object of traffic in all the forms it is capable of assuming, among others, that of coin. It is only in times of equilibrium between supply and consumption that gold and silver are so purely measures of value as to be wholly exempt from fluctuation, and consequently from becoming objects of mercantile speculation; and it is only in this quiescent state of the gold market that the terms favourable and unfavourable can with propriety be affixed to the state of the exchanges. Mr. Arbuthnot's memorandum affords a case quite in point, in the low price of pure gold in Australia as compared with coin (*i.e.*, with the conventional measure of value), which is not an accident, but a necessary consequence of general laws.

Perhaps this point may be put in a clearer light by the following consideration:—England at present may be compared to a reservoir, into and out of which streams of gold are flowing. If on the whole, after the lapse of a certain period, we find its contents greater than at the commencement of that period, we say the balance of exchanges during that time has been favourable. But the amount of the difference may be (and in the case supposed, which is that really existing, must be,) only a portion of the whole amount which has flowed through it. The transactions must have been of many times the amount of the accumulation, and it is not merely possible, but morally certain, that in these great transactions, whatever small source of advantage circumstances allow to be realized by exporting gold in one form rather than another have not been and will not in future be neglected. Thus coined gold, at least in part, flowing out, and uncoined only flowing in (for foreign coin, offering no advantage to our melters, must here be treated as uncoined), nothing is easier to conceive than that the Bank stock of bullion (consisting of both) may be on the increase, while the stock of coin, of which it partly consists, may be (though less rapidly) on the decrease. And this may go on, if the causes in action continue to exist, till the circulation is picked of its heavy sovereigns, the Mint all the while doing its utmost to renew them.

Bullion in Bank may increase while coin may decrease.

Mr. Arbuthnot observes, that the question of seignorage, as it may affect our mixed circulation of Bank notes and coin, has not yet obtained general attention, and he anticipates grave objections to arise on that discussion against unsettling the existing system. The nature of these he has, however, not explained. If such exist, it would be highly proper that they should be maturely weighed. Meanwhile, I have only to add, that in the face of a prospect of this description it has appeared to me quite necessary to bring the matter in one form or other under the consideration of Government. If it can be shown that we receive a *quid pro quo* in some form of national advantage in return for an exaggerated Mint outlay, the money may be well spent, and it will then only remain to provide whatever increase of power, personal or mechanical, may be required to keep the supply of coin on a level with a steady demand much exceeding its usual average.

Seignorage as affecting mixed circulation of notes and coin.

Observations on Sir J. Herschel's Memorandum of the 5th of May 1852, by Mr. Arbuthnot.

May 17, 1852.

Abolition of Bank charge and substitution of a seignorage.

If I understand rightly the proposition contained in this memorandum, it is that the Bank charge of 1½*d.* per ounce on bullion deposited there should be abolished, and a seignorage, or Mint charge for coinage, of a like amount, be substituted for it.

The grounds upon which this proposition is urged are:—

1. That the Bank derives a profit from the conversion of bullion into coin, and has therefore an interest in encouraging the export of gold coin in preference to bar gold, whereby the Mint is exposed to a much greater demand for gold coin than would be sufficient for the circulation of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

2. That, owing to the superiority of our standard of the precious metals over that of France and some other countries, British coin is more convenient than bar gold for conversion into foreign coin, because its fineness being guaranteed by our Mint, no assay is required, and it is reduced to the standard of foreign Mints by the addition of a known proportion of alloy.

I. The profits stated by the Master of the Mint to be derived from the Bank of England on the conversion of bar gold into coin amount, on an average, to the following sums on every 1,000,000*l.* coined, viz.:—

Profits of the Bank on Coinage.

	£
The difference between the Mint price and the market price of gold, *i.e.*, 1½*d.* per oz.	1,600
On the assay fraction - - -	650
On the turn of the scale - - - -	70
	£2,230

He also observes, that the bullion deposited in the Bank, being "represented by notes in circulation, forms the sub-"stratum of a continuous profit, whether in the Mint or "Bank coffers."

The accuracy of the foregoing estimate, as far as the calculation is concerned, is, of course, beyond question; but Sir John Herschel has omitted to refer to the fact that although the price at which the Bank purchases gold bullion is 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz., the price at which it sells it is the Mint price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* The profit, therefore, of 1½*d.* per oz., or 1,600*l.* per 1,000,000*l.*, arises equally whether the gold is withdrawn from the Bank in the shape of ingots or of coin. The real profit of the Bank on the conversion of bullion into coin is therefore reduced to the two latter items, amounting to the small sum of 720*l.* in a million of sovereigns.

It is also incorrect to state that the bullion held in deposit by the Bank is represented by the notes in circulation. The notes held in reserve, which at this time amount to nearly 12,000,000*l.*, being considerably more than half the value of bullion deposited, should be deducted from this estimate of continuous profit.

I think that, for the reasons I have stated, it cannot be held that the Bank has any interest in encouraging the exportation of gold coin in preference to bullion. They would exceed, or rather act in dereliction of, their duty, if they attempted to "throw any obstacle" in the way of such a proceeding. They may facilitate trade by the sale of bar gold, but it is their bounden duty to supply coin on demand in exchange for their promissory notes. It must practically rest with the exporter whether he chooses to send bullion or coin abroad, and he will be governed by his own interests, and not with a view to the profits of the Bank.

II. This leads to the second argument in Sir John Herschel's memorandum, viz., the alleged advantage of sending British coin in preference to bar gold to France and other countries for the purpose of conversion into foreign coin. I do not think that the superiority of our standard of fineness can have influence in this matter. The United States standard is the same as that of France, and when the coin of that country can be "potted" in the French Mint without even the trouble of adding alloy, there seems no reason why the gold which arrived here in United States eagles should be again melted and refined and coined into sovereigns, for the purpose of being remelted, reduced to its former standard, and coined into French money. If the precision of our coinage in respect to the fineness of the metal is superior to that of the United States, the requirements of our Mint in this respect would induce similar care in the refinement and preparation of ingots for coinage, and the gold bars sold by the Bank would acquire equal reputation with our coinage.

Preference by exporters of coin over bullion.

There is, however, one important consideration to which the Master of the Mint has omitted to refer. British sovereigns are by our law legal tender, until they have lost by abrasion more than three-fourths of a grain of their mint weight. A person demanding gold coin at the Bank cannot demand new sovereigns; he must take his chance of what may be given to him, provided the coin is of the weight fixed by Proclamation, viz., 122½ grains. If he took coin for the purpose of exportation and re-coinage in a foreign Mint, he might possibly find that the weight of bullion he obtained was half per cent. less in value than he would have obtained by the purchase of bar gold.

I believe that this circumstance does operate as an effectual check against the exportation of British coin for the purpose of being remelted and recoined abroad, and that in the great majority of cases where coin is exported it is either for the purpose of circulation, or with a view to

APPENDIX, No. 23.

Gold Coinage and Bank Charge on Gold.

Correspondence in 1852.

its retention in the shape of coin, until the most profitable way of employing it is ascertained.

When I wrote my memorandum of the 4th instant, on the letter of the Master of the Mint to the Treasury, I had no information before me regarding the exportation of British coin, except the Returns from the Customs. I find that those Returns are ridiculously imperfect. I have now before me Returns which I have obtained from the Bank of England, in which the disposal of 5,120,050*l.* gold coin, out of the 8,393,899*l.* issued to the public since the 20th September 1850, is accounted for.

Statistics as to export of gold coin.

This 5,120,050*l.* was exported as follows:—

	£
To Australia - - -	937,430
Mediterranean and Egypt -	533,930
Cape of Good Hope - -	538,600
Mauritius - - - -	69,100
France - - -	1,116,030
Holland - - - -	15,440
Africa - - - -	1,100
New Zealand - - -	14,210
Lisbon and Oporto - -	857,760
North and South America -	664,660
Not stated - - -	284,740
India, &c. - - - -	88,050
Total	5,120,050

It will be seen that the greater portion of this sum has been sent either to the Colonies, or to countries in which British money is employed, either immediately as currency, or generally as an available medium of exchange, for the convenience of our merchants. The sum of 1,116,030*l.* sent to France forms a small proportion of the large amount of gold bullion exported from England to that country, and the circumstances under which it has been sent afford a remarkable exemplification of my argument regarding the probable course of the bullion trade with France.

Exportation of gold coin to France;

Reasons for.

Of the whole quantity of coin exported to that country within the period stated, 950,000*l.* was sent in the latter end of 1850 and beginning of 1851, when a committee was sitting in France to decide upon the expediency of abolishing the coinage of gold in France, and adopting silver as the sole standard, in consequence of the apprehended depreciation of the former metal from the influx of Californian gold. While this question was in agitation, the transmission of gold ingots for the purpose of coinage was suspended, and it was a safer transaction to send the gold in the shape of coin, which being received by the Bank of France at a small discount was readily convertible. This export of sovereigns was, therefore, an exception to the general rule. As soon as the French Government decided that no alteration of the Mint law of the country should take place, the bullion trade reverted to its usual course, and the transmission of British coin became inconsiderable.

I may here remark that events have proved the soundness of the views of the French committee when they reported that the high price of silver which then prevailed was attributable to other causes than the influx of gold from California.

Having examined the grounds on which the proposition of the Master of the Mint is based, I will proceed to the proposition itself for the abolition of the Bank charge of 1½*d.*, and the substitution for it of a Mint charge of like amount.

The Master of the Mint looks upon this Bank charge in the light of a seignorage. He says, "Such a seignorage "actually exists (but in the form of a profit to the Bank) "in the fact that 934½ sovereigns of coined standard gold "do actually purchase in the market 935½ by weight of "uncoined." It is not the fact that 934½ sovereigns purchase in the market bullion of the weight of 935½ sovereigns. It is true that if the holder of that amount of bullion wishes to convert it immediately into money he can only obtain from the Bank, or *generally* in the market, 934*l.* 10*s.* for it; but if the holder of 934½ sovereigns wishes to purchase bullion with them, he must pay for it at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz., and will obtain the weight of no more than 934½ new sovereigns, *i. e.*, 240 oz. Hence the sovereign circulates for no more than the equivalent weight in bullion which it contains when issued from the Mint, and no seignorage exists even in the sense contended for by the Master of the Mint.

Bank of England, as dealers in bullion, naturally make a profit on their bullion transactions.

The Bank charge of 1½*d.* is what it professes to be, and nothing more, viz., compensation to the Bank for its advances on the deposit of bullion. Of course the Bank obtains a profit by these transactions. They are dealers in bullion, and there is no pretence for obliging them to carry on the trade without allowing them a profit. If the charge of 1½*d.* is more than equivalent to the loss of interest which would be incurred by the private importer of bullion while his gold would be detained at the Mint, the remedy is in the hands of the public, as the Mint is open to every one; but the State cannot alter the compact made with the Bank in 1844, by which that institution is required to issue notes payable on demand, in exchange for bullion at a fixed rate.

The question of the imposition of a seignorage must therefore be considered on its own merits, apart from this charge by the Bank on the deposit of bullion. This is not, however, what the Master of the Mint proposes; and as the disturbing of our existing Mint laws would involve rather complicated considerations, I shall not, at present, enter into this part of the subject, though I am ready to do so if required.

Some Remarks on Mr. Arbuthnot's Observations of May 17, 1852, on Sir J. Herschel's Statement, by the Master of the Mint.

Amount of Mint charge.

1. Mr. Arbuthnot has not exactly seized my meaning if he considers that I advocate the imposition of a seignorage to the precise amount of the difference of the Bank and Mint prices of gold. The maximum of seignorage justifiable as a Mint charge would be the expense of manufacture of the coin. If less would accomplish the object the whole ought not to be imposed.

The Bank is practically the only importer of bullion.

2. I ought to observe, *in limine*, that "the Bank" is only referred to as personifying the interests of the "importer" of bullion to the Mint for coinage. It is matter of fact that the Mint is exposed to a much greater demand for gold coin than would suffice for the Imperial circulation. The object being to analyse the causes of this fact, with a view to its remedy, it becomes impossible not to look at the mode in which the Mint regulations act in its transactions with, practically speaking, the only "importer."

The stock of bullion waiting for coinage is part of the general stock of gold lying dormant in coffers of the Bank.

3. In reference to my position, that the allowance of 1½*d.* per ounce is not to be regarded as a simple compensation for loss of interest during the time of conversion into coin, Mr. Arbuthnot meets only the first and least important part of my argument—the outwork of it. He leaves the body unassailed, viz., that the portion of the Bank stock of bullion lying for coinage in the Mint is, to all intents and purposes, part and parcel of the general stock of gold dormant (*if* dormant) in their coffers. It is only in a different strong box, the most remote and least readily accessible. Like the gold forming the bottom layer of a chest, it would never be touched till the upper layers were drawn out. If the upper form a substratum for paper, the lower constitute a part of that substratum. If the bullion or any part of it be represented by notes held in reserve, and not by notes in circulation, whatever circumstances repress the circulation of those notes extinguish the profit upon them, and if they make no profit it is to those circumstances, and not to the detention of the bullion at the Mint, that it is attributable. They are ready to step into circulation at a moment's notice, whenever occasion of profit may arise. The bullion itself could do no more were it converted.

4. But farther; this occasion actually arises whenever bullion is purchased. It is paid for in notes, which immediately become active, and perform the part of coin, pending the interval of conversion, *in which act they realize their profit*. This appears to me a complete answer to Mr. Arbuthnot's arguments on this head. It is of no importance to my position whether the bullion be represented by notes in circulation or in reserve. It suffices that it is represented by notes. If these make a profit, the bullion does so as their substratum; if not, the bullion they represent is not more dormant than themselves, and it is not to its detention in the Mint that the dormancy of either is due.

5. Mr. Arbuthnot remarks that I have omitted to refer to the fact that the Bank sell bullion as well as coin at the Mint price. Of course they do so, since they can always convert it into coin of that price. But they cannot always sell it at that price. They cannot do so when they are buying it at 1½*d.* per ounce cheaper in the same market. When bullion is purchased for exportation at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, it may be assumed as morally certain that no appreciable quantity is offered to the Bank at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* The laws which guarantee them the possibility of realizing the higher price guarantee them that ultimate profit. Coin is always at the higher price; bullion only occasionally so during adverse exchanges. Acting as bullion merchants, the Bank could only realize their profit by waiting their opportunities; acting as "importers" for coinage, they can realize it indifferently at all times.

Bank Returns quoted by Mr. Arbuthnot show that the coin may be exported simultaneously with a much greater import of bullion.

6. That coin may go abroad to an immense amount, while bullion to a much greater amount is flowing in, is rendered a matter of certainty by the Bank Returns cited by Mr. Arbuthnot, coupled with the fact of an increase in the stock of bullion in hand from 14,300,000*l.*, which it was at the date of the last Return of 1850, to upwards of 20,000,000*l.* which it is at present. No doubt, as Mr. Arbuthnot observes, it practically rests with the exporter, and not with the Bank, whether to send bullion or coin abroad; but that he does not send the coin, while he or some one else receives the bullion, is certain, which could not be, except from a combination of causes a profit existed on its export, which is all the point ultimately contended for, and which it is desired to check.

American eagles not equally available for re-coinage abroad with British gold coin.

7. Mr. Arbuthnot's remarks go to show that American eagles would equally well supply foreign melting pots as British sovereigns. Not quite; there would still remain a balance in favour of the latter by their capacity of bringing up coarse gold to the foreign standard. In what he adds respecting the effect of our Mint requirements in giving precision to the standard of bar gold, he appears to be unaware of the fact that no such precision is attempted. The Mint actually receives for coinage ingots differing *inter se* to the occasional extent of two or even three carats in fineness. It suffices, if the total of an "importation" *average* very nearly standard, or if one average, in consecutive importations, exceed standard, as much as another shall have fallen short of it. Standard bars or ingots would be open to great and obvious sources of fraud.

Light sovereigns.

8. If I have not referred to the circulation of light sovereigns within "the remedy," it is not from inadvertence. The exporter of large amounts of gold in sovereigns drawing them from the Bank would necessarily receive them (at least chiefly) in new pieces, not by any preference of the Bank, but by the urgency of the case, the demand being great, and new gold constantly pouring in from the Mint, at the present rate of 210,000*l.* per week to supply it. It is not to be supposed that the exporter would send abroad indiscriminately new and worn pieces; the latter he would retain, and throw back into circulation, either renewing his draft on the Bank, and obtaining thereby a fresh choice on purchasing bullion.

Large quantities of British gold coin actually re-minted in France.

9. I have nowhere said that British coin is exported *for the purpose* of being melted and re-coined abroad, though, being abroad, that among other occasions of turning it to profit assuredly does come to be reckoned. That the 1,116,030*l.* exported to France actually did find its way to the French Mint there can be little doubt. Its transmission to France was understood to have for its immediate cause the payment of French debts in gold at a premium, during the interval (then expected to be a short one) beyond which gold should no longer be a legal tender. That it performed this office in the shape of 20-franc pieces can hardly be matter of doubt; it would not else *be* legal tender. The activity of the French Mint at the time was very great, and the complaint of its not being able to keep pace with the public wants considerable.

10. I have difficulty in understanding how Mr. Arbuthnot can maintain that "it is not a fact that 934½ sovereigns purchase in the market bullion of the weight of 935½," when every 1,000,000 which goes into the Bank coffers is actually purchased on those terms. It is no reply to this to say that small holders may have difficulty, or may find it impossible, owing to the monopoly of the bullion market, to get bullion at the lower price. It is the bulk of transactions which determines market price. But that great dealers, acting on a scale in any degree commensurate with that on which the Bank operates, could *not* obtain bullion by offering for it a small advance on the Bank price, is so contrary to one of the plainest axioms of competition that I must demur to it as a practical conclusion. I am ready to admit, however, that an average struck between *all* the bullion *actually bought* in a series of years at 9*d.*, and actually *sold* in the same series at 10½*d.*, should be considered as the real average price of uncoined gold for that period.

11. I have no objection whatever to considering the question of a seignorage on its own merits. On the contrary, I think it would greatly tend to simplify the subject to look at the question as to the means of protecting the coinage by its intervention, without regarding its incidence elsewhere, and affording the Bank a compensation in some other form, if proved necessary.

Memorandum (by Captain Harness, late Deputy Master of the Mint?).

May 1852.

Conditions under which bullion and coin would be of exactly equal value.

In a country of which gold is the sole standard of value, its own gold coin the only legal tender, its Mint free, and no delay whatever (assuming this to be practicable) attending the conversion of bullion into coin, nor any circumstances whatever existing to cause a preference to be given to either coin or bullion for remittances to foreign countries, no difference of price could exist between bullion and coin, and the standard of value in that country would remain as uniform as a standard dependent on a single commodity, and that commodity gold, could be rendered.

But if there were any circumstances whatever tending to create a difference in value between bullion and coin, such as either a direct Mint charge, a delay in the conversion of bullion into coin, arbitrary rules in the practice of the assayers or in the customs of the bullion market, advantages or disadvantages attached to coin in comparison with bullion for foreign remittances, then the nominal price of bullion, or the relative values of coin and bullion, might be liable to fluctuation, and the standard of value of that country might vary to an extent dependent on the possible effects of those disturbing causes.

It would be useless to attempt to trace all the combinations of circumstances of the description referred to that could occur; it is only necessary to consider those which may best assist the present inquiry.

Suppose the only causes affecting the market price of bullion to be a trifling delay at the Mint, and an advantage possessed by bullion of average fineness over coin in some foreign market. When gold was not required for export to that market, and there was no probability that it would soon be required for that purpose, the Mint delay would be the circumstance principally affecting the price of bullion, which would remain nearly at the value of an equal quantity of gold in coin, less the interest for the period of delay; but when gold was required for export to the foreign market alluded to bullion would become more valuable than its coined equivalent by an amount equal to the advantage it might possess in that market. In this case, in spite of what might be termed a free Mint, the standard of value would be liable to fluctuation.

Next, suppose that there is a small charge for coinage at the Mint, but that the advantage possessed by the coin over bullion for export exceeds the expense of conversion. In this case it is clear that all bullion would be coined, and that the relative prices of coin and bullion would remain the same in all states of the exchanges, the cost of conversion alone determining the difference, and this country with a Mint charge would not have its standard of value affected by the two disturbing causes under consideration.

If the cost of converting bullion into coin were exactly equal to the advantage of coin for exportation, the relative prices would be equally uniform, but there would no longer be any inducement during an unfavourable exchange to convert bullion into coin previously to exportation.

If the cost of conversion exceeded the advantage possessed by the coin in the foreign market, the relative prices would be liable to change, and the standard of value to fluctuation, from this cause; during a continuance of favourable exchanges the expense of coinage would principally determine the price of bullion; but when the exchanges were unfavourable the relative values of coin and bullion in the foreign market would determine it.

It appears, then, that the relative prices of bullion and coin, and consequently the standard of value, might be liable to or free from fluctuation, whether there be or be not a Mint charge, but that a Mint charge may cause such fluctuation when imposed without reference to all the circumstances affecting the particular currency, and its omission may be the cause of great unnecessary expense to the community for coinage.

Banks of issue as affecting the question of Mint charge.

It should next be seen how the existence of banks of issue may affect the question.

First, suppose that there is no Mint charge, but that the time occupied by the Mint in coining would in the case of a very extraordinary demand be varied with the extent of such demand, and that this delay is the only circumstance affecting the relative prices of coin and bullion.

When bullion was flowing into the country in consequence of a favourable exchange, the receivers of it would always find ready purchasers in the banks at its equivalent in coin less the interest for the period of detention at the Mint. Bullion in the Mint would be the best description of banking security; the application of his available deposits to its purchase would be the same to a banker as discounting an indisputable safe bill for the same value for the period of the Mint detention; but if the flow of bullion to the country were extraordinarily great, the Mint would increase the period of detention, and thereby cause an alteration in the price at which the bankers would purchase it, or a fall in the value of bullion relatively with coin.

If the circulation consisted partly of notes issued by the different banks without any guarantee or privilege on the part of the Government, the bankers would use their notes to the extent to which they could obtain a circulation in

the same way as their deposits in the purchase of bullion and other banking securities, but they would have no claim to any extraordinary exertions of the Mint in their behalf, and if in want of coin sooner than under the working rules of that establishment they could obtain it, they would cease to purchase bullion, and would part with such as they might possess either in or out of the Mint at the proper market price at the time just as they would with any transferable securities which they might hold under similar circumstances.

But if either of the banks issued its notes under the guarantee of the Government of the country, that bank could make, by urging the consequences of a failure in its coin, a powerful claim upon the Mint for extraordinary and even unreasonable exertions for the coinage of the bullion held by it; and the certainty of all its demands for coinage being attended to on this account would enable it to offer the highest price for bullion, and thereby obtain the monopoly of the bullion market, and to refuse to part with bullion except for the full profit which it could realize upon it through the Mint. If coin were more valuable than bullion for exportation, the interest of this bank would increase the unnecessary consumption of coin which that circumstance is likely to produce; for retaining the monopoly of the bullion market, and never parting with it but at the price of coin, the latter would invariably be preferred for exportation.

The existence, then, of a bank of which the notes are guaranteed by the Government, has a tendency to extend the limits within which the relative prices of coin and bullion can fluctuate, and also to expose the community to unnecessary expenditure for coinage. The only remedy for the latter evil appears to be to require such payment for coinage as will make it the interest of the privileged bank to sell bullion at a less price than coin; and if the charge be just equal to the advantages which coin possesses over bullion in foreign markets, the fluctuation in the relative prices of coin and bullion might also be diminished by its imposition.

Mr. Arbuthnot to Captain Harness.

May 28, 1852.

Amount of bullion exported at the same period as that which the Returns from the Bank of coin exported embrace.

I promised, when I last saw you, that I would make inquiry at the Bank regarding the export of bullion during the period to which the Returns lately furnished of the export of gold coin referred. I find that the export of bullion has been inconsiderable—that is, the amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank for exportation. If I had reflected a moment I might have saved myself the trouble of the inquiry, for the result could hardly have been otherwise. When gold was flowing into this country from America, and at the same time flowing out to the continent of Europe, the greater part of that portion which was destined for export would have gone out at once without going through the Bank of England. While Paris afforded the best market, the holder of bullion would send it thither direct. I apprehend that this was the case during a great part of the year 1851. The coinage of gold at the French Mint in that year exceeded 10,000,000*l.*; part of this gold was obtained from Holland, but not probably more than 2,000,000*l.*; some came to France direct from the United States; but I believe the greater part was sent from England, and, if so, the quantity sent in coin in the early part of the year (about 900,000*l.*) formed no great proportion of the gold which we exported to France last year.

I believe that this export of coin formed an exception to the general rule, and that I assigned the right or at any rate a sufficient cause for it. I do not, however, care to contend for this point. This export may have been, as you suppose, occasioned by some great "operation" of the Bank. Such operations with the view of regulating the exchanges are occasionally undertaken. I do not agree with your view as to the motives with which they may be undertaken by the Bank, neither do I think that they are of frequent occurrence. I am quite sure that, when they are undertaken, their effect can only be temporary, and that they cannot counteract for any length of time the effect of the mercantile exchanges. There was in the state of the exchanges during the past year quite sufficient to account for the state of things which occurred, extraordinary as they were. Our exports to the United States had been unprecedented, while the imports of commodities had been rather less than the imports of some previous years. Our imports from France, including a very large quantity of corn and flour, had been unprecedented, without any corresponding increase of our exports to that country. The natural consequences were an import of the superabundant gold of the United States into this country, and an export of a greater proportion of it to France. There were other circumstances attending the bullion trade itself which contributed to the same result. When the causes of great results are patent and indisputable, it is not worth inquiring what "operations" of great capitalists may have given, for a time, a turn to the course of the market.

In all discussions of this nature, parties who view the questions from opposite sides are apt to argue from a misapprehension of each other's opinions. From an expression in a memorandum I lately received from Sir John Herschel, I am led to conclude that this has been the case with myself. He states that "He has nowhere said that British coin is exported for the purpose of being melted and re-coined abroad." I had certainly been under the impression that the point he was contending for was that the Bank had an inducement to encourage the exportation of coin in preference to bullion, and that British gold coin was received in foreign Mints in preference to or afforded advantages to the importer over bar gold. If this were the case, it would seem to follow as a matter of course that coin would be exported for the purpose of being melted and re-coined abroad. If, however, I have misunderstood Sir John Herschel's argument, we are nearer agreement than I thought, for I never intended to deny that sovereigns are frequently melted and re-coined. All I contend for is that when there is a demand on the continent of Europe for gold for coinage, it is generally exported from this country in the shape of bar gold, and that no inducement exists for the export of sovereigns except when they are wanted primarily for the purposes of coin. All the evidence I have read tends to this view, and facts in such matters are, after all, more to be relied upon than abstract arguments.

Bank charge to be distinguished from Mint charge.

I think it an erroneous view of the case to confound the Bank charge of 1½*d.* on bullion with a Mint charge for coinage. As a general rule it may be said that bullion would never be brought to the Mint for coinage unless the importer derived profit from the transaction. A bank of issue may indeed be obliged (as the Bank of England has in past times been obliged) to incur heavy expense for the purpose of procuring coin, but in these cases the profit had been anticipated by the issue of notes. Bullion is attracted to this country only when, from the state of the exchanges, our Mint price affords a better return than can be obtained for it abroad. Before it is sent every cost attending its transmission is calculated; the cost of freight, insurance, and interest. If it passes through several hands, each party obtains a share of the profit to be ultimately realised. The transit through the Bank is the last stage of the transaction. The fixed price given by the Bank has merely the effect of giving certainty to the ultimate return. Before that fixed price was adopted, the market value of bullion was subject to considerable fluctuations, and the price was not unfrequently as low as 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per oz. It will hardly be contended that in that case the profit of 4½*d.* per oz. realised by the "importer" bore the character of a seignorage, and yet in what respect does it differ in principle from the Bank charge of 1½*d.*?

I will proceed to consider the question of a seignorage on its own merits.

Question of seignorage examined.

It is unnecessary to enter into an explanation of the grounds on which a Mint charge of this nature may be justified. They are well understood, and as an abstract proposition admit of little question. But there are various points to be considered when it is proposed to introduce such a measure in a great commercial country, in which a different system has long prevailed.

The theory may be shortly stated as follows:—Coin, being a manufactured article, is worth more by the cost of the manufacture than the material of which it is made; and if the party who owns the bullion (the raw material) is required to pay that cost, he will not part with the coin except at a price which will remunerate him for it. Hence, if the charge for coinage be 1 per cent., 99 sovereigns would purchase in the market the same quantity of commodities, which, with a free mint, would cost 100 sovereigns: 99 sovereigns ought ordinarily to purchase the weight of bullion contained in 100 new sovereigns.

It is obvious that the change from free mintage to a system of imposing a charge on the importer for coinage could not be effected without in some degree disturbing the relation of the circulating medium to the commodities interchanged by it.

Modes of imposition.

The charge may be levied in two ways: either, 1st, by maintaining the existing quantity of precious metal in the coins, and retaining one out of every hundred after the manufacture; or, 2ndly, by coining the quantity of gold which is now contained in 100 sovereigns into 101 sovereigns, retaining the odd one.

By the first course the existing coinage would be

maintained in its integrity, but as 99 sovereigns would thereafter perform the functions at present requiring 100 sovereigns, the currency would be appreciated 1 per cent.

By the second course, contracts would be maintained at their present nominal rate; but the holder of old sovereigns of full weight would be in possession of coins intrinsically worth more than the new ones, and there would be a tendency to melt or export them for the sake of the profit. In either case, there might be a difficulty in maintaining the integrity of the currency. By our Mint laws we throw upon the public the charge of protecting the currency from deterioration by the circulation of coins which have lost weight by abrasion. It is not easy to enforce the regulations for this purpose. I recollect that in 1842, when, in consequence of much light gold being in circulation, measures were taken for withdrawing it, the publication of the proclamation led to much imposition upon poor people, and great discontent. This discontent would be aggravated if, in addition to the loss by wear, the cost of seignorage fell on the holder of a light coin. I do not know how they settle these matters in countries in which a mintage charge is exacted, but from the state of the silver coins circulating in France it would seem to be attended with difficulty in this respect.

Considerations presented in cases of mixed circulation.

These considerations apply to the case of a country in which the currency is principally metallic. Other considerations present themselves when the circulation consists in great part of promissory notes.

In the case of a seignorage of 1 per cent., the maintenance of the value in exchange of 99 sovereigns at the value now represented by 100 sovereigns would clearly depend on the limitation of the quantity of coins put into circulation. This seems to me to be beyond controversy. If banks have the power of exercising a discretion as to the amount of notes they may put into circulation, it would be their interest to fill up by additional issues the void which would be occasioned by a limitation on the amount of coins. They could safely do so, because the exchanges against this country must fall to a point, equal to the charge for mintage, below the nominal value for which the coins circulate, *i.e.*, to a point below their intrinsic value as bullion, before it would be profitable to export them. It appears to me that unless the factitious value given to the coin by a Mint charge can be maintained, there would be a disinclination to take bullion to the Mint for coinage even for domestic circulation, and that there would be risk of the currency being degraded to the character of a token circulation.

Our peculiar system which allows the issue of notes on the deposit of bullion at the Bank would still further complicate the question.

The Mint price of bullion generally governs the import and export of the precious metals. I remember that we had once some discussion on this point with reference to the quotations of the exchange at Paris. I believe you must admit that, whatever ought in theory to be the correct method of computation, the calculations of cambists are in practice based on the tariff prices of the French Mint. The imposition of a Mint charge for coinage would reduce the Mint price of gold by the amount of such charge, and, unless a corresponding reduction were made in the regulated price paid by the Bank for bullion, bar gold would still be maintained at its present price, notwithstanding the Mint charge. The Mint price would not, therefore, govern the exchanges; the whole charge of coinage would be thrown on the Bank, and the notes issued by it would be valued, not according to the sums in coin which they represent, but according to the amount of bullion they would command.

Amount of Mint charge.

I have, for the sake of illustrating the argument, assumed a Mint charge of one per cent. I believe that less than half such a charge would cover the expense of coining gold, exclusive of the expenses of establishments. Of course the smaller the charge the less weighty would be the practical objections to it; but I have thought over the question in every way, and I am satisfied that any charge which would be sufficient to check the demand for coins from the Mint would have a tendency to interfere with the simplicity and integrity of our system of currency.

which would check exportation of coin, would interfere with the integrity of our system of currency.

But, even if the object could be effected, I doubt the policy of attempting to check the demand for coin at the Mint. I am not insensible to the evil of the Mint being subjected to the expense of coining gold when the ultimate destination of the coins may be the melting-pot of the jeweller or foreign Mints; but there is danger lest in applying a remedy to this evil we may deprive our merchants abroad of advantages which are, I am inclined to think, cheaply purchased by the expenses entailed on our Government for coinage. Although it is certainly no part of our duty to provide coins for foreign governments, the facilities afforded to our commerce by the diffusion of a sound circulating medium throughout the world may justify a voluntary burthen for that purpose; and although the present and expected influx of gold may occasion an inconvenient pressure on our Mint, the inconveniences of another character which may arise from the disturbance of prices resulting from the increased supply of that metal would be best met by promoting its use as a medium of exchange in other quarters.

Advantages of free Mint.

Mr. Arbuthnot to Captain Harness.

May 31, 1852.

Bank notes as distinct from Mint notes.

I omitted to refer, in my letter of the 28th, to a question which you raised when I last saw you. You said that Bank of England notes differ in no respect from Mint notes. I do not think that you are correct in this position. The proper function of the Mint is to receive gold ingots and return them in the shape of coin; their notes would be guarantees for the delivery of so much coin on demand. The Bank of England are not coiners but dealers in bullion; their notes guarantee the payment of so much coin, but they are also securities for the return of the bullion in the shape of bar gold if it should be preferred. Bank notes differ, therefore, in this latter respect from Mint notes.

In my opinion the Mint could not, with advantage to the public, undertake the functions performed by the Bank as dealers in bullion. The intermediate body fulfils an important part in our currency system, and the general tendency of that system is to economize the use of coin. At the present time it may appear to fail in this particular respect, but I believe that it is as near perfection as it is possible to attain, and I should be sorry to see it tampered with for the sake of a doubtful remedy for a partial evil.

The clause in the Act of 1844 which gives the Bank the power to issue notes against silver bullion to the extent of one fourth of the amount of the bullion retained shows the mercantile character which is still mixed up with their functions in the management of the Issue Department. Issues upon silver bullion could alone be reconciled with our system of a single standard of gold by leaving it to an independent and interested body to purchase or sell the silver according to the market prices of the day. The regulation answers the purpose admirably, and gives us all the advantage with none of the inconvenience of a double standard.

Captain Harness to Mr. Arbuthnot.

June 4, 1852.

The first page of your letter of May 28 appears to me to conclude the subject under discussion.

It was stated that the regulations under which gold is bought and sold in this country have a tendency to make coin a preferable export to bullion, and perhaps even to divert gold in its progress of distribution through this country, and to cause it to be uselessly coined here.

The two Returns you have obtained show that the result which it was supposed these regulations must produce has been produced, and it appears unnecessary to look for any other cause when that alluded to is so evidently sufficient that the result was considered a necessary consequence before the facts were ascertained.

I do not say that the Bank either have or have not adopted any steps to divert gold through this country for the sake of the profit likely to be derived by them on all gold passing through it; but the large amount of profit to be thus derived at the present time, in consequence of the large amount of gold now distributing over the world, may induce them to take such steps, and may probably have already induced them to do so.

I think the Bank have an inducement to encourage the exportation of coin instead of bar gold, for they derive a greater profit from the coinage of bullion than from its sale.

Under the present constitution of the Bank of England there appears to me to be very little difference between their charge of 1½*d.* per oz. on bullion and a Mint charge; or between their notes in excess of their fixed issue, or issued against gold and Mint notes. In fact, the duties of the Issue Department might probably be advantageously performed by the Mint, though the union of the Mint with the Banking Department of the Bank of England would be a very dangerous measure. If a mercantile establishment, not being issuers of notes, made the purchase of gold bullion a part of their regular transactions, they would of course include, in calculating the price they could afford to give, interest on the same to be paid for the bullion for the

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Gold Coinage and Bank Charge on Gold.

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period required for converting it into coin. This period would vary with the extent of the demands upon the Mint, and the price of bullion in an open market would accordingly vary with the demands upon the Mint, and also with the rate of interest at the time for the best description of securities. For ordinary bankers, whether issuers or not issuers of notes, the purchase of bullion would be the same thing as discounting a first-rate commercial bill for the same period as that required for converting the bullion into coin; but in the event of an unexpected drain upon their deposits, they would part with their bullion as with other securities, at the proper market price at the time, to meet the demands upon them, having no claim upon the Mint to deviate from its rules for their advantage. But the notes of the Bank of England being issued under regulations made by the Legislature, and being a legal tender in payment of the notes of other banks, enable that establishment to say, we will not part with gold bullion except at a price at which coin will be preferred. However great the pressure upon us for gold may be, we will not sacrifice the profit to be derived by us from its coinage; the Government are responsible for the convertibility of our notes, and we can transfer the pressure upon us to the Mint.

Under the existing circumstances the purchase of gold bullion by the Bank of England only differs in character by the profit they derive from it from receiving the same amount of sovereigns in exchange for notes. In neither case is the reserve of the Banking Department diminished by the transaction. The charge of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per oz. is not then an allowance for loss of interest. With all other mercantile firms, including other banks of issue, of which the amount of issue (as with all other English banks) is limited, interest would be a legitimate charge, but with the Bank of England it is an admitted premium on exchanging current money for gold bullion; and, except that it is received by different persons, and is not available for the expense of conversion, I do not see in what respect it differs from a Mint charge. If the Issue Department of the Bank were united to the Mint, the notes issued by the Mint in exchange for bullion brought to it would be Mint notes, and the difference between the quantity of standard gold represented by them and that delivered to the Mint would be called a Mint charge. Now, this operation would be the same as that performed by the Bank of England in purchasing bullion. The large profits derived by the Bank previous to 1844 from the purchase of bullion may perhaps be considered practically of the same character; and one advantage of the Act of 1844 is, that it diminished the fluctuations in the value of bullion, but by that Act the unrepresented paper circulation of the country has been limited, making an important difference in the theoretical consideration of the question. It is only necessary to consider it as it now exists.

Would the imposition of a seignorage increase the tendency to fluctuation in the value of a currency?

Your arguments on the question of seignorage appear to me inapplicable to such a seignorage as would be required to meet the evil under discussion. It is admitted that a seignorage, if high in comparison with the fluctuations to which the value of the currency of a country would be liable if there were no such seignorage, increases the range within which such fluctuations of value may occur, and that if the currency consists partly of an ill-regulated paper circulation, these fluctuations may be more frequent and sudden than they would otherwise be. But in a country with a free Mint and a metallic currency, or with a currency in which the amount of the circulating paper unrepresented by gold is strictly limited, as with us, the value of the currency is liable to certain fluctuations, and under some circumstances the imposition of a small seignorage has no tendency whatever to increase the amount of such fluctuations.

The reasons for preferring that one of the precious metals, if a single commodity be adopted as the standard of value, are applicable to them as bullion, not as coin; and fluctuations in the price of the bullion must therefore be considered as fluctuations in the value of the currency. In proportion as the difference in value of bullion and coin continues uniform may the currency of a country be considered uniform in its value, so far as the standard selected will permit.

If the Mint were perfectly free, if there were no delay whatever attending the conversion of bullion into coin, and if coin and bullion were equally advantageous for exportation, there would be no reason why any difference in price should at any time exist between them. But even with a free Mint there may be delay in the conversion, there may be arbitrary rules observed by the assayers, and either coin or bullion may have some advantage with respect to each other for exportation. During an influx of bullion the expected delay of the Mint, combined with the rules observed by the assayers, would determine the relative value of bullion and coin. During an efflux of the precious metal, the relative advantage of coin and bullion for export would determine their relative value. The difference between the prices of bullion at those two periods would measure the fluctuation in the value of the currency. If the price to be obtained for bullion during its influx were *3l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, and that during its efflux *3l.* 17*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per oz., the currency might be considered to vary in value between those two periods by nearly 1-6th per cent.

Suppose the only circumstance affecting the price of bullion to be a small charge for coinage, and an advantage rather exceeding the above charge attending the exportation of coin instead of bullion. In this case it is nearly certain that all bullion would be coined, and that the relative prices of coin and bullion would remain the same in all states of the exchanges, the Mint charge producing no fluctuation in the value of the currency.

It is hardly necessary to pursue the general question further. If there be advantages attending the present state of things which can more than counterbalance the expense to which the country is likely to be exposed, and the possibility of such an event as an insufficiency of coined gold to meet the demands upon the Bank, of course alteration is unnecessary.

But may we not attach too much importance to the idea hat this country will become the great emporium for gold? Would it not be better that it should be a great emporium for those important commodities for which we are dependent on other countries, and to exchange for which the gold is only valuable, and which in time of need we might find it difficult to obtain with our gold? May we not also attach too much importance to the general use of our coins abroad? Those of Spain formed the only currency of our West Indian Islands twenty-five years ago, yet the Spanish merchants derived no advantage from that circumstance. Is it certain that its dissemination in the shape of British coin will in any degree advance its use as a medium of exchange, and thereby check disturbance of prices? Will it not flow into the currencies of other countries without any assistance of this kind as soon as it is advantageous in those countries to use it? As a nation owing a debt of gold we have, moreover, much to gain from the depreciation of gold.

Mr. Arbuthnot to Captain Harness.

June 5, 1852.

I have received your letter of the 4th. I will make but one observation in reply to it.

Error in Captain Harness' argument.

A capital error pervades your whole argument. It is contained in the following sentence of your letter:—

"(In the case of ordinary bankers.) In the event of an unexpected drain upon their deposits they would part with their bullion as with other securities at the proper market price at the time, to meet the demands upon them, having no claim upon the Mint to deviate from its rules for their advantage. But the notes of the Bank of England being issued under regulations made by the Legislature, and being a legal tender in payment of the notes of other banks, enable that establishment to say, we will not part with gold bullion except at a price at which coin will be preferred; however great the pressure upon us for gold may be, we will not sacrifice the profit to be derived by us from its coinage; the Government are responsible for the convertibility of our notes, and we can transfer the pressure upon us to the Mint."

I pass by that part of your supposed case which is founded on the mistaken assumption that ordinary bankers are traders in bullion, also the remark put into the mouth of the Bank, "We will not part with gold bullion except at a price at which coin will be preferred," which begs the whole question; also the subsequent remark, "The Government are responsible for the convertibility of our notes," which is only in a partial sense correct, and with reference to which I may refer you to Sir C. Wood's speech in 1847 on "Commercial Distress" with regard to the responsibility of the Bank in the management of their reserve.

I will take the sentence in its obvious meaning, that if the notes of the Bank of England were not (to a certain extent, as I admit, they are) guaranteed by the Government they would part with their bullion at a lower rate than the Mint price in times of pressure, in order to meet the demands upon them,

Now, apart from *runs* arising from distrust in the stability of the Bank, to which, I apprehend, you do not refer, "drains upon deposits" arise when the foreign exchanges are unfavourable to us, and our dealers have difficulty in meeting their engagements. On such occasions the price of gold is higher in foreign countries than the price which

it bears in the circulation of this country; it is then profitable to purchase bullion at the Mint price at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce, and after incurring the expenses of transport, &c. to sell it in a foreign country.

Yet you suppose that it might be necessary for the Bank of England (if its notes were not guaranteed), when there was a demand upon them for bullion at the Mint price, to sell it at a still lower price, and thus stimulate the drain. You imagine a state of things which could by no possibility occur.

Captain Harness to Mr. Arbuthnot.

June 7, 1852.

The construction you have given (as the obvious one) to the paragraph to which you have replied is quite correct, but I feel sure that very soon after despatching that reply you must have perceived that my letter contains no such error as you supposed when writing. If it were more advantageous to export coin than bullion by ¼*d.* per oz., and both coin and bullion were being sold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per. oz., when the exchange was at such a state as just to move the coin, it would not move the bullion; and if the price of the bullion were then reduced to 3*l.* 17*s.* 10¼*d.* per oz., the drain of gold would not be stimulated, but an exporter would have no reason to prefer coin to bullion. I think you will find this meaning clearly expressed by my letter.

Captain Harness to Mr. Arbuthnot.

June 10, 1852.

I am sorry to find that you cannot adopt my views of the subject we have so long discussed. I do not doubt that it would not answer the purposes of the Bank under existing circumstances to sell bullion for less than the Mint price; and before speaking of bullion as a banking security I showed that it might be looked upon in the same light as the best descriptions of securities for the employment of bankers' deposits under the circumstances assumed by me.

I wish we could have met at the Mint before I left town. Perhaps we should then have agreed upon the neeessity for a Mint charge of one-eighth per cent. It should be now imposed by a compromise with the Bank, the country paying the Corporation a fixed annual sum for the remaining time of their Charter for the right to impose it on their gold, as it would be in spirit certainly an infraction of the conditions of their Charter.

Memorandum on Seignorage by Mr. Pennington.

July 1852.

Adam Smith's views on the imposition of a seignorage.

According to Adam Smith, a small seignorage or duty upon the coinage of gold and silver would increase the superiority of those metals in coin above an equal quantity of them in bullion. He observes, that were the private people who carry their gold and silver to the Mint themselves to pay for the coinage it would add to the value of those metals in the same manner as the fashion does to that of plate; coined gold and silver would be more valuable than uncoined.

If, however, the coins in circulation were debased by abrasion and wear, this superiority in the value of coined over uncoined gold might be altogether extinguished.

Consequences of deterioration previous to re-coinage in 1774.

Before the recoinage of the gold coins in 1774 the market price of gold, in consequence of the deterioration of the coins in circulation, was two per cent. higher than the Mint price. The current price of gold at market, instead of being the same as the Mint price (there being no seignorage nor Mint charge for brassage), or 46*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* per lb., was at that time about 47*l.* 14*s.*, and sometimes about 48*l.*, per lb.

When the greater part of the coin was in this degenerate condition, 44½ guineas fresh from the Mint would purchase no more goods in the market than any other guineas, because when they came into the the coffers of the merchant, being confounded with other money, they could not afterwards be distinguished without more trouble than the difference was worth. Like other guineas, they were worth no more than 46*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* If thrown into the melting-pot, however, they produced, without any sensible loss, a pound weight of standard gold, which could at any time be sold for between 47*l.* 14*s.* and 48*l.* There was an evident profit, therefore, in melting down the new-coined money, and it was done so instantaneously that no precaution of Government could prevent it. The operations of the Mint were upon this account somewhat like the web of Penelope; the work that was done in the day was undone in the night. The Mint was employed, not so much in making daily additions to the coin, as in replacing the very best part of it which was daily melted down.

In consequence of this state of things the Bank of England, previous to the recoinage, was exposed to the loss of 2 per cent. in purchasing gold bullion in the market at a higher rate than the Mint price, and sending that bullion to the Mint for coinage.

Adam Smith was of opinion that a seignorage or brassage, by taking away altogether, in many cases, and in all cases diminishing, the profit of melting down the coins, would, in a great degree, prevent this inconvenience. This profit would have been taken away, or diminished, because, unless the excess of the market price of gold over the Mint price should be equal to the seignorage, no motive would exist for melting down the coins. If, for example, 1 lb. of gold sent to the Mint were coined into 46·475*l.*, of which 2 per cent., or 0·9845*l*, were retained by the Mint for seignorage, and 45·7905*l.* in coin delivered to the importer, the Mint price of gold would be 45·7905*l.* per pound weight; and if the currency were in a sound and perfect state, the market price of gold would likewise be 45·7905*l.* per pound weight.

Now to melt down coin amounting to 45·7905*l.* would produce only $\frac{98}{100}$ of a pound weight of bullion. Unless, therefore, in consequence of a deterioration in the state of the coins in circulation, or from some other cause, the market price of gold should rise to upwards of 46·725*l.*, no profit would be derived from the conversion.

Adam Smith observes that the Bank of England, in order to replenish their coffers with money, are frequently obliged to carry bullion to the Mint, and it was more for their interest, they probably imagined, that the coinage should be at the expense of Government than at their own. Should the custom of weighing gold come to be disused, as it is very likely to be on account of its inconveniency, should the gold coin of England come to be received by tale, as it was before the late recoinage, this great Company may perhaps find they have upon this, as upon some other occasions, mistaken their own interest not a little.

Mr. Ricardo's views.

Mr. Ricardo's views on the subject were the same as those of Adam Smith. He thought, moreover, that the superiority in the value of coined over that of uncoined gold and silver can be maintained only by limiting the quantity of coined money put into circulation; and that although the value of coined relatively to that of uncoined gold and silver may occasionally vary, yet where the currency is wholly and exclusively metallic the fluctuation will be confined within the range or compass of the seignorage or Mint charge.

" But," he observes, " after the establishment of banks, " the State has not the sole [power?]* of coining or issuing " money. The currency may as effectually be increased by " paper as by coin; so that if a State were to debase its " money, and limit its quantity, it could not support its " value, because the banks would have an equal power to " add to the whole quantity of circulation." " In a " country where paper currency is established, although " the issuers should be liable to pay it in specie on the " demand of the holder, still both their paper and the coin " might be depreciated to the full amount of the seignorage " on that coin, which is alone the legal tender, before the " check which limits the circulation of paper would operate. " If the seignorage of gold coin were 5 per cent., for instance, " the currency by an abundant issue of Bank notes might " really be depreciated 5 per cent. before it would be the " interest of the holders to demand coin for the purpose of " melting it into bullion; a depreciation to which we should " never be exposed, if either there was no seignorage on the " gold coin, or, if a seignorage were allowed, the holders of " Bank notes might demand bullion, and not coin, in " exchange for them at the Mint price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*"

In the late communication from the officers of the Royal Mint to the Treasury, these doctrines of Adam Smith and Mr. Ricardo are hardly impugned, much less controverted.

In a memorandum by Sir John Herschel (No. 3), it is said that in this country a small seignorage or Mint charge already exists (and in the form of a profit to the Bank) in the fact that 934½ sovereigns of coined standard gold do actually purchase in the market 935½ (—936) by weight of uncoined. But in this form its tendency is to encourage coinage beyond due limits; whereas if levied by the State it would have no such tendency but the reverse. The difference is that between a bonus on coinage paid to the " importer of bullion into the Mint, and a protection " afforded to the State against excessive demands for coin " tending to private profit."

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* Omission in original.

APPENDIX, No. 23.

Gold Coinage and Bank Charge on Gold.

Correspondnce in 1852.

Operations of the Bank in reference to the price of bullion.

The distinction thus drawn by Sir John Herschel is not very clear. The facts of the case I apprehend to be as follows:—

Before the year 1828 the Bank of England bought a large quantity of standard gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ounce. In Wettenhall's List gold is quoted at this price from about the middle of 1822 to the spring of 1824. In 1822 and 1823 the foreign exchanges were in favour of this country, and gold was imported from abroad. In 1824 and 1825 the exchanges became adverse, and the price of gold rose to 3*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, and 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* In 1826 the price again fell to 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and continued at that price until the autumn of 1828. In that year a large quantity of gold was brought to the Mint by certain individuals, and coined into sovereigns. In consequence of this coinage the Bank raised its buying price to 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, at which it has since continued. At this price the holders of bullion deemed it better to sell it to the Bank than carry it to the Mint for coinage.

It may here be observed that if in 1828 the Bank had persisted in its determination not to give more than 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per oz. for standard gold, it is probable that, rather than sell to the Bank their bullion at that price, individuals would have carried it to the Mint for coinage, the difference of 4½*d.* per oz. being more than a sufficient compensation for loss of interest during the time required for coinage. The market price in that case, when the foreign exchanges were favourable, would probably have fluctuated between 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* and 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; when the exchanges were adverse, the market price would probably have risen to 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* or 3*l.* 18*s.* per oz.

of 1844.

In 1844 it was enacted that all persons may demand from the Bank notes in exchange for gold bullion at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz. of standard gold.

In consequence of this enactment, the market price cannot be less than 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; and whether the difference of 1½*d.* between the market and the Mint price be called profit, interest, or a bonus, is surely a matter of no practical importance. The difference, whether accruing to individuals or to the Bank of England, does and must exist.

It is now apprehended that in consequence of the late discoveries in California and Australia gold will flow into this country in great abundance, in the shape of bullion, and a large portion of it will afterwards be exported in the shape of coin; and it is supposed that, as an advantage of 1½*d.* per oz. accrues to the Bank of England on the bullion sent to the Mint for coinage, the Bank, if it does not encourage the export of coin rather than that of bullion, will not, it is probable, take any steps to prevent or lessen the preference; the consequence, it is apprehended, will be a heavy and expensive pressure on the Mint for coinage.

With the view of remedying, at least of lessening, this inconvenience and expense, it is suggested that a seignorage or Mint charge shall be levied on the coinage. This measure, Sir John Herschel thinks, "would strike at the root "of the practice of exporting coin for purposes which "simple bullion would equally well perform, and would "diminish the inducement to do so."

Now, without going into any examination of the grounds on which the apprehensions above mentioned are founded, or of the reasonableness of them, let it be admitted, for the sake of the argument, that those grounds are sufficient, and that the reasoning by which it is attempted to defend them is in every respect correct, and let us consider the remedy which has been suggested, and its probable efficacy.

As long as the Act of 1844 remains in force, any charge for seignorage would fall upon the Bank of England, to the relief of the Mint.

Suppose that hereafter a charge is levied at the Mint for coinage of 1½*d.* per oz. of standard gold, 3*s.* 2½*d.* per 100*l.* This charge, as long as the *Bank is obliged by law to purchase uncoined gold at* 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d. per oz.*, must, as is correctly observed by Mr. Arbuthnot in the Memorandum No. 7, fall wholly upon the Bank of England, and not the slightest step would be made towards the object aimed at. The owner of bullion would still as before get from the Bank, in notes payable in coin on the demand of the holder, 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz. for that bullion; and if the merchants found it more advantageous to export coined than uncoined gold they would do so still. Their preference in this respect would not in the slightest degree be interfered with, nor the pressure on the Mint for coinage be at all lessened. Everything, in so far as the practice of the merchants, the domestic trade, and the foreign commerce of the country, are concerned, would remain precisely the same as before. The only effect produced would be a charge upon the Bank, and a relief to the expenses of the Mint to a corresponding extent.

If the Bank of England make no objection to this arrangement, if the Bank is willing to pay 1½*d.* per oz. (3½*d.* per cent.), or any other charge that may be determined on, on all the gold which the Bank sends to the Mint for coinage, well and good; the charges of the Government will be lightened at the expense of the Bank of England.

It may perhaps be said that if the Bank were saddled with a Mint charge for coinage, the Bank might be induced to sell the bullion which it had bought at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz. at a small advance on that price, say 3*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.* or 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, and that the difference between the selling price and the coinage price might lead to an exportation of bullion in preference to an exportation of coin.

I can only say that if such be the expectation I think it would be disappointed. When the foreign exchanges were unfavourable, and a demand upon the Bank arose for gold for exportation, the Bank would not sell bar gold at less than 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* When the exchanges were favourable or quiescent, but at the same time there arose a demand for coin for export, it is not likely that the Bank would be able to stop that demand by offering to sell bar gold at a price a trifle lower than the Mint price.

Bank notes and Mint notes. Captain Harness' views.

The Deputy Master of the Mint can perceive very little difference between the notes of the Bank of England issued on gold in excess of their fixed issue, and Mint notes. His meaning, I apprehend, is this, namely:

If the Bank of England were empowered by law to issue notes to the extent of 14,000,000*l.*, and if it were at the same time ordained that the Mint only shall issue notes against the deposit of bullion at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz., and be obliged to pay not only the notes so issued, but likewise the 14,000,000*l.* of notes issued by the Bank, in the legal coin of the realm, on the demand of the holder, the Mint, instead of the Bank, would get the difference between the buying price 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* and the coinage price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*

All this may be admitted. The Deputy Master of the Mint might have gone a step further. He might have said that if the privilege of issuing 14,000,000*l.* of notes on securities were taken away from the Bank, and that that amount of notes were issued by Government beyond the amount issued by the Mint upon the deposit of bullion, Government would get the interest upon the 14,000,000*l.*, which interest now accrues to the Bank of England.

If it should be deemed proper to repeal that section of the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, by which the Bank is obliged to give its notes in exchange for standard gold at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz., it is not improbable that in consequence of the delays and difficulties at the Mint the Bank might frequently be able to purchase standard gold in the market at less than 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz.

As the matter at present stands, it appears to me that the question as to a small seignorage or Mint charge is a question solely between the Mint and the Bank of England, a question in which the commercial public is not at all interested.

Memorandum by Capt. Harness.

Mint.—Coinage of Gold.

WHEN the recent changes in the Mint Establishment were to be commenced the coinage of gold was in progress, and could only be temporarily suspended. Shortly after the working plant of the Mint had been received from the moneyers, gold was again brought in by the Bank of England, and its coinage was proceeded with at the rate which had for many years been considered the ordinary rate of working of the Mint.

Increasing demand for Gold Coin.

From that period to the present time the Mint has been constantly at work, and the demands for gold coin have been continually increasing. To comply with them the out-turn of the Mint has been continually increased, until it has become three times the amount considered as the ordinary out-turn of the former establishment, and double the amount of which that establishment was considered capable by extraordinary but continuous exertion; and it now considerably exceeds the out-turn obtained by an extraordinary effort during eleven days, at the time of the commercial panic in December 1825. The gold coinage of the present year will be nearly equal to that of 1821, which was carried on during the whole year after arrangements previously made to facilitate it, and with the object of enabling the Bank to resume cash payments in the spring of 1822; and the present rate of work of the Mint, if continued for a year, would give more than double the amount of gold coin then manufactured. The out-turn during a year so employed would not now be less than 20,000,000*l.*

Charge and inconvenience arising therefrom.

As the English Mint is free for the coinage of gold these extraordinary demands for gold coin cause a heavy charge upon the public revenue, and the necessity of attending to these demands in preference to those for silver coin prolongs the inconvenience which the present scarcity of silver is said to occasion, and which might be entirely

removed by the steady work of the Mint on silver only for a few weeks.

Concurrently with this extraordinary demand for gold coin, money has been abundant, a great influx of gold into the country has taken place, and the treasure in the Bank of England has increased; but when, in April last, the Master of the Mint alluded to the inconvenient result which might attend the extraordinary demand then commencing for gold coin, and which since that period has gradually increased, it appeared, by returns obtained from the Bank of England, that large exportations of gold were then making, and that they were, so far as was known at that Establishment, wholly of gold coin. From which it must be inferred that nearly the whole of that portion of the large quantity of gold now distributing over the world, which in the course of distribution may pass through this country, is coined in this country before leaving it, whatever its destination when exported may be; and that it is therefore, from some cause or other, more advantageous in all cases to those making such shipments, to export British coin than bar gold.

Large exportation of British Gold Coin.

It does not appear that this is a necessary consequence of a free Mint. The delay which must occur at a Mint between the receipt of bullion and its delivery as coin is equivalent to a small seignorage, varying in amount with the demands upon the Mint, and has the same tendency to occasion a difference of price between bullion and coin. The English Mint has been free since the reign of Charles II., and about 20 years ago coined largely for private individuals; but from returns published in 1825, it appears that at that period bar gold was exported to a considerable extent. Since 1837, the Bank of England has been the only applicant to the Mint for coinage; and while, in 1771 and 1783, we find the Bank of England appealing to the Government to check, by legal means, the exportation of gold coin, we find no complaint from that body against its far greater exportation at present.

No complaint from Bank.

It might almost be inferred from these facts that the Bank of England has acquired the monopoly of the gold bullion market of this country, and that it derives a profit from the conversion of gold bullion into coin. It is not difficult to prove that the latter is the case.

Profit of Bank from Gold Coinage.

If the delay attending the conversion of bullion into coin at the Mint were nearly uniform, and the expenses attending the transactions of the public with the Mint not liable to alteration, the purchase of gold from persons receiving it from abroad, by bankers and capitalists, would be exactly equivalent to discounting an indisputably good bill for the same amount as the value of the bullion, and payable at the expiration of a period equal to the expected detention of the bullion by the Mint. The purchase of bullion would be as legitimate an employment for banking deposits as the discount of commercial bills; and during an influx of bullion, the interest of money, or the rate of discount at the time, would determine the difference between the price of bullion and its value when coined. During an efflux of bullion, if the exportation were to a foreign country where our coin would only be received as bullion, the holders of bullion here would be able to obtain a higher price for it than during an influx, but they would willingly sell it at a price just so much lower than its value if coined as would induce exporters to seek for it, as this would be more profitable to them than to wait for its conversion into coin. It appears probable that the above description was formerly applicable to the bullion market of this country. Before 1828 the price of gold bullion was liable to fluctuation; and between 1822, when cash payments were resumed, and 1828, was often quoted as low as 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ounce standard.

In 1828 the Bank of England undertook to purchase all gold bullion tendered to them at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce standard, 1½*d.* per ounce being considered apparently a fair average equivalent for the loss of interest during the delay which the owners of bullion would experience in passing it through the Mint. This appears a perfectly fair transaction on the part of the Bank. They determined to employ their available deposits and circulation in this manner, deriving no greater profit than they could have obtained by the discount of commercial bills, for which the resources so employed by them were equally available. It was calculated, however, to give them the monopoly of the gold bullion market of this country; and since no gold coinage has been executed in the Mint for any other parties than the Bank of England since 1837, it may be assumed that it did do so; and since the price then fixed by the Bank (probably unwisely for its own interests at that time) for the sale of gold bullion was equal to its value when coined, it is likely that much coin was then exported where bar gold would formerly have been sent, and that the expense of the Mint was thereby increased to the public; but the influence of the Bank, and the interests of many of the principal officers of the Mint, which were advantageously affected to a very great extent by an increase of coinage, were calculated to prevent attention being directed to this circumstance.

But since 1844 the position of the Bank with respect both to the Mint and the bullion market has been altered. By the Bank of England Act of that year (7 & 8 Vict. c. 32.) the Bank is placed in an intermediate position between the Mint and the public, for it is made compulsory on the Bank to receive all gold bullion tendered to it at the price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce; and while the amount of paper circulation at the disposal of the Bank is strictly limited, and the claim of the public to the profits of any increase of circulation is recognized, payment is authorized to be made for the gold bullion in notes, which may be issued in excess of the limitation alluded to; and the amount of notes thus issued, therefore, being available only for the purchase of bullion, may be considered to approach in character to Mint notes.

Now it appears clear that from a transaction carried on by notes thus issued, and of which the employment is thus restricted, no interest is due; if a small profit attend the transaction, it is a clear gain to the Bank in addition to that which it may be deriving from the employment of its capital and deposits.

Let it be supposed that the Bank of England being restricted to an issue of 14,000,000*l.*, the Mint was allowed to issue notes in exchange for the bullion tendered to it, as the Bank now does, and that it was also allowed to sell bullion at some price intermediate between 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce and its value as coin. The Mint would have on an average the command of a circulation of 5,000,000*l.*, affording ample time for the coinage of the bullion lying in it. The difference of 1½*d.* per ounce accruing from the coinage would cover all the expenses of manufacture of the portion coined, and the price it was enabled to obtain above 3*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* per ounce for such bullion as it sold unmanufactured would be a gain to the public revenue. The Mint, although practically as free as at present, would probably under these circumstances yield a revenue to the public.

If the foregoing observations be correct, the Bank of England must be regarded as deriving a profit of rather more than 2,000*l.* (taking into account the fractions of assay, &c.) on every million of sovereigns coined; and as deriving a portion of that profit, that is, as much thereof as would be lost to them if they parted with bullion at a price at which it would be preferred to coin for exportation, at an expense to the public of about 1,700*l.*, the cost of coining a million of sovereigns.

Between the 1st and 24th inclusive of the present month the Bank will have received one million and a half in gold coin; and if this be continued during the influx of gold from Australia it will be equivalent to a transfer of between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* per annum from the public revenue to the Bank of England, for no useful service rendered, but at great inconvenience to the public generally, from the exclusive occupation of the Mint on gold.

It appears a natural inference from these observations, that a Department which issues a national note ought to to be in immediate connexion with a Mint. It would be out of place to say more upon this subject, but I must guard against a further inference that the English Mint ought therefore to be connected with the Bank of England. It appears to me that among those to whom it would be possible for the Government to grant a contract for working the Mint, none could be so objectionable as the Bank of England.

Small charge for coinage should be made.

The remedy for the present evil, assuming that no general or more extensive change of arrangement is to be made, appears to me to be the imposition of a small charge on the coinage of gold. Whatever the difference may be which would just induce the exporters of gold to foreign States to prefer bar gold to British coin, is the charge that should now be imposed on coinage, and this would render it as advantageous to the Bank to sell bar gold at the price at which it would be preferred as to coin it.

This charge, under the present circumstances, would not be liable to the objections which may generally be urged against the imposition of a seignorage, since it would not affect the difference now existing between the prices of bar gold and coin during an influx of the former. On the contrary, it must be looked upon as the corrective of a seignorage at present received by the Bank of England instead of by the Mint; for it would diminish the fluctuations in the price of gold bullion, and consequently narrow the limits within which the value of the currency can

Appendix No. 23.

Gold Coinage and Bank Charge on Gold.

Correspondence in 1852.

fluctuate, which the imposition of a seignorage has a tendency to widen.

H. D. Harness.

Royal Mint,
December 22, 1852.

Memorandum by Mr. Pennington, dated January 10, 1853.

Prices of gold at various periods.

Previously to the 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 32. the Bank of England was at perfect liberty to purchase in the market gold bullion and foreign coins of gold upon the most advantageous terms that could be obtained. In the first two and a half years after the renewal of specie payments in 1820, the price paid by the Bank for gold of standard fineness was 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce. During these two and a half years the foreign exchanges were in favour of this country; and the treasure in the Bank increased from about 4,000,000*l.* to upwards of 10,000,000*l.* In June 1822 the Bank reduced its buying price to 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ounce, and continued to purchase standard gold at that price until about the middle of 1824. In that year the foreign exchanges become adverse, and the Bank raised its buying price to 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, and in the following year to 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* In 1826, the exchanges having become favourable, the buying price of the Bank was again reduced to 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ounce, and so continued until the autumn of 1828. In that year Mr. Rothschild brought a large quantity of gold to the Mint to be coined into sovereigns, for which sovereigns he obtained notes from the Bank of England, or, which is the some thing, he obtained credit in the books of the Bank for the amount. In consequence (it is supposed) of this operation, the Bank raised its buying price to 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce of standard gold, below which price the Bank has not since purchased any gold bullion in the London market.

Variation between market and mint prices of gold.

The foregoing statement suggests the inquiry, What is the reason why the market price of gold is frequently lower than the Mint price, why that price varies, and what are the natural limits of the oscillation?

In replying to that inquiry it may be convenient, first, to consider the question with reference to the issue of notes, and other pecuniary obligations payable on demand by the Bank of England; and, second, to examine the bearing and effect of that issue upon the question.

Effect of delay in delivery of coin for bullion on the price of gold.

1st. It is correctly observed in the Essays on Coin and Money (published in 1752) that "whether the coinage be "free or otherwise, if the Mint be always ready to make "its returns in coin, gold cannot fall in our market below "the Mint price. That the Mint should be always ready "to make its returns in coin is, however, a necessary con-"dition of this argument; for a delay might oblige a "merchant to sell his bullion at an undervalue to those "who could better wait to have it coined."

In this country the Mint is open to the public for the coinage of gold without charge, that is to say, whoever sends a pound weight of gold, $\frac{11}{12}$ fine, to the Mint, is entitled to receive in return a pound weight of coin, of which the legally current rate is 46*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Some time, however, is required for the coinage, and that time is variable. Assuming the delay to be always the same, then the market price of gold in this country, expressed in terms of these coins, will generally be lower than the Mint price by a sum equal to the value of that delay—which value will depend upon the prevailing rate of interest at the time the bullion is sent to the Mint for coinage; the market price will be *generally*, but not *necessarily*, lower than the Mint price, for there may be a greater amount of coins in circulation than is necessary for the purpose of domestic interchange. In that case the market price of gold may rise to the Mint price, and until the plethora is subdued no gold will be sent to the Mint for coinage.

Effect of light coin on same.

Another cause may occasionally raise the market price as high as, or even higher than the Mint price. In the Essay on Coins and Money above referred to, it is correctly observed that if the coins pass by tale, and are by wear, or otherwise, become sensibly lighter than their just standard at their first coming from the Mint, this, when there is a demand for exportation, will naturally raise bullion above the Mint price. But the difference between coin and bullion on this account cannot exceed the average of the whole deficiency upon the coins; and it will fall something short of that average, because the heaviest coins will be first sent abroad, and, being sent, keep down the price of bullion; and when the demand for exportation is satisfied, bullion will again fall to the Mint price.

It thus appears that when the demands for coin and the operations of the Mint are not affected by the issues of paper money, and of other money obligations payable on demand, the market price of bullion, even when the Mint is free, may fall lower than the Mint price by a sum equal to the value of the time required by the Mint for coinage; and that that value will depend upon the prevailing rate of interest at the time the bullion is sent to the Mint. It further appears that when the exportation of the coins is not prohibited by law, the market price of bullion cannot rise above the Mint price higher than by a sum equal to the loss which the coins have sustained by abrasion and wear.

As to monopoly by the Bank of the bullion market.

2nd. The Bank of England, on account of the great extent of its issues of promissory notes, and of other obligations payable on demand, is necessarily the principal buyer in the market of bullion for coinage.

Now, without going into the question as to the mode in which an increase or diminution of the issues of the Bank of England may affect general prices and the rate of interest, and, through them, the foreign exchanges, it may be observed that when the exchanges are what is called favourable to this country, that is to say, when there is a large importation of bullion from abroad, the importing merchants, if they cannot sell their bullion in the market at the Mint price, less the value of the time required for coinage, will send that bullion to the Mint. If the market price be higher than this, they will dispose of their bullion in the market.

In the year 1828 the Bank of England was willing to purchase all the gold that was offered to them at 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ounce. The difference between that and the Mint price (4½*d.* per ounce) was much more than sufficient to compensate the loss of time required for coinage. Under these circumstances Mr. Rothschild was induced to send his bullion to the Mint rather than sell it to the Bank. If the Bank had persisted in its determination not to give more than 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ounce for standard gold, it is probable that the gold coinage at the Mint would have been almost entirely executed for individuals, and that the imported gold would have afterwards flowed into the Bank in the shape of coin. Such a state of things, it may be presumed, was not agreeable to the Bank, and its buying price was therefore raised to 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, the difference between which price and the Mint price is not sufficient to compensate the loss of time required for coinage. The importers of bullion now sell it to the Bank rather than send it to the Mint.

The Bank has thus a monopoly of the bullion market, that is, they are the sole buyers upon a large scale.

They have a monopoly because they offer better terms than individuals could obtain, if those individuals had no other means of turning their bullion into money than by sending it to the Mint for coinage.

By the 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 32. it was made compulsory on the Bank to give their notes, payable on demand in coin, for gold bullion at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce. Under this obligation the Bank is the sole importer of gold into the Mint.

As to profit of Bank.

It is now contended that the Bank derives a profit of 1½*d.* per ounce on the coinage of all the gold which it has purchased at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce, to which profit it is alleged that corporation is not fully entitled; and it is imagined that if a seignorage or brassage were put upon the coinage, then, although the Bank would still get the alleged profit of 1½*d.* per ounce, yet not only would the expenses of the Mint be lightened, but an inducement be given to the Bank to sell bullion at a lower price than 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* rather than send it to the Mint for coinage.

If, for example, the Mint charge were 1½*d.* per ounce, the Bank, after paying the charge, would get from the Mint 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* in coin for an ounce of bullion, for which ounce of bullion it had given 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* in the market.

Now, the Bank, by selling bullion at a price between 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* and 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, say at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.*, would induce an exporting merchant to take bullion rather than coin to send abroad, and would thus avoid the brassage.

Effect of a charge for coinage.

This question, *so long as the Bank is compelled by law to give its notes for standard gold at the rate of* 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* *per ounce*, is one in which the commercial community is no way interested. The charge would fall wholly upon the Bank; and if the Bank is willing to bear it, the Mint will get the benefit, and there will be an end of the question. The importers of bullion will still, as at present, be able to sell their bullion to the Bank for notes at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce, and still, as at present, be able to demand coin for those notes whenever it suits their pleasure and convenience to do so.

But will the Bank patiently acquiesce in the proposed change? Will they not, on the contrary, strenuously resist it? At any rate it may not be altogether useless to

consider beforehand what objections may possibly be made to it.

It will perhaps be said, on the part of the Bank, that the resources of the Bank are occasionally employed in the purchase of bullion in the market, and sending that bullion to the Mint for coinage, and that the profit of 1½*d.* per ounce is not more than a just compensation to the Bank for unavoidable delay at the Mint; that the resources of the Bank are necessarily limited, and if a part of those resources was not occasionally employed in that way, it would be employed in some other equally if not more advantageous to the Bank; that when it is said that the bullion belonging to the Bank in process of coinage at the Mint would, if not sent thither, have remained unproductive in the vaults of the Bank, and that the delay at the Mint does not, therefore, occasion any loss or inconvenience to the Bank, that when this is said the argument proves too much; for, if correctly founded, it would justify the Bank in making over on loan to a merchant or cambist a part of the bullion in the vaults of the Bank, which is absurd.

When it is said that by the 7 & 8 Vict. the amount of paper circulation at the disposal of the Bank is strictly limited, and that, from a transaction (the exchange of notes for gold) carried on for the sole purpose of that transaction, no interest is due,—when this is said it will perhaps be observed, on the part of the Bank, that the 14 millions of notes at the disposal of the Bank by the 7 & 8 Vict. are payable in coin on the demand of the holder, and that the Bank does not derive profit from the whole of that sum, but is under the necessity of holding in reserve against it such an amount of coin as is deemed sufficient to ensure the prompt convertibility of the notes; that as Bank notes are a more convenient instrument of circulation than coin, the public requires a much larger amount of notes than 14 millions, and that to ensure the ready payment in coin (if coin be demanded) of all the notes issued by the Bank, a large reserve of coin is necessary; and that it would be hard upon the Bank if they were not allowed to provide that reserve in the way that is least burthensome to their interests; that if, as has been hypothetically put, the Bank were restricted to an issue of 14 millions, and the Mint allowed to issue notes in exchange for bullion, the Mint would be subject to an immediate demand for payment of those notes in coin; and as it is probable that payment in coin would be demanded immediately on their issue, the Mint would not derive any disposable funds from this source.

It is probable that it would be further urged on the part of the Bank that if a Mint charge were made for coinage it would be unjust to continue on the Bank the obligation to give their notes in exchange for standard gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce; and it would be observed—correctly, I think, observed—that if they were at perfect liberty in this respect, the Bank would frequently be able to purchase standard gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* or 3*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* per ounce, and that consequently the risk of fluctuation in the value of the currency would be materially increased and its occurrence more frequent.

It seems to be imagined that in consequence of the recently discovered sources of supply in California and Australia, a constant stream of gold will set in to this country; that the Bank of England will be constantly fed with gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce; and that the exchanges between England and the continent of Europe will continue in such a state as to occasion a corresponding efflux, leaving the treasure in the Bank at a nearly uniform amount. This expectation, I am afraid, will not be exactly realized, and the demand upon the Bank for gold will sometimes exceed the supply, and occasionally raise the market price of standard gold to 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* and very possibly to 3*l.* 18*s.* per ounce.

(Signed) J. PENNINGTON.

January 10, 1853.

Remarks by Mr. Hubbard, Deputy Governor of the Bank, upon a Correspondence between the Mint Authorities and the Treasury in 1852.

February 23, 1853.

I have read the communications made to the Treasury by Sir J. Herschel and Captain Harness, and the remarks of Mr. Arbuthnot in reply.

I collect from these papers that Sir John Herschel opines—

1. That the conditions under which the coinage of gold now takes place induces—

(1.) The export of gold rather than of bar from this country.

(2.) The coinage here of gold destined for ultimate transfer to and recoinage in other countries.

2. That the Bank are interested in promoting and do promote the export of coin rather than of bar, to the injury of the country by the expense of coinage.

Mr. Arbuthnot ably refutes these propositions, and little need be added to the evidence and argument which he adduces; but Mr. Arbuthnot appears to me to be wrong in his statement of the effect which would attend a mintage charge of 1½*d.* per oz., on gold. (See letter of May 28, 1852, pages 26 and 27.)*

Mr. Arbuthnot conceives that if a mintage charge were imposed, the importer of the bullion "will not part with "the coin (received in exchange) except at a price which "will remunerate him for it. That if the charge for "coinage were one per cent. 99 sovereigns would purchase "in the market the same quantity of commodities which "with a free Mint would cost 100, and hence the charge "for coinage imposed on the importer would disturb the "relation of the circulating medium to the commodities "interchanged by it."

Effects of a Mint charge.

I apprehend that no such effect upon prices would result from the imposition of a coinage or Mintage charge. The antecedent range of prices determined by the relation to commodities of the precious metals, and their representatives in the form of currency, cannot be affected in any appreciable degree by the charge for coinage being thrown upon the importer of gold. If an importer of 26 ozs. of gold sends it to the Mint to be coined into 100*l.*, and the Mint give him 99*l.* only, reserving 1*l.* for the expense of coinage, he will have realized upon his importation 3*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* per oz., instead of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*; and if 1 per cent. were the established charge, gold would be imported only when it yielded a profit to the importer at 3*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* per oz.

And thus we arrive at the only (and the practical) consequence of the imposition of a coinage charge. It adds to the expenses incurred by the importer. In the case of Australian importers, who send it here as one of the products of their country, the deduction would fall upon, firstly, the merchant, and ultimately and virtually upon the diggers, and would not check or diminish the importation. With regard to importers of gold from countries sending it as a temporary medium for the settlement of debts incurred by an unfavourable balance of trade, the effect of the charge would be to raise so much the higher the exchanges in favour of this country before it became profitable to send gold as a remittance. The charge at the Mint would have the same effect as an addition of equal amount to the premium of insurance or the rate of freight.

Jonathan at New York may now prefer giving 10 per cent. premium, or 110 dollars, for a bill of 22*l.* 10*s.* on London, rather than ship eagles; but if the produce of eagles be diminished 1 per cent. by an additional charge either for coinage, for freight, or for insurance, he would give 11 per cent. premium, or 111 dollars, for the bill of 22*l.* 10*s.*, rather than ship gold. The point in the rate of exchange at which gold would be returned to New York would remain unaffected, for our national standard of value would still be the sovereign of 123¼ grains of gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz. At present New York imports gold when the exchange is under 7½ premium, and exports gold when it is above 10 premium.

As the intermediate rates of exchange are practically at par, *i.e.*, the variations from the real par of exchange are less than the expense of transmitting gold. If a coinage charge of 1 per cent. were imposed, the intermediate rates now ranging from 7½ to 10 would range from 7½ to 11.

The proposition of the Master of the Mint examined.

And now, leaving the theory of the question as illustrated by Mr. Arbuthnot, I will advert to the actual proposition of the Mint authorities, that a charge (covering the cost of coinage) of $\frac{1}{6}$th per cent., or rather of 1½*d.* per oz., be made to the importer. It will be at once remarked how insignificantly this charge would affect the exchanges, the present effective range of par would be increased by $\frac{1}{6}$th per cent., *i.e.* it would reach from 7½ to 10$\frac{1}{6}$, and the table-land, as it may be called, would be 2·66 instead of 2·50. And to this result, inappreciable almost in a commercial view, would be confined the disturbing influence of the charge. On the other hand, in favour of the charge it may be urged:—

1. That it would harmonize with the sound and rational principle of charging for labour done, for an advantage conferred, for the conversion in fine of a raw commodity into a manufactured article.

2. That it would terminate the needless anomaly of the

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* See page 330 of this Appendix.

APPENDIX, No. 23.

Gold Coinage and Bank Charge on Gold.

Correspondence in 1852.

Government carrying on an expensive operation for the benefit of foreign traders or gold producers.

The remedy might be very easily applied; it is only required that a short Bill be passed, enacting "That the Mint charge 1½*d.* per oz. for coinage of gold," or, in other words, buy gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, and "that the Bank buy gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 7½*d.*," instead of at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* as at present.

I am not clear that it would be desirable to make it *imperative*, under *all circumstances*, that the Bank should sell bar gold at 77*s.* 9*d.*, but ordinarily it would sell at that price, and so prevent the export of coin for any purposes but those of currency.

And the habitual sale of bar gold by the Bank at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* would restore to its former limits the range of the effective par of exchange, only it would move between points slightly different. The par between New York and London, for instance, would be from 7·66 to 10·16, instead of from 7·50 to 10.

Action of the Bank in dealing in foreign coin.

The practice of late years pursued by the Bank of dealing largely in foreign coin prevents the action of the balance of trade taking effect upon British coin and bar gold. The foreign coin purchased by the Bank at a period of favourable exchange is available for export when the balance of payments is against us, and the Bank so adjusts these prices as to make it desirable for Russia, France, or America to take back their own coin rather than British coin or bars. The large export of British coin which so startled the officers of the Mint, and excited their suspicions of the interested action on the part of the Bank, has been occasioned purely by a demand from Australia (for a currency indispensable to them), and would have been averted by no efforts or sacrifices on the part of the Bank. Had the Bank offered to the exporters of coin to Melbourne bar gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* they would have laughed at the offer, and declined taking back at any price the raw gold they had themselves just brought home to convert into coin. It is possible that the very large amount of gold coin sent to Australia may not be wholly wanted there as currency, and it may have been sent in payment for the dust, to remain there until it is expended in commodities.

The large amount of the coinage atributable to the Australian demand.

A Mint in Australia, had it been established two years since, would have supplied this need, and the diggers would have realized larger gains by converting their dust into money at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz., instead of selling it to merchants at 3*l.* or 3*l.* 10*s.* What they have, however, omitted to gain by this means, has not been wholly lost, for the difference between the 3*l.* 10*s.* and 3*l.* 17*s.*, has been divided between the Australian merchants, the ship owner, and the insurance offices.

Whether, however, the non-establishment of a Mint in Australia in 1850 is or is not to be regretted, its establishment now would be a step of very questionable policy; but I make no further allusion to the subject here, as I have treated it separately in reference to the correspondence and papers communicated to the Bank by the Treasury.

Mr. Thomson Hankey, Governor of the Bank of England, to Sir C. Trevelyan.

February 24, 1853.

I have carefully read over the several papers relating to the Mint which you were kind enough to send for the perusal of the Deputy-Governor and myself, and which I now return; I also send his remarks thereon, inclosed.*

The objections raised by Sir John Herschel and Captain Harness to the existing arrangement created by the present Bank Charter with regard to the price of purchase of bullion, and the inducement thereby afforded to the Bank of creating an unnecessary amount of gold coinage, have been so fully answered by Mr. Arbuthnot that I really scarcely know how to add a word to convey my own ideas more strongly on the subject.

Profit of Bank.

The only point, however, which occurs to me to which Mr. Arbuthnot has not alluded is, that the Bank, by their present habit of buying foreign gold coin (when they can do it at a rate which will enable them to hold it at the purchasing price of bullion, viz., 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce standard), has a far greater inducement to supply themselves in bullion in that way than by purchasing gold with the sole object of coinage, since in one case they can, when any demand for export of the foreign coin arises, make a profit of about 6*d.* per ounce; in the other their profit is limited to 1½*d.* per ounce, and the small additional profit specially alluded to by Sir J. Herschel, which, however, he has overstated by about 30 per cent.

As to Mint Notes.

The question whether it might be desirable to remove the power of issue on bullion from the Bank of England to the Mint by issuing Mint notes will become a very serious question for the consideration of the Legislature, if they should ever be inclined to adopt Sir John Herschel's and Captain Harness' views. As they have not even alluded to the expense of the issue of the notes, it is needless at present to enter into any discussion as to the profit or loss which might be incurred by any Government Department undertaking such a duty.

On behalf of the Bank of England, I should be very happy to discuss the subject whenever it might be the wish of the Government to entertain the question, and I think there would be little difficulty in showing that it would not only be an unprofitable but a very hazardous experiment.

I think the great point of reform to which it would be well to direct the attention of Sir J. Herschel and Captain Harness is to render the Mint really efficient to carry out its professed object of affording the opportunity of a free coinage to everybody who desires to make use of the establishment for the coinage of gold, and to enable the Government to renew the coinage of silver and copper whenever circumstances may appear to render it desirable to do so. At present the Bank are considered to have the monopoly of the Mint, and by their demands to render it impossible to make this branch of the Government efficient for other public demands. Surely this is not the fault of the Bank, but it does appear to me to be a great fault or deficiency in the existing arrangements, and which I firmly believe is capable of being remedied.

APPENDIX (A.) referred to at page 59.

Gold Moneys coined at the Royal Mint from January 1, 1842, to December 31, 1861.*

Gold Moneys coined 1852 to 1861.

	£
1842	5,977,051
1843	6,607,849
1844	3,563,949
1845	4,244,608
1846	4,334,911
1847	5,158,440
1848	2,451,999
1849	2,177,955
1850	1,491,836
1851	4,400,411
1852	8,742,270
1853	11,952,391
1854	4,152,183
1855	9,008,663
1856	6,002,114
1857	4,859,860
1858	1,231,023
1859	2,649,509
1860	3,121,708
1861	8,190,170
	100,318,909

Average of 20 years - - £ 5,006,945

Cost of a sovereign estimated from the coinage of January 1862, during which month the Mint was fully employed in coining sovereigns only.

Gold coined	£ 1,822,502	0	0
Estimated cost	2,588	8	5

About ·340861 of a penny per piece.

* See *ante*.

* An account extending to 1866, of gold coined at the Royal Mint, will be found at page 94.

APPENDIX No. XXIV.

Appendix, No. 24.

Baron de Hock on Uniformity of Coinage.

Translation of a Memorandum communicated to Mr. Mallet by Baron de Hock.

Among the many advantages resulting from a uniform monetary system for all nations carrying on a great trade, there are two which above all others deserve attention, viz.:—

1st. The minimum of exchange becomes extremely small, and in consequence the exchange is, generally speaking, reduced.

This minimum at present consists in the expense incurred by transmitting, in the proper kind of coin, the sum of money which is to be paid at the place where the letter of exchange is due, from the domicile of the bill-of-exchange debtor to the latter place; and again this expense comprises the cost of transport, of exchange, and of recoining. Now, these latter will be in the case of monetary uniformity entirely saved, the coin of one country being accepted in the other; and the first-named expenses will be also considerably diminished, by following the example of Great Britain, and adopting *gold* as the general standard.

2nd. By a general monetary uniformity every excess as well as scarcity of coin that may arise at any particular place, to the detriment of trade, will be adjusted in the shortest time and at the smallest cost, for the coin of all united nations can flow in to make up the deficiency, and on the other hand the surplus can go into the cash-boxes of all nations. The time as well as the cost of recoining are saved.

It is obvious that that nation will obtain these advantages in the greatest degree which carries on the largest and most extensive commerce.

The Monetary Conference at Paris has shown that the monetary unity would be accomplished to the desired extent the *moment* Great Britain joined it. France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland are already monetarily united; Austria, Greece, the Danubian Principalities, and Turkey are ready to accede to the union; the United States are disposed to do the same; the majority of the South American States already possess a monetary system which may be considered as a preparatory step towards accession; Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, and the German Zollverein, as well as the Hanse Towns, desire and wait for the example of Great Britain before taking their resolution, and there can be no doubt that in this they will be even preceded by Russia. Finally, the Netherlands, however reluctant, will be compelled to bow to the necessities of commerce.

The gold mint system which up to the present time has been taken as the basis of the monetary agreement is the *French*, not because of its intrinsic excellence, which is indeed very open to doubt, but on account of two external circumstances:

(*a.*) Because it has been already adopted by a greater number of states; and especially

(*b.*) Because its mint unity (even should 5 francs instead of 1 franc be adopted as such) is so small that the account moneys of all other nations differ but very little from one of the multiples of the French. The pound sterling is very nearly 25 francs, the American dollar 5 francs, the Prussian thaler 4 francs, the Austrian two-florin piece 5 francs. The piece of 25, 20, 10, and 5 francs may, therefore, easily circulate at the same value under the most diverse denominations according to the account systems hitherto used.

England will, for the greater facility of local trade, continue to count in pounds sterling, Prussia in thalers, North America in dollars, Austria in florins; although it is true these coins will no longer have the old value, but the value respectively of 25, 4, 5, and 2½ francs, without in the least disturbing the money agreement (unity).

To maintain the monetary unity, nothing is necessary but that in all countries of the union the money of the same value be also of the same standard and the same size, consequently of the same weight, and that the Governments come to an agreement on these points, as well as to a very high degree of accuracy in the coinage, and the measures to be taken for the maintenance of this accuracy in the traffic, the withdrawal of worn-out coins, and the punishment of offences (against money).

Provision must also be made in the monetary agreement for the exclusiveness of the *gold standard*, that is to say, that silver and copper be only coined as "billon," and certain restrictions established in the coinage and circulation of "billon," so as to prevent the gold standard being supplanted by the latter. Besides it is not at all necessary, and would, indeed, only impede the progress of monetary unity if the "billon" were to be included in it. Only the *gold coins* coined according to treaty can be raised to the dignity of union money.

The distinction between the words often used here of agreement (einigung) and union (verein) is to be well marked; for it is only by way of treaty, and by the fact of one state investing within its boundaries the coin of another state with the permanent character of a legal tender, at the same time in return securing to itself the necessary influence on the mode of coinage and the maintenance of the alloy of these coins, that the great advantage of an universal coin can be attained. If the several states proceed separately, and coin their money by means of internal legislation, however completely or nearly these coins may equal those of other states, you may obtain *equal* money, but not money to be *equally used* elsewhere, *i.e.*, no universal money.

It is not to be denied that every state in joining the monetary agreement, in exchange for the advantages it gains, will experience some inconvenience and incur some cost; but as to the latter it is often much overrated.

As regards the inconvenience, it consists in the circumstance that all legal engagements entered into in the old money must be converted into the new. For instance, it would be contrary to all justice to permit a debtor to repay a sum of money paid to him at the rate of 25.25 francs per pound sterling, at the rate of 25 francs; but he will have to pay about 1 per cent. above the stipulated sum.

The expense consists in the recoining of the existing coin. This expense will probably be very considerable for those states (as Prussia for instance) which had up to the present time adhered to the silver standard, which, in consequence of a faulty bank system, necessitated a large quantity of coin. On the other hand, for those states which already possess the gold standard, and whose gold coins, moreover, are of a higher alloy ($\frac{11}{12}$) than those to be introduced ($\frac{9}{10}$), this expense will be quite insignificant, provided the precaution be taken to redeem the circulating and already worn-out coins, not at their full nominal value, but only at the value corresponding to their real average metallic alloy, as, for instance, a sovereign not at 25.25 francs, but at 25.10 francs. In Great Britain especially, the quantity of the circulating gold coins is, in consequence of the highly developed banking system, but very small. As for the silver coins used for small change, they need, if I am not mistaken, no recoining at all.

(Signed) Hock (M.P.)

Vienna, 16 April 1868.

APPENDIX No. XXV.

Appendix, No. 25.

Law of the 7 Germinal, an XI. which regulates the French monetary system.

Loi sur la Fabrication et la Verification des Monnaies.

Du 7 Germinal, an XI. (27 March 1803.)

Au nom du Peuple Français, Bonaparte, premier Consul, proclame loi de la République le décret suivant, rendu par le Corps Législatif le 7 germinal an XI, conformément à la proposition faite par le Gouvernement le 19 ventôse, communiquée au Tribunat le lendemain.

Décret.

Disposition Générale

Cinq grammes d'argent, au titre de neuf dixièmes de fin, constituent l'unité monétaire, qui conserve le nom de franc.

APPENDIX, No. 25.

Law of the 7 Germinal, an XI, which regulates the French monetary system.

TITRE Ier.

De la Fabrication des Monnaies.

Art 1er. Les pièces de monnaie d'argent seront d'un quart de franc, d'un demi-franc, de trois quarts de franc, d'un franc, de deux francs et de cinq francs.

II. Leur titre est fixé à neuf dixièmes de fin, et un dixième d'alliage.

III. Le poids de la pièce d'un quart de franc sera d'un gramme vingt-cinq centigrammes.

Celui de la pièce d'un demi-franc, de deux grammes cinq décigrammes;

Celui de la pièce de trois quarts de franc, de trois grammes soixante-quinze centigrammes;

Celui de la pièce d'un franc, de cinq grammes;

Celui de la pièce de deux francs, de dix grammes;

Et celui de la pièce de cinq francs, de vingt-cinq grammes.

IV. La tolérance du titre sera, pour la monnaie d'argent, de trois millièmes en dehors, autant en dedans.

V. La tolérance de poids sera, pour les pièces d'un quart de franc, de dix millièmes en dehors autant en dedans; pour les pièces d'un demi-franc et de trois quarts de franc, de sept millièmes en dehors autant en dedans; pour les pièces d'un franc et de deux francs, de cinq millièmes en dehors autant en dedans; et pour les pièces de cinq francs, de trois millièmes en dehors autant en dedans.

VI. Il sera fabriqué des pièces d'or de vingt francs et de quarante francs.

VII. Leur titre est fixé à neuf dixièmes de fin, et un dixième d'alliage.

VIII. Les pièces de vingt francs seront à la taille de cent cinquante-cinq pièces au kilogramme, et les pièces de quarante francs à celle de soixante-dix-sept et demie.

IX. La tolérance du titre de la monnaie d'or est fixée à deux millièmes en dehors, autant en dedans.

X. La tolérance de poids est fixée à deux millièmes en dehors autant en dedans.

XI. Il ne pourra être exigé de ceux qui porteront les matières d'or ou d'argent à la monnaie, que les frais de fabrication. Ces frais sont fixés à neuf francs par kilogramme d'or, et à trois francs par kilogramme d'argent.

XII. Lorsque les matières seront au-dessous du titre monétaire, elles supporteront les frais d'affinage ou de départ.

Le montant de ces frais sera calculé sur la portion desdites matières qui doit être purifée, pour élever la totalité au titre monétaire.

XIII. Il sera fabriqué des pièces de cuivre pur, de deux centièmes, de trois centièmes, et de cinq centièmes de franc.

XIV. Le poids des pièces de deux centièmes sera de quatre grammes; celui des pièces de trois centièmes, de six grammes.

Et celui des pièces de cinq centièmes, de dix grammes.

XV. La tolérance de poids sera, pour les pièces de cuivre, d'un cinquantième en dehors.

XVI. Le type des pièces de monnaie est réglé comme il suit:

Sur une des surfaces des pièces d'or, d'argent, et de cuivre la tête du premier Consul, avec la légende: *Bonaparte, premier Consul:*

Sur le revers, deux branches d'olivier, au milieu desquelles on placera la valeur de la pièce; et en dehors la légende: *République française,* avec l'année de la fabrication:

Sur les pièces d'or et de cuivre, le tête regardera la gauche au spectateur; et sur les pièces d'argent, elle regardera la droite.

La tranche des pièces de cinq francs portera cette légende; *Dieu protège la France.*

XVII. Le diamètre de chaque pièce sera déterminé par un réglement d'administration publique.

TITRE II.

De la Vérification des Monnaies.

XVIII. Les monnaies fabriquées aux termes de la présente, ne seront mises en circulation qu'après vérification de leur titre et de leur poids; cette vérification se fera sous les yeux de l'administration des monnaies immédiatement après l'arrivée des échantillons.

XIX. Les directeurs de fabrication pourront assister en personne aux verifications, ou se faire représenter par un fondé de pouvoir.

XX. L'administration dressera procès-verbal des opérations relatives á la verification du monnayage; elle enverra ce procès-verbal aux ministres des finances et du tresor public avec sa décision.

XXI. Les pièces qui auront servi à constater l'état de la fabrication, resteront déposées aux archives de l'administration des monnaies pendant cinq ans; elles seront ensuite passées en recette au caissier, qui les enverra á la refonte.

XXII. En cas de fraude dans le choix des échantillons les auteurs, fauteurs et complices de ce délit seront punis comme faux monnayeurs.

Collationné à l'original par nous président et secrétaires du Corps legislatif. A Paris, le 7 Germinal, an XI de la Republique française. Signé GIROD (de l'Ain) *president*; LATOUR MAUBOUG, LEFRANC, HTE. MONSEIGNAT, BAZOCHE, *Secretaires.*

Soit la présente loi revêtue du sceau de l'Etat, insérée au Bulletin des lois, inscrite dans les registres des autorités judiciaires et administratives, et le grand-juge, ministre de la justice, chargé d'en surveiller la publication. A Paris le 17 Germinal, an XI de la République.

Signé, BONAPARTE, *premier consul,* Contre-signé, *le secretaire d'état,* HUGHES B. MARET. Et scellé du sceau de l'Etat.

Vu, *le grand juge ministre de la justice,* signé REGNIER.

APPENDIX, No. 26.

Silver. Prices of 1856 to 1865.

APPENDIX No. XXVI.

STATEMENT showing the PRICE OF SILVER in London in the years 1856 to 1865, and the relative value of French five-franc pieces to English money at the average value of silver during those ten years.

	Price of silver per oz. std. Lowest.	Highest.
	d.	*d.*
1856	60½	62¼
1857	61⅜	62⅝
1858	60¾	61⅞
1859	61¾	62⅜
1860	61¼	62⅜
1861	60⅛	61⅜
1862	61	62⅛
1863	61	61¾
1864	61	62½
1865	60½	61⅞
	609¼	620⅞

Average medium price 61½*d.*

Five 5-franc pieces containing 125 grammes of silver $\frac{9}{10}$ fine weigh 4·019 English ounces, and are equal to 3·910 ounces of English standard silver $\frac{222}{240}$ fine.

				d.			*s.*	*d.*
Oz.	3·910	std.	at	61⅜	pr. oz.	=	19	11·97625
„	3·910	„	„	61½	„	=	20	0·465

Bullion Office,
Bank of England
July 1868.

APPENDIX No. XXVII.

Appendix, No. 27.

United Kingdom.

Imports and Exports of Gold Coin.

VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of GOLD COIN into and from the United Kingdom, as registered at the Custom House.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1852	The importations of gold coin were not registered at the Custom House before the end of the year 1857.			2,300,300	Not ascertained.	
1853				2,294,579		
1854				1,417,792		
1855				933,005		
1856				873,049		
1857				2,761,027		
1858	1,274,389	7,263,885	8,538,274	1,524,515	2,176,491	3,701,006
1859	1,444,524	8,924,408	10,368,932	1,134,035	5,918,788	7,052,823
1860	158,732	2,783,945	2,942,677	3,262,361	1,711,514	4,973,875
1861	689,660	4,576,891	5,266,551	8,778,834	1,134,538	9,913,372
1862	1,844,799	8,117,270	9,962,069	5,315,092	2,755,819	8,070,911
1863	1,506,330	7,910,269	9,416,599	6,256,957	1,665,202	7,922,159
1864	711,814	9,347,222	10,059,036	5,020,101	2,024,560	7,044,661
1865	2,209,493	4,325,618	6,535,111	3,390,910	939,925	4,330,835
1866	4,053,723	10,356,854	14,410,577	4,007,089	3,452,806	7,459,895

The value of the gold imported and exported is computed at the market price at the time of entry.

APPENDIX No. XXVIII.

Appendix, No. 28.

New South Wales and Victoria.

Imports and Exports of Specie.

VALUE of GOLD SPECIE Imported and Exported into and from NEW SOUTH WALES and VICTORIA in each Year from 1857 to 1866.

YEARS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.		VICTORIA.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.*	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1857	—	914,199	410,014	951,856
1858	—	1,411,251	611,110	605,673
1859	—	1,488,833	246,681	1,304,992
1860	57,750	1,579,920	285,751	565,430
1861	1,704	1,720,326	551,720	1,210,828
1862	—	2,467,164	954,716	918,999
1863	59,492	1,774,134	549,100	1,169,471
1864	193,385	2,647,516	978,030	1,029,872
1865	42,970	2,325,844	755,000	809,269
1866	82,100	2,815,437	1,125,478	961,493

* The Gold Coin imported into Victoria is principally received from New South Wales.

APPENDIX No. XXIX.

Appendix No. 29.

France.

Imports and Exports of Gold Coin.

VALUE of GOLD COIN Imported into and entered for Home Consumption in France, and the Value thereof Exported from France, distinguishing French Produce.

Years.	Total Imports.	For Home Consumption.	Total Exports.	French Produce.
	£	£	£	£
1850	1,251,396	1,251,276	502,128	499,668
1851	3,744,432	3,743,412	675,433	673,416
1852	1,671,156	1,597,860	1,281,192	1,253,268
1853	2,274,228	2,302,188	973,968	971,772
1854	4,495,716	4,500,192	2,238,960	2,238,840
1855	4,306,884	4,245,072	6,306,060	6,303,936
1856	7,683,168	7,680,252	3,579,948	3,566,388
1857	11,129,136	11,128,368	4,782,976	6,382,088
1858	12,067,612	12,040,504	2,606,766	2,603,760
1859	14,787,192	14,748,476	7,311,467	7,289,470
1860	7,663,136	7,658,400	5,103,299	5,093,685
1861	9,089,334	9,069,600	8,418,208	8,377,949
1862	12,251,544	11,312,632	9,061,849	7,813,260
1863	13,116,128	11,458,680	12,588,179	10,865,548
1864	15,942,588	14,155,908	14,028,865	12,241,710
1865	12,927,640	12,926,264	10,210,896	8,530,854
1866	25,760,168	25,752,444	12,218,806	11,219,068

APPENDIX No. XXX.

Appendix, No. 30.

United States.

Imports and Exports of Gold Coin.

VALUE of GOLD COIN Imported into and Exported from the United States.

Years ended 30th June.	Imports.	Exports.	
		Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.
	£	£	£
1852	635,375	Not stated	547,263
1853	408,815		392,453
1854	273,178		490,560
1855	143,455		239,334
1856	182,503		177,645
1857	1,354,802		1,072,146
1858	1,933,327		1,551,368
1859	288,289		744,851
1860	419,916		301,668
1861	8,114,302		753,625
1862	2,603,601	3,703,523	915,677
1863	760,691	Not stated	1,285,266
1864	1,805,028	17,947,692	727,825
1865	1,060,884	7,296,637	374,821

APPENDIX No. XXXI.

Appendix, No. 31.

Russia.

Imports and Exports of Gold Coin.

VALUE of GOLD COIN Imported into and Exported from Russia.

Years.	Imported.			Exported.		
	Foreign Coin.	Russian Coin.	Total.	Foreign Coin.	Russian Coin.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1860	156,154	126,873	283,027	87,442	1,308,406	1,395,849
1861	133,005	146,911	279,916	84,544	1,980,954	2,065,498
1862	161,443	105,781	267,224	288,047	5,036,504	5,324,551
1863	287,172	275,263	562,435	479,588	9,128,099	9,607,687
1864	—	—	—	—	—	—
1865	115,154	102,939	268,093	295,250	2,601,133	2,896,383
1866	148,131	72,158	220,289	93,743	3,097,494	3,191,237

(The above Tables Nos. XXVII., XXVIII., XXIX., XXX., and XXXI. were prepared at the Statistical Department, Board of Trade.)

APPENDIX No. XXXII.

PRICES of SOVEREIGNS in CALCUTTA and BOMBAY (as per Calcutta and Bombay Price Currents).

	CALCUTTA.												BOMBAY.		
	British Sovereign.						Australian Sovereign.								
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1864.																	
January	10	1	0	to	10	1	3	10	0	0	to	10	0	6	10	3	0
February	10	1	0	„	10	1	6	10	0	6	„	10	1	0	10	3	0
April	10	1	0	„	10	1	3	10	0	6	„	10	0	9	10	3	0
May	10	1	3	„	10	1	6	10	1	0	„	10	1	3	10	3	0
June	10	2	0	„	10	2	6	10	1	0	„	10	1	6	10	4	0
July	10	1	6	„	10	2	0	10	1	9	„	10	2	0	10	4	0
August	10	0	0	„	10	0	3	10	1	0	„	10	1	3	10	3	0
September	10	1	6	„	10	2	0	10	1	0	„	10	1	6	10	3	0
October	10	2	0	„	10	2	3	10	1	6	„	10	2	0	10	3	0
November	10	0	6	„	10	1	0	10	1	0	„	10	1	3	10	2	0
December	10	0	0					10	0	0					10	2	0
1865.																	
January	10	0	0	„	10	0	3	10	0	0	„	10	0	3	10	2	6
February	10	0	0					10	0	0					10	2	0
May	10	1	6	„	10	1	9	10	0	0					10	2	0
June	10	0	3	„	10	0	4	10	0	0					10	2	0
July	10	2	0					10	0	0					10	2	0
August				Nil.				10	0	0					10	2	0
September	10	3	0					10	0	0					10	2	0
October	10	1	0	„	10	2	0	10	0	0					10	2	0
November	10	1	0	„	10	2	0	10	0	0					10	2	0
December	10	4	0					10	0	0					10	2	0
1866.																	
January	10	4	0					10	1	0					10	2	0
February	10	4	0					10	0	0					10	2	6
March	10	4	0					10	2	0					10	2	6
April	10	4	0					10	0	6					10	2	6
May	10	4	0					10	0	0					10	2	6
June	10	4	0					10	0	0					12	2	0
July	10	4	0					10	3	0	„	10	3	6	10	2	0
August	10	4	0					10	2	0	„	10	3	0	10	5	0
September	10	4	0					10	2	0	„	10	4	0	10	5	0
October	10	4	0					10	2	0					10	5	3
November	10	6	0					10	4	0	„	10	5	0	10	4	0
December	10	4	0					10	4	0					10	5	9
1867.																	
January	10	3	0					10	2	6					10	7	0
February	10	4	0	„	10	5	0	10	2	6	„	10	2	9	10	8	6
March	10	4	0					10	4	0	„	10	4	6	10	7	6
April	10	6	0	„	10	7	0	10	6	0	„	10	7	0	10	6	0
May	10	8	0	„	10	9	0	10	8	0	„	10	9	0	10	7	0
June	10	8	0	„	10	9	0	10	5	0					10	8	0
July	10	8	0	„	10	9	0	10	6	0					10	9	0
August	10	11	0	„	10	12	0	10	9	0	„	10	10	0	10	9	6
September	10	9	0	„	10	11	0	10	8	0	„	10	9	0	10	9	6
October	10	7	0	„	10	8	0	10	7	0	„	10	8	0	10	9	0
November	10	6	0	„	10	7	0	10	6	0	„	10	7	0	10	9	6
December	10	6	0	„	10	7	0	10	7	0	„	10	7	6	10	10	3
1868.																	
January															10	9	9

(The above Table was prepared at the India Office.)

Appendix, No. 33.

Course of Exchange.

Limits of Variation in.

APPENDIX No. XXXIII.

Limits of Variation in the Course of Exchange on Paris, Hamburg, and Amsterdam, for the Years 1865, 1866 and 1867.

	Paris.				Hamburg.		Amsterdam.			
	Short.		3 Months.		3 Months.		Short.		3 Months.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
1865	25.7½	25.35	25.35	25.67½	13.7	13.10¾	11.13½	12.0½	11.17¼	12.3
1866	25.	25.37½	25.35	25.65	13.8	13.13	11.13	11.19	11.17½	12.3
1867	25.10	25.27½	25.25	25.45	13.8	13.10¾	11.15½	12.0	11.18¼	12.1¼

Appendix No. 34.

Gold Coinages and Mint Regulations.

APPENDIX No. XXXIV.

(The following Returns of Gold Coinages and Mint Regulations of Foreign Countries, being a Continuation of Appendix XII., arrived too late for insertion in their proper place.)

Costa Rica.

COSTA RICA.

To Question 1 and 2.

The denominations and weights of the gold coins are as follows:

The ten dollar piece weighing 294 grains Spanish.
The five „ „ 147 do. do.
The two „ „ 59 do. do.
The dollar „ „ 29 do. do.

To Question 3.

The fineness is 21 carats.

To Question 4.

The diameters of the coins are the following:

The ten dollar piece - - - 27 millimetres.
Five do. - - - - 21 do.
Two do. - - - - 18 do.
The dollar - - - - 13 do.

To Question 5.

The "tolerance" in weight allowed in the manufacture of the coins is as follows:—

	Under weight.	Over weight.
In the ounce -	2 grains.	- 1 grain.
half do. -	1½ do.	- ¾ do.
quarter do.	- 1 do.	- ½ do.
one-eighth do.	- ¾ do.	- ¼ do.
one-sixteenth do.	½ do.	- ¼ do.

No "tolerance" is allowed in the fineness.

To Question 6.

There is no law that determines the amount of "wear" allowed.

To Question 7.

The Mint buys bullion at the rate of 90 cents the "carat;" there being no charge made for "coining" or "assaying."

To Question 8.

The Bullion Exchange Office buys the bullion with drafts on the Treasury at 15 days' sight.

To Question 9.

The coinage is executed by the state.

To Question 10.

The Mint is free to all who are willing to sell their bullion on the terms expressed in answer No. 8.

To Question 11.

The Mint does not give bullion for coins.

Peru.

PERU.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

The report requested by you at my hands with regard to the weight, diameter, as well as the "tolerance" in weight, and coinage laws of gold and silver, are clearly set forth in the law now in force, and given on the 14th February, 1863, published in No. 21, first half-year of the "Peruano." Nothing is charged for coinage, because all the gold ever coined in this mint has been property of the state, and sent for from Europe on account of same; with regard to silver coinage, it is conceded to private individuals furnishing the metal without charge, because all expenses of manufacture are paid by the state, and they receive 10 sols 224 millesimos for every mark fine. The manufacture does not exceed 14 days, as coining is constantly and uninterruptedly going on; and never has bullion been returned as yet on account of insufficiency of apparatus for coining. It is set forth that the coinage at present is done by the state, and only in the years 1864 to begining of January 1867 it was in private hands, in virtue of a contract entered into with Messieurs D. José Vicente Oyague and Graham, Rowe, and Co. The workshop is open to the public; and there remains only to be added with reference to this subject, that the laws now in force are the same as those of the French empire thereon. The directors do not transmit a copy of the regulations, as previously given in 1830, and still in force at present, because they have no copies thereof, but it was re-published in "El Peruano," No. 28, of the second half-year of 1841. This is all I can report with regard to these matters.

Lima, 3d July, 1868.

(Signed) Manuel Antonio Chavez.

A true copy.

(Signed) M. Salazar,
Chief Clerk.

Miguel San Roman,

President of the Republic.

Inasmuch as the Congress has issued the following law, to wit:

The Congress of the Republic of Peru

Whereas good coins being necessarily required for transactions of whatsoever kind, has by virtue of attribution 9, Article 59 of the Constitution, promulgated the following law:

Article 1. The recognized coin is to be called "sol," and is divided in 100 cents: its weight to be 25 grammes, and its diameter 37 millimetres. The "half-sol-piece" to be worth 50 cents, weight 12 grammes and 500 milligrammes, and diameter 30 millimetres.

The "fifth of a sol" to be worth 20 cents, with five grammes in weight, and 23 millimetres in diameter. The "tenth of a sol," to be called "dinero," and to be worth 10 cents, to be 18 millimetres in diameter, with two grammes and 500 milligrammes in weight. The "half-dinero" to be worth five cents, with one gramme 250 milligrammes weight, and 15 millimetres diameter.

Art. 2. The standard of silver coin to be nine-tenths fine; the "tolerance" in weight to be three milligrammes in the "sol," five milligrammes in the half sol piece, six milligrammes in the fifth of a sol, seven milligrammes in the "dinero," and ten milligrammes in the "half dinero."

The tolerance in alloy to be three millesimos.

Art. 3. Of gold coins there are to be five. The largest to be worth 20 sols, with weight of 32 grammes 258 milli-

grammes, and the diameter to be 35 millimetres. The next in value to be worth 10 sols, with 16 grammes 129 milligrammes weight, and 28 millimetres in circumference. The third to be worth five sols, with the weight eight grammes and 64 milligrammes, and 23 milimetres in diameter. The fourth to be worth two sols, three grammes and 226 milligrammes in weight, and 19 millimetres of diameter. The fifth to be worth ten "dineros," and to have in weight one gramme and 613 milligrammes, and 17 millimetres in diameter.

Art. 4. The alloy of gold coins shall be nine-tenths fine ness, the tolerance in alloy two millesimos, and in weight one and a fifth milligramme in the twenty sol gold piece, of two milligrammes in the ten sol piece, of two and a fourth milligramme in that of five sols, of two and seven-eighths milligrammes in that of two sols, and four milligrammes in the gold coin worth ten dineros.

Art. 5. The type of all gold and silver coins shall continue to be the same as that set forth in the National regulations, with the designation of their respective value.

Art. 6. There shall be two copper coins of the value of two cents of sol the one, and the other of the value of one cent.

Art. 7. The copper coins shall bear a sun on the obverse side, and on the inverse side the inscription "Republica Peruana," and the date on the upper part on the reverse the words "two" or one cent (s.), surrounded by a wreath formed by two cornucopias.

Art. 8. The quantity of copper to be emitted shall not exceed in value amount of three hundred thousand sols.

Art. 9. Nobody is obliged to receive copper coin for other than small amounts up to five cents.

Art. 10. The legal relation of the decimal coin with the depreciated at present in circulation is 100 to 80 cents of "sol," which latter is the value of a "dollar" (peso) of the depreciated ("feble.")

Art. 11. All former laws not agreeing with the present one on this subject are herewith abrogated.

To be communicated to the Executive in order to ensure the necessary fulfilment.

Given in Lima, the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JOSÉ SILVA SANTISTEVAN,
Vice President of the Senate.
JOSÉ MARIA PEREZ,
President of the Chamber of Representatives.
FRANCISCO CHAVEZ,
Secretary to the Senate.
BENIGNO LA TORRE,
Secretary to the E. of R.

To the President of the Republic.

Therefore I order that the foregoing be printed, published, and circulated, and duly complied with. Given at Government House in Lima, 14th February, 1863.

(Signed) MIGUEL SAN ROMAN.
(Countersigned) JOSÉ SANTOS CASTAÑEDA.

A true copy.

(Signed) M. SALAZAR,
Chief Clerk.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

1. The denominations of the gold coins are:

Double condor, condor, half condor, fifth of a condor, and tenth of a condor.

2. Their weight is:

Of the double condor	- 32 grammes	258	milligrammes.
„ condor -	- 16 „	129	„
„ half condor	- 8 „	64	„
„ fifth of a condor	- 3 „	225	„
„ tenth of a condor	- 1 gramme	612	„

3. Their fineness, 0·900 millièmes.

4. Their dimensions are:

Of the double condor, 34 millimetres diameter; of the condor, 26; of the half condor, 21; of the fifth of a condor, 16; of the tenth of a condor, 13.

5. The "tolerance" or "remedy" permitted in their manufacture is:

As regards weight - 2 millièmes.
„ fineness - 2 „

6. Gold coins are withdrawn from circulation when the effigy or coat of arms is effaced, or when they have been cut or holes bored through them. When so worn or defaced the Treasurer General of the Republic separates them, and sends them to the Mint to be recoined.

7. The charge for coining is 2½ per cent., and is levied in cash.

8. On an average, 15 days elapse before the coin is delivered in exchange for the bullion. No period is fixed by law for such delivery, but within three days after the introduction of bullion at the Mint a draft for its full value is given to the person introducing it; and this draft is received as cash by the treasury of the republic, and is also readily negotiated in the market.

9. The coining is executed by the State.

10. The Mint is open to the public for the purpose of coining.

11. The Mint does not give bullion in exchange for coins.

12. A copy of the regulations for the administration of the Colombian Mint is herewith annexed.*

AUSTRIA.

(Translation.)

1. Denominations of the gold coins:—

According to the Currency Treaty of January 24, 1857 Art. 1, 6, 19, and 20, and the Imperial Austrian Patent of September 19, 1857, Art. 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, there are in Austria:

(*a*) gold coins of the Commercial Union, namely, crowns, half crowns; also,

(*b*) Imperial Austrian ducats, coined according to the Vienna mark (0·561288 münzpfund), which are coined in pieces of four ducats and one ducat.

Since, however, as shown in the Reichsgesetz-blatt of the year 1867, a treaty was signed in Berlin on the 13th of June, 1867, respecting the separation of the Austrian Empire and the Principality of Liechtenstein from the German Currency Union, of the 24th January, 1857, and the accession of Austria to the contemplated French currency treaty of July 31, 1867, has not yet come into force; therefore, subsequently to June 13, 1867, there have been manufactured in Austrian gold currency four and one ducat pieces, but no more German gold crowns and half crowns.

2. Weight:—

The gold crown weighs $22\frac{2}{9}$ thousandths of a münzpfund =500 French grammes; one half gold crown weighs $11\frac{1}{9}$ thousandths of a münzpfund, according to their fineness of $\frac{900}{1000}$ths; 50 whole crowns and 100 half crowns go to make up one münzpfund of fine gold.

One four ducat piece weighs according to the Vienna mark, which is divided into 65536 richtpfennigs in its fineness, at 23 carats 8 grains (or $\frac{986\frac{2}{3}}{1000}$ths = 3260 $\frac{100}{201}$ richtpfennigs, and one single ducat piece of equal fineness 815 $\frac{25}{201}$ richtpfennigs of the Vienna mark.

3. Fineness:—

The whole and half crowns are manufactured of the fineness of $\frac{900}{1000}$ths, the four and one ducat pieces of the fineness of 23 carats 8 grains, or $\frac{986\frac{2}{3}}{1000}$ths.

4. Dimensions:—

The diameter of a gold crown is 24 millimetres, of the half crown 20.

The diameter of a four ducat piece 39·6 millimetres.
Do. one do 19·8 do.

5. "Tolerance" or "remedy" permitted in the manufacture:—

(*a*) weight.

(*b*) fineness.

There is no so-called remedy as regards fineness or weight, but only, inasmuch as absolute accuracy cannot be maintained in the single pieces, a very small deviation of more or less is allowed, which,

(*a*) in the whole and half crowns must not amount in each piece to more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ thousandths in weight, and $\frac{3}{1000}$ in fineness; and,

(*b*) in the Austrian ducats to $\frac{1}{16}$ or at the most $\frac{1}{8}$ of a piece in 100 pieces in weight, but in fineness at the most to ½ grain=1,736,111 thousandths.

6. Limit of wear (frai) beyond which they cease to be current:—

Crowns and Imperial Austrian ducats are only received as current gold coins into the state exchequer at their full value, so long as they contain the weight of the above stated limits of wear (Passivgewicht); as soon as they no longer possess the same they are reckoned only at their actual weight and received after the deduction of ½ °/₀ for cost of coining.

This is enforced as regards crowns and half-crowns according to Art. 17 of the annexed Imperial Patent of 19th September 1857, when their decrease in weight exceeds the $2\frac{1}{2}$ thousandths passive weight and with regard to

* These regulations are not printed on account of their bulk.

Imperial ducats of which one single ducat piece weighs 60 ducat grains, when more than $\frac{3}{40}$ of a ducat grain is wanting to its weight.

7. Mint charge for coining, &c :—

For the manufacture of gold coins a seignorage of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is levied when the gold is delivered in fine gold bars, or at least in the fineness of the gold coins demanded. If the gold delivered is inferior to the coins demanded in exchange one gulden Austrian refined currency will be levied as a tax for refining per lb. gross weight, as follows :—

(*a*) the amount of fine gold in the coin remains entirely undiminished ; and,

(*b*) the payment is made by the person who presents the bullion to be coined by deducting the tax from the value of the gold presented.

If the state manufactures the coins it vouches to the mint for the proportionate account of the charges, and coins the coins in the legal fineness and weight, whence it arises that on the coin itself no seignorage is levied, and that it is issued with no diminution of its legal fineness and weight.

Question 8.

The coin demanded in exchange for the bullion presented is delivered according to the amount lying in the mint either on the second or third day, or in the case of large deliveries according to the time required for refining (goldscheidung) and coining the bullion.

A period for paying for the gold delivered is not fixed by law, but is limited to the shortest possible time, and the parties will be informed of this date so as to enable them to adjust their calculations.

Question 9.

The coining is executed by the State.

Question 10.

The Imperial Mint is open to the public for the purpose of coining.

Question 11.

Every deliverer of gold is at liberty to demand for gold broken up or melted down, instead of reimbursement in gold coin, refined gold in quality of at the least $\frac{997}{1000}$ fineness on payment of the charge for refining of one gulden Austrian currency for every unrefined münzpfund of the gold delivered, as is to be seen at the end of the redemption tariff of October 8, 1858, No. $\frac{5100036}{1031}$ herewith enclosed.

Question 12.

The mint regulations are contained in the four enclosures transmitted herewith.

Imperial Mint, July 14, 1868. (Signed) JOHNAN V. SCHILLER, Director.

The enclosures were as follows :—

1. German Monetary Convention of the 24th January, 1857. (A translation of this will be found at page 253.)
2. Imperial Austrian Patent of the 19th September, 1857.*
3. Convention of 13th June, 1867, by which Austria withdrew from the German Monetary Convention of the 24th January, 1867. (The Convention and French translation will be found at pp. 224, 225.)
4. Redemption tariff of 28th October 1858.*

* These documents arrived too late for translation and insertion.

PERSIA.

My Lord, Gulabek, July 29, 1868.

The information required by the International Coinage Commission, according to your Lordship's circular of the 13th of April last, is not, I apprehend, applicable to Persia, where minting is so unsatisfactorily and imperfectly executed.

The following, however, is the result of the information which I have been enabled to procure on the subject through Mr. Dickson.

1. The gold coins of this country consist of tomans, half tomans, or five keran pieces, and two keran pieces.

2. The toman should weigh 18 nokhods, or 16½ carats ; the other pieces proportionately.

3. Their fineness cannot be correctly stated ; minters pretend that the alloy does not exceed one per cent., but this assertion cannot be depended upon.

4. Persian coins are not equally shaped.

5. There is no fixed limit of wear, and even clipped coins pass according to their weight.

6. The Persian mint charges nothing for coining beyond giving for bullion an equal weight of coins.

7. There is no established rule defining the time for the delivery of coins after the receipt of the bullion. The Tehran mint could hardly coin more than 5,000 tomans a day.

8. Coining is executed by contract, and the stipulated amount is paid by the contractor to the Shah in bullion.

9. The mint is open to the public for the purpose of coinage.

10. Neither the mint nor the Government are bound to give to the public bullion in exchange for coins.

11. There are no regulations published for the administration of the mint.

In conclusion, I beg to observe that gold coins are hardly at present in circulation, the Persian currency consisting almost entirely of silver kerans and half keran pieces, and of copper pieces called "pool."

I have, &c.,

The Right Honourable The Lord Stanley, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) C. ALISON.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Buenos Ayres, July 23, 1868.

My Lord,

In reply to your Lordship's despatch, marked "Commc.," of the 13th April last, instructing me to obtain information with regard to the gold coinage and mint regulations of this country, I have the honour to state that the Argentine Confederation has no metallic currency of its own.

A mint existed 30 or 40 years ago in the province of La Rioja, but the gold ounces coined were of such inferior quality that in all contracts a clause used to be inserted, stipulating that the payment should not be made in the gold ounces of the La Rioja mint, and they have long since disappeared from circulation.

I have, &c.,

The Lord Stanley, M.P., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) G. F. GOULD.

APPENDIX No. XXXV.

SUGGESTIONS OF POINTS FOR DISCUSSION BY THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS ON INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

In order to establish either—

1. A common international coinage;

Or if that should be impossible,—

2. That, at any rate, one or more coins, of universally recognized fineness and weight, should be struck in different countries, forming part of the currency of each country, and being a legal tender and common standard and measure of value in such countries:

It must be determined,—

1. Of what metal such coin should be made.
2. What proportion of alloy it should contain.
3. What weight and dimensions should be assigned to any such coin or coins.
4. What security could be afforded that the actual value of the coins struck in each country should always correspond with their denominational value.
5. What deficiency in weight should exclude a coin from circulation.
6. What authority it is necessary to establish in each country for withdrawing light coins from circulation.
7. Whether any limit should be imposed on the amount of such coins to be struck in each country.
8. Whether it would be necessary that in each country some one coin should be struck identic in fineness, weight, and dimensions, and if so, what coin would be the best common coin to adopt for the principal nations of Europe and America, regard being had to the coins already existing in the different countries.
9. Whether any and what mintage, or charge for the manufacture of the coin, should be taken.
10. Whether any and what regulations as to the subsidiary coins in each country are necessary.

If the above questions can be answered satisfactorily, it will remain to consider with reference to this country,—

1. What change would be necessary in our existing coins.
2. What effect such change would have,—
   - *a.* On the public revenue.
   - *b.* On existing contracts and engagements, public and private.
   - *c.* On current commercial transactions.
   - *d.* On the ordinary operations of trade, and the interchange of commodities.
   - *e.* On the general convenience of the public.
3. In what time a change of the existing standard coin could be effected.
4. The cost of such change if no mintage is charged.
5. What provision should be made as to the existing coins during the change.

Finally, whether the advantage of a common international coin overbalances the inconvenience of the change.

HALIFAX.

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to uniformity in the modes of keeping accounts, 2069–2071. The proposal to introduce the 25-franc piece into this country should not be entertained unless it is adopted as the common unit of account, leaving the subsidiary coins to be settled afterwards, 2072, 2073.

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In the event of the £ being reduced to 25 francs, transactions with France would still be liable to fluctuations in the exchanges, but the calculations would be simplified, 2143–2145. It is essential to the proposed arrangement that the French and American Governments should adopt the 25-franc piece as their principal unit of account. Uniformity of subdivision is of secondary but nearly as great importance, and would no doubt follow, 2146–2149. In the event of an issue of new notes consequent upon the proposed change, no re-issue of stamps would be required, as the bankers compound for them, 2150–2151a. The manufacturers who consider that development of trade will result from assimilation of coin do not distinguish always between identity of money of account and identity of coin. The former would enable persons to understand at a glance foreign prices as expressed in newspapers, &c., and would lead to larger transactions. Simplification of coin merely would not make much difference, as the invoices would still be made out in different monies. It would only be convenient to travellers, and would simplify essentially the computation of the exchanges, 2152–2160. The 25-franc piece is recommendable as the unit, on account of its present popularity abroad, 2161, 2162. The 10-franc piece should be accepted as the unit by this country if all the other countries agreed upon it as the basis of a uniform money of account, but the 25-franc piece being a higher unit would be far preferable, 2163–2167. The change would necessitate a general re-arrangement of currencies with the same attendant inconveniences in each country, 2168–2172.

BAKER, Mr. R.
Inspector of factories, has for many years strongly urged the coining of a 4*s.*-gold piece, believing that it would promote economy and saving among the working classes. *Field*, 732.

BANK OF ENGLAND:
Correspondence in 1852 relative to the Bank charge on gold, p. 324.
The 1½*d.* per ounce charged by the, in exchanging bullion for sovereigns, is equivalent to a mint charge of 1·6 per mil. *Behrens*, 223. *Smith*, 853, 1110–1113. *Jourdan*, 1693–1697.
Explanation of the mode by which the Bank would continue to receive this 1½*d.* per oz. in the event of the proposal being adopted of reducing the £ to 25 francs, and imposing a seignorage. *Hendriks*, 305.
Immediate delivery of coin in exchange for bullion by the Bank of England, contrasted with the delay at the Paris mint. *Hendriks*, 305.
In practice individuals do not carry gold to the mint to be coined, but sell it to the Bank. *Smith*, 848–849.
It is part of the scheme for maintaining by the imposition of a seignorage the value of the sovereign when reduced to the equivalent of 25 francs that the Bank should give gold for sovereigns at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, as at present, and should be compensated for any loss incurred in taking worn coins out of the seignorage fund. *Smith*, 965–972, 1045–1052, 1083. *Brown*, 2238–2245, 2250, 2258–2259.
Average payments and receipts of, amount to ten millions sterling daily. *Bowring*, 2443.
Holds habitually a certain quantity of foreign coin. *Jevons*, 1781. *Mallet*, 2514.
Makes a profit by the purchase and sale of foreign coin. *Mallet*, 2544.

BANK OF FRANCE:
Accounts of, are not studied by English bankers in consequence of the difference in the monies of the two countries. *Bagehot*, 1979–1981.

BANK OF IRELAND:
Issued guinea and five-guinea notes until the close of last century. *Culley*, 1896.
Had the management, with the commissariat department, of the change of the Irish coinage in 1826. *Culley*, 1920.
Mode in which the change was effected by the Bank of Ireland upon the assimilation of English and Irish currencies. *Culley*, 1904, 1920 et seq.
Had a great circulation at that time, amounting to upwards of 6,000,000*l.* of notes, the whole of which had to be cancelled. *Culley*, 1933.
The alteration in the books, and adjustment of accounts, was a work of considerable labour, but there was no insuperable difficulty. It was not necessary to perform the alteration of all the accounts in one day, certain accounts being balanced beforehand. *Culley*, 1904–1905, 1962–1963.

BANK NOTES:
In the event of a change in the value of the currency, to prevent confusion, every bank of issue should alter the form of its notes, and should not be allowed to issue the old notes, as was done at the time of the change in the Irish coinage. *Culley*, 1921–1941.
The old bank notes must be called in, and new notes issued. *Bagehot*, 2039–2044.

BAVARIA:
Gold coinage and mint regulations of, p. 263.

BEHRENS, JACOB:
Analysis of his evidence:—Is a merchant at Bradford and Manchester, and connected with the Associated Chambers of Commerce, 83–87. Is impressed with the advantages of international coinage, 88, 89. These consist in establishing equality of communication with other countries, and in enabling prices to be stated in a manner more

generally intelligible, advantages which are more essential in consequence of the competition created by free trade. If excluded from a participation in them England would be isolated, 90, 91. The effect of the French treaty would have been much greater under an international system of coinage, 92, 93. The differences of coinages in making out invoices occasion loss by exchanges, 94. To prevent these losses it is usual to have a margin in the calculations, which is an additional hindrance to trade, 95. Under the present severe competition the slight additional per-centage thus created, equivalent to about three per cent., gives an advantage to foreigners, 96, 103–105. That loss would, by an international coinage, probably be reduced to about one and a half per cent., which would be the fluctuation of the exchanges, 106, 107. Bradford and Roubaix are competitors in the Italian market, but the former suffers a disadvantage in consequence of not participating in the uniformity of coinage which exists between France and Italy, 97–102, 163–165. Uniformity of coinage would facilitate international transactions by presenting to a foreign merchant the prices of goods in foreign countries in his own currency. He would consequently prefer sending orders to that country which offers this advantage. Competition has so much increased as to have already considerably reduced the export of manufactured to unmanufactured goods. If the slightest impediment be caused even the export of yarns will cease, 108, 163–165. The convention of 1865 is believed to have already had satisfactory results in the cases of France, Belgium, and Switzerland, 109–113. It is not likely that an international coinage would effect a saving of clerical labour, 114, 124–127. English manufacturers sometimes make up their goods in French measures to suit their customers, 115, 116.

Under an international system of coinage, loss by fluctuation of the exchanges would be diminished, and the expenses of purchasing a bill for remittance abroad might be evaded by the alternative of transmitting the coin in payment for goods supplied, 117–123. The saving thus effected would enable the merchant to sell at a cheaper rate, inasmuch as the exchange is an element in the cost, and the exchange would be limited to the expense of transmitting the coin, 128–135. This advantage of remitting coin would accrue only when the balance of trade is adverse; if the balance of trade is favourable, it would, of course, be more advantageous to buy bills, 144–146. A remittance to Luxembourg instanced where a loss would have been avoided by an international coinage, 136, 137, 139–141. International coins should be legal tender, 142. The advantages of international coinage would be obtained without an assimilation of subsidiary coinage, but would be enhanced by it, 143, 179. Commerce is mainly carried on by bills and drafts. These would not be affected by the change of the coin, but the calculation of the exchanges would be within narrower limits, the fluctuation still existing, but being confined to the cost of transmitting coin, 147–159. Facilities for remittance are much greater now than formerly, 160–161.

Witness is in favour of a multiple of the five-franc piece as the international coin, and the retention of the £ reduced by 2*d.*, 166. He formerly advocated a measure for making the sovereign a legal tender in the states forming the convention for 25 francs 25 cents, and the napoleon legal tender here for 15*s.* 10*d.*, but has abandoned that opinion in consequence of the unanimity of public opinion in favour of the 25-franc piece, 167–171. All gold coins of other countries of proper weight and fineness should be made legal tender in England. The £ should be legal tender in France for 25 francs, and the napoleon here for 16*s.*, 172–178. Small gold coins should also be made a legal tender, 179. An eight-shilling piece should be coined equivalent to 10 francs or 4 florins, to supersede the half sovereign, 180–189, 196, 197. The fact of the wear and tear of the coin being greater in one country than another would not constitute an objection to its being received as legal tender, as it would, after a certain amount of wear and tear, become legally uncurrent, 190–195.

No advantage in retaining the $\frac{1}{12}$th alloy in preference to the $\frac{1}{10}$th, 190. Objection to the 5-franc piece being coined in England on account of its inconvenient size, but it might be received in payment, though probably it would not be sent in large quantities, 196–202. The witness advocates the introduction of the decimal system of account, and subsidiary coins founded upon the mil (equivalent to about a farthing), 203–213. England should not join an international convention which extended to the subsidiary coins, 214.

A certain amount of inconvenience would be occasioned by the change, but contracts need not be disturbed. All old contracts would be fulfilled by payment either in the old coinage, or in the new coinage with 2*d.* in the £ added, 216–217. This arrangement, however, could not extend to payments below 5*s.*; and in the case of sailors' or soldiers' wages it could only be applied by monthly or quarterly accounts. 218, 219, 243. The diminution of the sovereign to equalize it to 25 francs would be more than 2*d.*, 220.

In any international arrangement England must charge a mintage, 221. Erroneous opinion that no mintage is charged in England, whereas the charge of 1½*d.* per oz. made by the Bank of England for exchanging bullion for sovereigns is tantamount to a mint charge of 1·6 per mil, which is only $\frac{8}{1000}$ths below the charge of 2 per mil made by the French mint, 222, 223. The 1½*d.* is paid to the Bank for the convenience of immediately obtaining coin in exchange for bullion. If (as is stated) in addition to the charge made by the French mint there is a delay there in the delivery of coin, such delay is equivalent to an additional charge, and that would be an important item in the negotiation between England and France, 224–239.

The trade of the country would soon accommodate itself to the change, 240. Salaries would be affected, but only in the same way as other contracts, while the receivers of wages would be benefited by the impetus given to trade, thereby creating a greater demand for labour, and a rise in wages, 241, 242. Advantage of international coin to travellers, 244–246. The old sovereign would pass, as long as it is of full weight, at 20*s.* 2*d.*, 247. There would be no necessity for a compulsory calling in of the old coinage; a permissive measure would suffice, and in five years the old sovereign might be called in without disturbance, 248–251. The name of the coin should not be altered, 252. The sovereign and the napoleon would circulate in the two countries reciprocally without confusion, 253, 254. An alteration which would afford uniformity of money of account would be preferable, but any scheme involving the abandonment of the £ would not be accepted by the country, and would, therefore, be impracticable, 255–264.

Great advantages to England from the introduction of a gold currency in foreign countries, and expediency of extending it, 265.

His scheme for an international coinage, p. 140.

BELGIUM:

Gold coinage and mint regulations of, p. 230.

The convention of 1865 has operated to the advantage of, *Behrens*, 109–112.

BOMBAY:

Prices of sovereigns in, p. 343.

BOWRING, Sir JOHN:

Analysis of his evidence:—Was chief superintendent of trade in China for several years, and is chairman of the Metric Committee of the British Association; has given considerable attention to the question of national currencies, 2434–2437. Differs altogether from views of the Paris Conference which led to the recommendation of an international coin of 25 francs, and which would have the effect of displacing the pound. Importance and value of the pound; it is universally known; its advantage in this respect over other coins. General popularity of the pound and the penny in various countries of the world, 2438–2442. Groundlessness of the objection to the pound as being too large an integer. The £ sterling represents a far greater interest in the general world of commerce than any other monetary value. Our foreign trade amounting to five hundred millions a year is paid in pounds sterling. Estimate showing that the payments and receipts in London alone amount to ten thousand millions sterling a year, the average of the daily transactions of the Bank of England and of the Clearing House respectively amounting to ten millions sterling. The introduction of the FRANC would require a 25 fold multiplication of these figures. Its introduction is impracticable. A decimalization of the £ sterling is, however, a sine quâ non for the improvement of our currency and accountancy, 2443. The franc is almost wholly unknown in China. Spanish dollars form the currency of the ports, and are reduced into Sycee silver for distribution in the interior, but the pound sterling is the money of account in transactions with foreigners, and is indispensable for that purpose, 2444—2450. In any country commodities must be purchased in the national coins, but the pound sterling is the final instrument of settlement in the great mass of commercial transactions, 2451–2456. Almost all the payments made by the American houses in China are by bills upon London; bills for large amounts on the United States would not be negotiable. The same thing occurs in Siam. When a new market is opened in the East, English merchants take

about two-thirds and Americans about one-third of the trade. The commercial interests of all theother nations are comparatively very small, 2457, 2458.

The substitution of a ten-franc piece or ducat for the £ would occasion insurmountable difficulties in the negotiation of bills on England in the East and elsewhere, 2459, 2460. Looking to the antiquity, popularity, and wide-spread influence of the pound sterling, any interference with it would be most injurious, 2461. No doubt experienced houses abroad like that of Messrs. Rothschild would purchase bills drawn in ducats instead of pounds sterling, but others would fail to appreciate the value of the new coin, which would accordingly be depreciated, 2462–2467. No new coin would have the same hold upon public opinion and confidence as the £ which is the representative of English commercial knowledge, experience, and integrity, 2468. It is not likely that foreign countries will adopt the sovereign as an international coin, and the system of the franc is inapplicable to England; at the same time the merits of international coinage are undeniable, and the decimalization of the £ would be a step in that direction. It is a matter for consideration whether any division of the £ might be so stamped as to give it a continental currency, 2469–2472. There is no objection to coin sovereigns of $\frac{9}{10}$ fineness, which should be adopted as the uniform proportion everywhere, 2473–2476. Great confusion would be caused if the £, which is the cosmopolitan standard of value, was changed, 2477–2479. Great influence of England in the discussion of these matters, 2480.

The other countries which agree to join the convention have not to encounter the same difficulties as England. American commerce is less extensive than English commerce, nor is there the same nationality attaching to the dollar as attaches to the pound sterling. The dollar, moreover, is of different value in different parts of the world, 2481–2487. Example of the different value of the Spanish and of the Mexican dollar, 2446, 2486. The desire expressed by Canada to adopt the French system of coinage is no doubt partly the result of the associations of the French Canadians, 2488. The United States dollar was first coined in 1772, prior to which period the Spanish dollar was current, but there were subsequently, and are still, different currencies in different States, 2489, 2490. The pound sterling could not be maintained at its present value if a grain of gold were abstracted from it; objection to such a proposition, 2491.

BRADFORD:
Competition of Roubaix with. *Behrens*, 97, 167. *Wrigley*, 1188, 1277.

BRAZIL:
English gold coins legal tender in, *Goschen*, 2377.

BREMEN:
No gold coinage, p. 229.

BRITISH COINAGE:
Memorandum respecting the, by the Master of the Mint, p. 228.

BROKERS:
Need no longer be employed in remission of specie abroad in the event of an international coinage, *Field*, 809–810.
The change would not make it advantageous for merchants to dispense with the intervention of bill brokers, *Jourdan*, 1621–1628.
It would not afford any material facility to bill brokers, *ib.* 1623.

BROWN, SAMUEL:
Analysis of his evidence:—Is President of the Institute of Actuaries and a Member of long standing of the International Decimal Association, 2173, 2174. Is of opinion that there should be an international coinage with a common unit, 2175–2177. Objection to the proposal of the Paris Conference to introduce international coins being multiples of 5 francs as involving the introduction of too many systems, 2178–2180. Objection to the 25-franc piece as an international coin. Advantage of a uniform coin of 10 francs as a unit of value. It would represent the same figures of account as are now used by all the nations that have joined the convention of 1865, merely requiring an alteration in the decimal point. Austria, in agreeing to coin a 25-franc piece, does not agree to make it a unit, and the nations of the convention do not profess to alter their unit of the franc, the same figures would be used by nations having either the 1 franc or the 10 francs money of account, requiring no calculation but only the removal of the decimal point. England should strike a 10-franc piece as the unit of account; it would represent an 8*s.* piece, 2181–2197. It should be introduced at first as a token, as legal tender to a limited amount, and should be divided into 100 pence. The difference between the 10-franc piece and 8*s.* would be in the same ratio as that between the 1*l.* and 25 francs, 2198–2204. The advantage of the 10-franc over the 25-franc piece is that 70,000,000 of people already use it as their unit without any change of figures, 2205. Together with a 10-franc piece, a 20-franc piece and 50-franc piece should eventually be struck as international coins, 2206, 2207. The adoption of a common unit of 10 francs should be discussed at a new conference, 2208. It should be adopted both as a coin and as the money of account, 2209. The reason for selecting 10 francs is that the nations who have the franc with a decimal subdivision could not be asked to make another change. It is a practical proposal, although in theory, if a universal system were to be for the first time constructed, it would be better to base it on a unit of 10 grammes of fine gold without alloy. M. Chevalier recommends 10 or 5 grammes nine tenths fine, 2210–2215. The adoption of the 10 franc unit would necessitate an alteration in the coinage of the United States and of all the countries not parties to the convention. It would produce the greatest results with no more inconvenience than that attending the 25-franc plan or any other, 2216–2218. England is the only country which would have to lower the unit, 2219. The scheme suggested would, in addition to the 10-franc unit, allow of a unit of 100 francs for large transactions, a coin of that amount to be called a "royal" or "imperial," 2220, 2221. Some inconvenience is inseparable from any change of this kind; the chief difficulty would be in the adjustment of accounts whilst the two systems are in existence together. All the existing coins could be used for the new unit if a certain amount is agreed to be allowed for the value of the sovereign, 2222, 2223.

Colonel Smith's plan of charging a seignorage equivalent to the reduction required to assimilate the £ to 25 francs, thereby retaining the original value of the £, would obviate the necessity for a tariff of conversion, 2224. The seignorage raises the value of the sovereign by the amount of the charge in the country where it circulates, but not in the country parties to the arrangement, where it would be only equivalent to 25 francs instead of 25 francs and 2*d.*, 2225–2227. 2*d.* in the £ is nearly one per cent., which is about equal to the average seignorage now practically charged in other countries, 2228. All the countries forming a convention should charge the same seignorage. If other countries have been hitherto charging seignorage, and we charge it for the future, both will be on the same footing. The old sovereign and the new sovereign will be of the same value, both requiring the same amount of gold, but a certain part would be retained from the latter to pay for the coining, 2229, 2230. With the limitations proposed by Colonel Smith, a half-sovereign might by the imposition of an equivalent seignorage be made equal to a sovereign, but it is not proposed that the charge should exceed the cost of coining, 2231. An old sovereign of 113 grains and a new sovereign of 112 grains would be of equal value in this country, should be equally accepted, and would have equal purchasing power, 2232–2235. Abroad, the old sovereign would be the more valuable, 2236, 2237. But it would be more convenient to remit abroad in bullion, which would be purchased at the price originally paid for the sovereigns, and which should be made compulsory on the Bank of England. In the absence of bullion, sovereigns must be melted, and any loss would be made good by Government out of the seignorage fund, 2238–2245, 2250. But there would be no loss after all the old sovereigns were melted down, when every nation has the same coin, 2246. This scheme of Colonel Smith would avoid the difficulties of effecting the change of accounts by means of a tariff, 2247. If the system of seignorage was introduced a certain amount of gold would purchase the same number of sovereigns after the change as before, but they would be lighter, although passing for the same value in this country, 2248, 2249. In France a mintage is charged, and there is no necessity for any arrangement for recovering the bar gold, 2250–2254. The proposal that the value of the new sovereigns should be kept up by making it compulsory upon the Bank to give the original weight of bullion for them would not make it necessary for the Bank to keep a greater store of bullion than at present. Whenever bullion was required for foreign transactions and the supply was insufficient, they would melt down sovereigns, and the loss would be made up out of the seignorage fund, 2251–2269. It would not be advisable that the Bank should pay bullion for the foreign international coins, and the adoption of a similar arrangement in other countries must be a matter for the convenience of each nation, 2270–2274. This would not drive the sovereigns out of circulation, 2275–

2277. Within the convention the export of the international coins would supersede that of bullion, 2278–2283.
The convenience of a decimal subdivision of the 10-franc piece equal to 8*s.*, and which might be called a "victoria," would soon reconcile people to it as a unit, and prove its advantages over the present system of £ *s. d.*, 2284–2286. The "victoria" should not be made legal tender until it had worked its way into popular estimation, 2287, 2288. The witness hands in a scheme explaining how the coinage founded upon the 10-franc piece would be interchangeable with the existing coinage, 2289, 2290.

CALCULATIONS:
Difficulty and errors caused by the calculations requisite in international transactions owing to diversity of coins, weights, and measures. *Levi*, 366. *Field*, 752–756. *Wrigley*, 1275–1276.
Calculations would be facilitated by uniformity of coinage. *Manby*, 439. *Muspratt*, 542–575. *Field*, 701. *Mallet*, 2518. And even by the creation of a harmony or analogy between the coinages. *Field*, 718–719.
To avoid loss arising from errors in calculation, merchants add a margin to their prices, which is a loss to the customer and an impediment to trade. *Behrens*, 95. *Field*, 756. *Jeffery, J. R.*, 1176. *Wrigley*, 1276.
So far as international coinage facilitates calculations, it would lessen the cost of our imports. *Muspratt*, 623.
The perfection of calculation produced by uniformity of coinage will enable merchants more easily to ascertain the cheapest and the dearest markets. *Muspratt*, 631–634.
Calculations would not be simplified to mercantile men by the mere adoption of the 25-franc piece. *Manby*, 470, 519–520.

CALCUTTA:
Prices of sovereigns in, p. 343.

CANADA:
Bill for regulation of the currency of, p. 309.
Instance of the amount of labour required for computing the value of articles imported into, where the Halifax currency although legally abolished is still used as the money of account in the retail trade. *Field*, 754–756.

CANDY, CHARLES:
Analysis of his evidence:—A merchant dealing principally in silks, and having extensive transaction with France, 1588, 1592. Experiences no inconvenience from the want of an international coinage, as he employs a number of specially qualified clerks, but thinks that uniformity would be advantageous to others. It would, therefore, operate to his disadvantage, by facilitating competition, and the public would gain accordingly, 1593–1599. Believes that the recommendations of the Paris Conference have not been discussed by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce, 1600–1602. The proposed change would benefit retail but not wholesale dealers, 1603–1606. If it were combined with the decimal calculation and with French measures and weights it would be advantageous to the country, 1607–1610.

CENTIME:
The term has not been universally adopted in France. *Bowring*, 2442.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE:
Are in favour of international coinage. *Lloyd*, 3–4.
The consideration of the subject by, arose not from inconveniences experienced, but in consequence of the Paris Conference. *Wrigley*, 1239–1242.

CHANGERS, MONEY:
Would, in the case of the smaller dealers, lose by the introduction of international coinage. *Muspratt*, 551. *Field*, 801.
The number of money changers and their employés in Europe, calculated, according to Mr. Ruggles, at 5,000. If only 2,000 of these earn 1,000 dollars a year, a loss, in commission money, falls upon the public of 400,000*l.* a year. *Lloyd*, 7.

CHEVALIER, M. MICHEL:
Recommends a monetary system founded upon a gold unit of 10 or 5 grammes $\frac{9}{10}$ fine. *Brown*, 2215.
Opinion of, upon seignorage, p. 324.

CHINA:
Was not represented at the Paris Conference. *Levi*, 420–421.
Statement of Mr. Ruggles that China proposes to coin gold money according to the French system, *ib.* 423–424.
The franc is almost unknown in China. Spanish dollars form the currency of the ports, and are reduced into sycee silver for distribution in the interior, but the pound sterling, although it has been found impossible to introduce it into circulation, is the money of account in transactions with foreign countries, and is indispensable for that purpose. *Bowring*, 2444–2450.
Almost all the payments made by the American houses in China are by bills upon London; bills for large amounts on the United States would not be negotiable, *ib.* 2457.
The national currency of China is the ounce of pure silver; the ounce is generally known as the *tael*, and is divided into 1,000 parts, *ib.* 2446. Facility of calculation by Chinese accountants, *ib.* 2446. The French have scarcely any trade in China, *ib.* 2449.

CLERKS:
Possessing special knowledge are at present employed upon the calculations arising out of the difference of coinages. *Manby*, 438, 504.
At Liverpool foreign clerks are so employed. *Muspratt*, 543, 596–600.
The diminution of labour resulting from international coinage would not be sufficient to allow of a reduction in the number of clerks employed by manufacturers. *Behrens*, 114, 126.
Clerical labour will be saved by international coinage, but not to a considerable extent. *Muspratt*, 624.
International coinage will enable merchants to turn a large part of their clerks' labour to other objects. *Field*, 701. And to dispense with some, *ib.* 756.

COIN:
1. Exportation of.
2. Effect of seignorage upon the value of.

1. *Exportation of Coin.*
Convenience and saving would be caused in making payments abroad by the direct transmission of the international coins. *Behrens*, 121. *Field*, 809–810, *Jevons*, 1759–1762.
Transmission of gold coin abroad does already take place in large quantities. Statement of British and foreign gold coin exported in 1866. *Jevons*, 1781.
English gold coin is exported as coin to some few countries, such as Egypt and Brazil, but generally speaking its exportable value is only that of bullion. *Goschen*, 2342–2344.

2. *Effect of seignorage upon the value of coin.*
The value of a coin is enhanced by the amount of the mint charge. *Hendriks*, 307, 355. *Smith*, 855, 890 et seq. *Jourdan*, 1689–1692. *Bagehot*, 2076–2078. *Brown*, 2224 et. seq. But this enhancement of value is confined to the country or countries where it circulates as legal tender. *Hendriks*, 307. *Smith*, 892 et seq. *Jourdan*, 1701–1704. *Bagehot*, 2089–2090.
The value of a coin in exchange in this country might be raised by a mint charge, but the witness is not prepared to assert that such would be the case. *Newmarch*, 1461–1480.
A seignorage may add to the value of a coin at the moment it is coined, but not permanently. *Goschen*, 2331.
See also SEIGNORAGE.

COINAGE:
The British, memorandum respecting, p. 228.
Statement of Mr. Ruggles as to the total amount of gold coinage in Great Britain, France, and the United States. *Muspratt*, 678.
A considerable per-centage of the gold coinage at present is light. *Newmarch*, 1405–1407. *Jevons*, 1738–1740, 1796, 1797.
Amount of gold coinage at the royal mint for ten years. *Hill*, 1731.
Expense of gold coinage in England, *ib.* 1731.

COINS:
Table of the principal gold, p. 227.

COLOMBIA, UNITED STATES OF:
Gold coinage, &c. of, p. 345.

COMPENSATION:
To creditors must be made in the event of a reduction of the pound sterling to the value of 25 francs. 2*d.* in

COMPENSATION—*cont.*
the £ should be added to all payments in the new currency of obligations contracted in the old currency. —Rep. xiii. xiv. *Lloyd*, 13. *Behrens*, 216. *Field*, 706–708. *Wrigley*, 1324–1325. *Jevons*, 1743–1744.
It would be difficult to give compensation in the case of small payments, such as bridge tolls or payments below 5*s*. *Lloyd*, 14. *Field*, 709. *Newmarch*, 1365.
No injustice would be done if full compensation was given, but the labour would be very great, *ib*. 1438.
The adjustment of obligations might be settled by Act of Parliament. *Lloyd*, 13. *Mallet*, 2519. *Jevons*, 1787–1789.
It is worthy of consideration whether a tariff might not be entirely dispensed with. There are precedents for the two courses of making or dispensing with compensation. The cases of Holland, Prussia, and Spain, in which changes in the coinage were made without a tariff of conversion. Cases of France and Greece in which tariffs of conversion were provided. *Hendriks*, 350–352. —Rep. xiv. xv.
Could be given to railway companies for any loss by a reduction of the passengers duty. *Swarbrick*, 2303. But the companies would be unwilling to compensate themselves by raising their fares, *ib*. 2306, 2311–2312
The necessity for compensation would be avoided if the value of the reduced coin is restored by the imposition of a mintage. *Smith*, 934, 1027. *Brown*, 2247.
See also CONTRACTS.

COMPETITION:
Has been so stimulated by free trade, that if England does not obtain the same facilities as those acquired by the countries that have joined the monetary union English manufacturers will be beaten in neutral markets. *Behrens*, 90. *Wrigley*, 1243–1246. Severity of the competition to which English trade is at present exposed, *ib*. 96, 97, 108, 163. The English export trade is losing as compared with other countries. *Field*, 706, 739–742.
The increase of competition makes it hazardous to allow any advantage to competitors. Competition of Belgium, Germany, and France with England. *Wrigley*, 1188–1191, 1278–1279.
Tends to bring the consumer and producer into more immediate relations, *ib*. 1191.
Of Roubaix with Bradford. *Behrens*, 97, 167. *Wrigley*, 1188, 1277.

CONFERENCE, INTERNATIONAL MONETARY:
Correspondence between the English and French governments respecting, Rep. v., p. 157—162.
Minutes of proceedings of (procès verbaux), p. 162.
Report of the Master of the mint and Mr. Rivers Wilson, upon the proceedings of the, p. 190.
Report of Mr. S. B. Ruggles upon the, p. 197.
Has occasioned the consideration of the question of uniform coinage by the Chambers of Commerce. *Wrigley*, 1239–1242.
Report of Proceedings of the International Committee on Coinage held in connection with the Paris Exhibition, p. 205. Reference to, *Levi*, 367.

CONTRACTS:
Need not be disarranged by an alteration of the coinage. *Behrens*, 216.
All contracts made in the old currency must be fulfilled by payment in the new coinage with an addition of 2*d*. in the pound, *ib*. 217. *Lloyd*, 13. *Field*, 707.
All pre-existing, must be modified if the value of the sovereign is reduced. *Newmarch*, 1365.
Small as well as large, would be affected, and should be readjusted, *ib*. 1394–1397, 1399–1404.
Public faith requires that all contracts shall be settled in coin of the same value as that in which they were made, *ib*. 1409.
Of every kind had to be changed in Ireland upon the assimilation of the Irish and English currencies. *Culley*, 1961.
The Legislature must provide that every existing obligation should be re-adjusted, but it could only enforce this in the case of internal transactions, and not in the settlement of foreign accounts. *Newmarch*, 1562–1564. Loss would fall upon English creditors in the payment of coupons to foreign debts, *ib*. 1565–1570, 1580–1585.
Foreign debtors would be morally bound to pay the nominal increase of their obligation, although they could not be compelled to do so by English law. *Jevons*, 1792–1795.
See also COMPENSATION.

CONVENTION:
Monetary, of 1865, text of, p. 158.
Preliminary monetary, between France and Austria, correspondence respecting, and text of, p. 220.
Has been already joined by Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, the Papal States, Greece and Roumania, and is about to be joined by Austria. *Hendriks*, 307.

COSTA RICA:
Gold coinage, &c. of, p. 344.

COTTON:
Is quoted in France in decimal fractions. *Muspratt*, 680, but in the United States in vulgar fractions, *ib*. 692.

CREDITORS: *See* COMPENSATION. CONTRACTS.

CULLEY, ROBERT:
Analysis of his evidence:—A director and formerly an officer of the Bank of Ireland, 1886, 1887. Previously to the assimilation of the English and Irish currencies, the pound, shilling, and 1*d*. were different in the two countries. The difference originated in 1725 upon the occasion of a new copper coinage for Ireland which was made deficient in value, viz., 13*d*. to the shilling, the Irish pound being equal to 18*s*. 5½*d*. English, a difference of 8⅓ per cent. This was reckoned the par, but other causes led to fluctuation of the Exchanges, so that the Exchange against Ireland has been as high as 18⅓ premium 1887–1895. The Bank of Ireland issued guinea and five-guinea notes until the close of last century, when one pound (Irish) notes became the chief currency. There were few shillings, but 10*d*. and 5*d*. bank tokens were issued 1896, 1897. The pound notes were preferred to English sovereigns, 1898.
As a first step towards assimilation, the Act. 57 Geo. III. c. 48. enabled mutual transfer of Government funds to be made at the fixed rate of 100*l*. English to 108*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Irish, and soon after the Bank of Ireland contracted its circulation, and undertook to discount English bills and to draw on London at short dates, 1899–1901. At that time the relations in regard to currency between England and Ireland were equivalent to the present relations between London and Vienna, 1902, 1903. Mode in which the change was effected. The alteration of books, accounts, &c., was laborious, but there was no insuperable difficulty, 1904, 1905. Some hardship did fall upon labourers, artizans, and persons with small fixed incomes, but inconvenience ceased to be felt after a twelvemonth, and bankers felt the advantage of the change after a month, 1906–1908, 1962; The high premium on the exchange between 1812 and 1815 was mainly owing to the excessive issue and consequent depreciation of Irish bank notes, partly sometimes to the balance of trade. Instance of the exchange against Ireland being 19 per cent., 1909–1918. Bills were never drawn at a shorter date than seven days, 1919. The Bank of Ireland, aided by the Commissariat Department, had the management of the change; the old Irish pound note was paid by 18*s*. 5½*d*. which before was paid in 20*s*. Irish, 1920–1926. The only inconvenience was that bank clerks and tellers lost money, which was, however, made up to them by the bank, 1927. The new bank notes were distinguishable from the old notes by being issued in a new form, and the same course should be pursued in England if the sovereign is reduced by 2*d*., 1928–1939. Bankers should not, after a certain day, be allowed to re-issue the old notes, 1940.
The proposed alteration in England would be on a larger scale than that in Ireland as regards the number of transactions, but not as regards the alteration in value, 1941. Abstractedly, the standard of value before 1826 was the same in Ireland as in England, viz., the English pound, but accounts were kept in Irish pounds of 18*s*. 5½*d* English each. The guinea circulated in Ireland prior to 1797, passing for 1*l*. 2*s*. 9*d*. Sir R. Griffiths' statement as to the confusion caused by the mixed currency in Ireland before 1826. Until the 10*d*. and 5*d*. pieces were struck, shopkeepers issued notes for sums less than 1*l*. which were legal tender. There were no Irish shillings (10*d*. pieces being used as change) and no Irish gold coin, 1942–1958, 1964, 1965. The effect of the change was similar on a smaller scale to that which the suggested alteration in the £ would occasion as the pound was completely changed, 1955. The change in Ireland necessitated the alteration of all contracts, 1959–1961. The management of the change caused considerable labour to the Bank of Ireland, but it was not necessary to perform the alteration of all the balances in one day, certain accounts were balanced beforehand, 1962, 1963. Accounts of every description were altered, 1967, 1968. Ample notice was given of the period after which the old coins were to become illegal tender, 1969. The amount of new coin required was nearly 1,000,000*l*. in silver, which was distributed through the country, with the aid of the Commissariat Department; a

much longer time would of course be required to provide new sovereigns in the case of a change in this country, 1970–1972.

Currencies:
A great general improvement in the correctness of the, would result from an international coinage, which is an object of much importance. *Jevons*, 1735, 1765–1766.

Decimal System:
The introduction of the, into England, would be facilitated by the adoption of the 25-franc piece. *Lloyd*, 46, 54. *Jevons*, 1735. Opinion in favour of a decimal coinage, *ib.* 63. *Behrens*, 203–214. *Hendriks*, 309. *Muspratt*, 579, 681. *Bagehot*, 1976.
The recognition of the advantage of a decimal system of accounts is growing very much among the commercial community. *Lloyd*, 54. Liverpool merchants strongly in favour of. *Muspratt*, 582–583.
Instance of the facility with which engineering workmen have learned to work by decimals. *Manby*, 442–445.
The United States have a decimal coinage, but some of their quotaions of prices are in vulgar fractions. *Levi*, 402–404. *Muspratt*, 683, 692.
The English coinage should not be decimalized until we can see what unit really proves the most convenient. *Jevons*, 1839–1843.
Superiority of decimals for calculations upon paper; but they are not of so much importance to the working classes, who calculate in their heads. *Bagehot*, 2054–2065.
Advantage of a decimal system of weights and measures, *ib.* 1844.
Resolutions of the International Decimal Association, of the Metric Committee of the British Association, and of the Conference at the Palais d'Industrie, in favour of the decimal system. *Levi*, 427.

Denmark:
Gold coinage and mint regulations of, p. 234.

Dime:
The expression has never been popularized in America. *Bowring*, 2442.

Dollar:
Advantage of international coins of the value of a dollar or its multiples. *Manby*, 528–529.
Convenience of the gold dollar of America. *Field*, 732.
General currency of the Spanish, in the East. It even circulated for a time in this country. *Jevons*, 1735.
The amount of commercial transactions represented by the, much less than that represented by the pound sterling. *Bowring* 2482.
Is not surrounded by the same spirit of nationality as the pound sterling, *ib.* 2483.
Difference in the value of the, in different parts of the world, *ib.* 2446, 2485–2486.
The Spanish, was current in the United States down to 1772, when the national dollar was coined, *ib.* 2489.

Education:
Time would be economized in, by uniformity of coinage. *Hendriks*, 299. *Levi*, 366.
Superior education of the working classes abroad. *Wrigley*, 1249, 1258–1259.
System of, at Roubaix and in Germany, *ib.*, 1282–1284.

Eight-Shilling Piece:
Introduction of an, advocated, equivalent to 10 francs. *Behrens*, 180–187, 196–197.

Engineers:
Difficulty in converting specifications of foreign, into English denominations, and vice versâ. *Manby*, 435–438.
Facility with which working, have learned to work by decimals, *ib.* 442.

Exchanges:
Would be facilitated by international coinage, calculations being simplified by the reduction of the par of exchange to a simple amount, and the elimination of the fraction, e.g., the £=25 francs, instead of 25 francs 20 cents. *Lloyd*, 7, 41, 47, 48. *Behrens*, 94–95, 135, 156–158. *Hendriks*, 272–274. *Muspratt*, 538, 547–549, 573, 590, 664. *Field*, 717, 786–787. *Jourdan*, 1617–1619, 1653. *Jevons*, 1735. *Bagehot*, 2158. *Mallet*, 2518.
Fluctuations of the exchanges would still remain, but would be limited to the cost of transmitting coin. *Lloyd*, 42. *Behrens*, 122, 135, 156. *Field*, 701, 717, 720–722, 788. *Jourdan*, 1639, 1653, 1661–1664. *Jevons*, 1762.
The calculation of the rates of exchange would not be materially facilitated. *Jourdan*, 1620. Exchange transactions would not be simplified to the degree which many people suppose. *Bagehot*, 1977.
The exchange in the case of three months' bills is calculated to include interest until maturity, as well as the expense of transmitting the coin. The interchange between one coin and another would be represented by a sight exchange. The difference between a sight exchange and a three months, exchange represents the interest only, so that similarity of coins would limit the difference of exchange to the expense of transmitting the coin. The length of the bill is an important element in the calculation of the exchange. *Jourdan*, 1635–1646.
The exchange with France ranges at present from 25 francs to 25 francs 35 centimes, but when silver was the principal metal in circulation in France it was never below 25·40, and was often at 25·60, *ib.* 1654. Accurate information on the subject of exchange is pretty general, except in the case of places not frequently drawn upon, *ib.* 1686.
Limits of variation in the course of exchange, p. 344.

Exhibition:
Report of the International Committee of the Universal Exhibition of 1867 respecting uniformity of coinage, p. 205.
Inconvenience experienced in the case of international Exhibitions from the want of an uniform coinage. *Levi*, 366.
The desire for uniformity of weights, measures, and monies originated in the International Exhibition of 1851. *Newmarch*, 1518–1520.

Farthing:
Is in practical disuse in commercial accountancy. *Bowring*, 2443.

Field, Alfred:
Analysis of his evidence:—A merchant, trading chiefly with the United States and Canada, and Chairman of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, 696–698. Has a decided opinion in favour of international coinage, 699, 700. Advantage to travellers, which is the least consideration. Facility and economy in making remittances. Great saving of clerical labour. Calculation of prices facilitated. Instance of an invoice sent to New York, comprising numerous items requiring an equal number of complicated calculations before the customer can commit himself to order the goods. If the dollar were assimilated to 4*s.*, making the 1*s.* equal to a ¼-dollar, prices would be easily apprehended. The obstacle which at present exists in understanding prices is equivalent to a considerable customs duty, and countries in convention with each other would have an advantage over this country if England holds aloof. From practical knowledge, the witness affirms that an assimilation of the dollar and 4*s.* would cause more goods to be ordered between England and America, 701, 702. The reduction of the £ and the American half-eagle to 25-francs advocated as the best arrangement, all conditions considered; but a second international gold coin should also be struck, viz., a 4*s.* piece, and the gold coins of the respective countries should be legal tender throughout the countries of the convention. All the international coins should be of the same fineness, viz., with $\frac{1}{10}$th alloy, and should be marked as being international money, 703–705, 795. Objection consists in the trouble of settling previous contracts, but the advantages of the change outweigh the temporary disadvantages, and the result will be a large pecuniary gain. England, as exporter of manufactures, is losing ground as compared with other countries, and to maintain her position must not decline the facilities of the proposed system, 706.
When the change occurs, it must be enacted that old contracts are to be satisfied in the new coin with an addition of 2*d.* in the £. In the adjustment of business transactions the difficulties will be trivial. They will be greater in the case of settlements and mortgages, &c., but trifling compared to the advantages derived by the country generally, 707. In small transactions the 2*d.* in the £ will probably not be exacted. Prices will regulate themselves. A temporary injustice may occur in the matter of wages which will soon be corrected by the operation of supply and demand, 708–711. Weekly wages are paid in gold to a great extent, but the

reduction in the value of the £ would affect its fractional parts, 713, 714. The constant fluctuation of prices will prevent the reduction being felt in future transactions, so that the new system will adjust itself without any injustice 709, 712, 715, 716. Advantage of the system in respect of remittances, the variation of the exchange being limited to the cost of conveying coin. The charge made by dealers in bills of exchange as compensation for the complication of accounts and calculations would be avoided, 717.

By creating an analogy or harmony between the coinages, i. e., £ = 25 francs, and 4*s.* = 5 francs, calculations would be simplified, 718, 719. The same difficulty and loss of time which exist now in calculating the cost of transmission and other incidental charges on the transmission of goods would remain, but these can be estimated by experience at a per-centage, while the principal difficulty of computing prices would be removed. The exchange calculations between the United States and England are complicated and difficult, affecting a vast number of small transactions, 720–722. The measures and weights between the United States and England are mainly the same. The lb. is identical in both countries; a more complete assimilation of weights and measures would afford similar advantages to those expected from uniform coinage, 723–727. There are no longer any state coinages in the United States, or any but the government coinage, 728–730. The only difficulty which a traveller in the United States might experience would be the different phraseology in different states as regards coins, 731.

Advantages of a 4*s.* gold piece; its extreme convenience. It obviates the necessity of keeping a large quantity of change. The popular objection as to its smallness existed in the United States when first the gold dollar was introduced, but it soon acquired a general preference. In order to arrive at a practical result, the decimal question should be kept separate from that of international coinage; but the adoption of the 25 and 5 franc pieces would facilitate the future introduction of a decimal currency. A further advantage of the small gold piece is that it will promote economy and saving on the part of the working classes, who never break a gold piece if they can help it. Strong opinion upon this point of Mr. R. Baker, Inspector of Factories. The 4*s.* piece, like the sovereign, should be made legal tender throughout the countries joining the convention, 732. The witness is unwilling to express an opinion as to other gold coins being struck, except the 25 and 5 franc pieces, or as to the retention of the half-sovereign and quarter dollar, 733–736.

If other countries joined in a monetary union to the exclusion of England the existing tendency to loss of trade would increase; on the other hand, England joining in the union would participate in the advantages to a greater extent than the other countries, inasmuch as her trade is larger, 737, 776–778. It would probably be found that the convention of 1865 has actually operated to the prejudice of England, 738. At the present time other manufacturing countries are progressing more than England. Instance of Prussia, the United States, and, probably, France, 739, 740. English exports are more of raw material and half-manufactured articles, and less of complete manufactured articles, than formerly, 741. Progress of other countries is attributable to the greater intelligence and better education of their workmen, and not to the difference in the rate of wages, which, although lower in Prussia, are much higher in the United States than in England, 742–745. The United States would benefit by international coinage even with the present depreciated paper currency. Prices are largely calculated in gold, and can be readily converted into greenbacks, 746, 747. Great increase of demand for English goods in the United States anticipated if the coinages are assimilated, 748, 749. Saving of time to merchants, 750, 751. The advantage of simplifying the calculation of prices insisted on. Effect on the numerous detail transactions in the trade in manufactured articles instanced, 752, 753. Time and labour bestowed upon calculations add largely to the cost of goods. Instance of the amount of labour required for computing the value of articles imported into Canada, where the Halifax currency of 16*s.* to the £, although legally abolished, is still used as the money of account in the retail trade, and the American currency in the wholesale trade. Instance of a customer at Montreal who keeps additional clerks in consequence of the complexity of the calculations, and to prevent loss by mistakes adds a margin to the price, all of which must be paid for by the purchaser, 754–756, 764–766. A merchant prefers to purchase commodities quoted in his own currency, 467, 468.

The diminution of the £ by 2*d.* would easily be met in he case of the national expenditure by a pro rata increase o the taxation. But the increase would only be denominational, not real, and the gradual growth of the revenue, and the constant alteration of prices, would soon remove the deficiency, 757–763. A charge for mintage, which would probably be made by reducing the amount of fine gold in the coin, would pro tanto diminish the purchasing value of the sovereign, 769. It would not be material that the French should coin a 25-franc piece largely, 770. Advantage of the 4-shilling piece as the basis for a decimal currency by altering 96 halfpence into 100 halfpence = 4*s.*; then the florin would = a ½ dollar, and the shilling = a ¼ dollar, and eventually the 4*s.* or dollar might be accepted as the unit, 771. The old sovereign should be withdrawn upon the introduction of the new one, as soon as possible, 772. The change need involve no inconvenience as regards the silver coinage, 773–775.

Unless an English house has a branch house in New York, to do the business of getting goods out and selling them in dollars and cents, it is the practice for orders to be taken in England in sterling money, and not in American currency, 779–785. Assimilation of coinage would limit the variation of the exchanges to the cost of transmitting coin plus the interest, and would render them more intelligible, 786–789. Clever clerks are employed at high salaries to perform the calculations; but, apart from the expense of employing them, the trouble entailed is in itself an impediment to trade, 790, 791. Reason for adopting the 25-franc scheme in preference to a perfect decimal currency, viz., the possibility of its being carried out at once, 792, 793. Opinion in favour of an uniform mintage and $\frac{1}{10}$th alloy, 794. Advantage of making the international coins legal tender, 795–800. The money exchange offices abroad would not then be required, and the large exchange houses would turn their capital and labour into more productive channels, 801. Whenever it was not advantageous to purchase bills, merchants would remit the international coins direct, only employing exchange dealers when the price of the exchange remained within the limit of the expense of transmitting coin. Personal experience of the witness quoted as to remittance of coin from New York to Liverpool, only having to pay brokerage for its purchase; with international coins not even this charge would be incurred, 802–810.

Belief that one or two international coins alone would afford the main advantages sought for, 811, 812. Reasons why, although an entire assimilation of coinage is very desirable, as well as uniformity of weights and measures, the proposed change should not be mixed up with those considerations; an entire change is not practicable at present, however beneficial. The present scheme, which in itself is greatly worth attaining, may be adopted at once, and would be a step towards the attainment of the other objects, 813–839.

FIFTEEN-FRANC PIECE:
Consideration of, as an international coin, by the Paris Conference, pp. 182, 192.

FIVE-FRANC PIECE, gold:
Recommended as the common unit by the Paris Conference, pp. 180, 181, 191.
Is objectionable on account of its size. *Behrens*, 198–201.
Advantage of having international coins of the value of five francs or multiples of that sum. *Manby*, 528–529.

FLORIN:
Austria proposes to take the, equal to 2½ francs, as unit. *Brown*, 2183.

FOUR-SHILLING PIECE:
Advantages of a, on account of its convenience; opinion of Mr. Baker that it would promote habits of thrift among the working classes. *Field*, 732.
It should be adopted as the unit, with a decimal subdivision, *ib.* 771.

FRANC:
The, was substituted for the livre by the French Republic; a tariff was constructed in consequence of the new *franc* being more valuable than the *livre*, the former being converted at the rate of one livre and three deniers, and the livre into the franc at the rate of ·99 for one livre. *Hendriks*, 350.
The, is too low a unit for commercial purposes; it would be a monetary misfortune if it were universally adopted. *Bagehot*, 1994. It is older than the sovereign, but the latter, being a high gold unit, is much more convenient, *ib.* 1997. Its abandonment as a unit recommended by the Paris Conference, *ib.* 2001.

Is unknown in a great part of the world. Upon the occasion of the French expedition to China they brought credits on Paris, but could do nothing with the franc on any Chinese exchange. The expression *franc* is even now not universally employed in France, the term *livre* being retained. *Bowring*, 2443.
Has made great progress in Europe, *ib.* 2443.
Is almost unknown in eastern countries, *ib.* 2444.
As integer for English accounts, is far too small, *ib.* 2470.
See also Five-franc Piece, Ten-franc Piece, Twenty-franc Piece, Twenty-five-franc Piece.

France:
Law of 1803 regulating the coinage of, p. 339.
Law of the 17 Floreal, an. VII., p. 142.
Gold coinage and mint regulations of, p. 244.
Employment of the remedy in gold coinage, p. 225.
Imports and exports of gold coin, p. 342.
Preliminary monetary treaty between Austria and, p. 220.
Statement as to the amount of gold coinage in. *Muspratt*, 675–678.

French Treaty: *See* Treaty.

Germany:
"Projet d'unité monétaire franco-allemande" (Extract from a Prussian newspaper), p. 293.
Resolution of the federal parliament in favor of a decimal system, p. 294.
Resolutions relative to universal coinage adopted by a committee of the federal parliament, p. 294.

Gold:
Standard recommended by the Paris conference, Rep. x. and pp. 169–172, 191.
Tables of imports and exports of, in United Kingdom, N.S. Wales, Victoria, France, United States, and Russia, pp. 341, 342.
Great advantages to England from the introduction of a gold currency in foreign countries, and expedience of extending it. *Behrens*, 265.
Advantages of a gold standard for India, which has been recommended by Sir W. Mansfield's commission. *Hendriks*, 292–298.
Coinage in England, France, and the United States, Statement of Mr. Ruggles as to the amount of. *Muspratt*, 678.
Amount of diminution in the fine gold in the sovereign required to assimilate the pound to 25 francs. *Hendriks*, 305. *Smith*, 865–872.
Coinage for ten years in England. *Hill*, 1731. *See also* p. 338.
A high gold unit is one of the conditions of a proper currency. *Bagehot*, 1976.
Is applicable to other purposes besides for coinage, and one of its advantages as a standard of value is that it has an intrinsic value beyond its value as coin. *Goschen*, 2415–2421.
Whether a depreciation in the value of gold has already taken place is a matter of discussion, but of exceeding probability. *Mallet*, 2520, 2525.
See also Alloy, Coinage, Coins, Light Sovereigns, Recoinage, Seignorage, Unit, &c.

Goschen, Right Hon. George Joachim:
Analysis of his evidence:—Has considered the proposal for reducing the £ to the value of 25 francs, and also the effect of seignorage upon the value of the coin, 2321–2327—does not think that a seignorage charge equivalent to the reduction in the intrinsic value of the sovereign would maintain the original value of the coin, 2328. A debt of 1*l.* of the old currency must be discharged by 1*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* in the new currency; the imposition of a seignorage of 2*d.* would not justly obviate the necessity for making the compensation to the creditor, 2329, 2330. A seignorage may add to the value of the coin at the moment when the bar gold, for the purposes of the holder, is coined, but it is an error to suppose that it gives a permanently increased value. The fact that coin is melted down into bullion proves that bullion is at certain times more valuable than coin; thus the value given to the coin by minting varies according to the demand for coin, 2331, 2332. The melting of coin is generally caused by a demand for bullion for exportation. Bullion is in many cases preferable to coin for export, and it is doubtful whether an extension of the circulation of the sovereign would lead to a system of exporting coin instead of bar gold. An extension of the system of bank notes and clearing houses in other countries, by lessening the demand for coin, would create a redundancy of it, and the additional value given to it arbitrarily by seignorage would be lost, 2334. The same principle would equally apply in a modified degree to a seignorage merely covering the cost of manufacture, 2335. Bar gold is not always procurable for export in sufficient quantities, and it is an advantage of a coin representing an intrinsic value that the holder need not consider whether for payment of a foreign debt he is able to buy gold bar or not, for he is able to melt his coin down, or to tender it as so much gold. If any arrangement is attempted by which a certain amount of gold in bar can be purchased with a smaller amount of gold in coin, the principle of the absolute convertibility of the coin is shaken, and the result is a depreciated coin, 2336–2338. A redundancy of coin is created by individuals carrying their bullion to be coined upon an over calculation of the demand for coin, and is reduced by the export of the superfluous quantity, 2339–2341. Coin is exported as coin to some countries, such as Egypt and Brazil, where the sovereign is current, but generally speaking its exportable value is only that of bullion, 2342–2344. In the event of a redundancy of international coins, the superabundant coins must either be melted or exported to countries outside the convention, where their value would only be that of bullion, otherwise there would be a general rise of prices; but this rise would not necessarily vary the relation between coined and uncoined gold, which ought to be one of convertibility from one into the other, 2345, 2346. The result of these opinions is that a creditor could not justly be paid a debt incurred in the old currency in coins of a reduced intrinsic value under the proposed new currency. Their value would obviously be lessened, because the new coin when melted will not produce to the holder the same amount of gold as the old coin, and he must either submit to the loss or buy bar gold, which he may not be able to obtain at all, or only at a higher price, 2347. A redundancy of coin destroys the artificial or arbitrary additional value caused by seignorage, which makes it pro tanto a token, 2348–2352. This redundancy, which may proceed from various causes, would be more likely to arise in the wider area of the convention. The extension of the banking system in England renders a less amount of coin necessary than in other countries in proportion to transactions, and if the circulation of English sovereigns is extended abroad, there will probably be greater fluctuations in the amount of coin in circulation in this country as well as abroad than at present, 2354.

Objection to the proposal that the gold coin of lesser value shall within the convention compulsorily purchase the same amount of bullion as the present gold coin. The system of the present circulation, which makes sovereigns as well as bar gold a commodity, would be entirely changed, 2355, 2356. The $\frac{1}{8}$th per cent. deducted by the Bank is a seignorage, and no doubt has pro tanto the effects of a seignorage. It is however so small as to be almost inappreciable, 2357. An artificial value given to gold coin by a seignorage within the convention would lead to its export beyond the convention, 2358. Seignorage may be levied by a direct charge on the individual, or by distributing the charge over the coins, making them of a smaller value. The above opinions are expressed upon the latter supposition. If the charge is made direct upon the individual, the coin has its full value where it circulates, and the objections to a coin which is not convertible into bar gold for the full amount are removed, 2359. The English Mint is a free mint, the 1$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per ounce charged by the Bank being only a practical measure to counterbalance the interest which would be lost by any person taking his gold to the Mint to have it turned into coin, 2360–2365. There is a great deal to be said on both sides as to the reasons for maintaining the system of free mintage, 2366. The constant liability to coin gold, which may be at once exported and melted, entails an expense upon the country, and the Royal Mint coins for some foreign countries free of charge. In the case of an international coinage, if this country alone coined gratis, we should have to coin for all the other countries. It would therefore be necessary to make arrangements as to the terms upon which the various governments should coin, 2367–2373. There does not seem to be any great disadvantage at present in coining for such countries as choose to use English coin, 2374. The wider the area over which a coinage circulates the more must the wear and tear be increased; and the fact of English gold coin being legal tender in Portugal and Brazil tends to increase our expenditure in coining, 2375–2379. International coinage would not prevent the melting of coin into bar gold, because gold would still have other uses besides its use as coin, and these uses would increase or decrease according to the fluctuation of the amount of coin in circulation, 2380–2384.

Either a coin must be simply a piece of gold, identical in value to the same amount of gold in another shape, or gold

ceases practically to be the circulation. If the circulation is to be represented by the gold plus a certain arbitrary amount, then the whole system of a convertible currency is changed, and gold is no longer the standard of value, 2385. It would not be necessary to convert the international coins into bar for interchange between the countries of the convention, 2386, 2387. The argument that an equal seignorage levied throughout the world would not diminish the gold value of our coin is not correct; for even, on the hypothesis of an universal coin and identical seignorage, gold would still remain a commodity which could not be procured at the same price, 2388. The supposition of a universal coinage would simply remove the objection founded on the injustice which is done to a man by diminishing his ability to discharge his debts beyond the area of the convention by bullion. Of course the wider the area the less will be the practical inconveniences to the holders of the coin, 2389. If the convertibility of the coin is destroyed by the addition to it of a value beyond that of the gold unit, it becomes a token attended with all the disadvantages of tokens; and the reason which led to the adoption of gold as the standard of value no longer exists, viz., that it is a commodity as well as a token of value, 2390, 2391. The additional quantity of gold imported from Australia and California diminishes pro tanto the relative value of gold, and in the same way, if less gold is coined into an equal quantity of coin, thereby releasing the remainder which would also be converted into coin, the relative value of the £ would be diminished, 2392–2406. The fact of no seignorage being charged tends to increase the amount of gold coined at the Mint, 2407. The existence of a coinage half gold and half token has the disadvantage of making a person dependent upon the governments instead of having the gold in his possession, 2407. If a creditor instead of receiving the full amount of gold to which he is entitled receives a less amount, although by an artificial law it may purchase the same amount of commodities, he is no longer in the same position as before, and the particular characteristic of the sovereign, viz., its convertibility, is lessened, 2407.

The proposal that the value of the reduced sovereign should be maintained by making it exchangeable for bullion at the same price as at present, the loss being sustained by the State, removes to a certain extent the objections to the scheme on the ground of inconvertibility; but how would the coins of other states of the convention be treated? If the government undertook to exchange them also for a greater amount of bullion than they contain, an enormous loss would be incurred, but, if not, there would be a difference in value between the coins of different countries. The effect would be that the national coins would all be exchanged for bar gold, so that they would be superseded in circulation by the coins of other nations. The proposal seems impossible, 2408, 2409. The sovereign would become a convertible token, and as it would only be convertible in London, it would, in other places, lose a portion of the additional value proceeding from its convertibility, 2410–2414. It does not follow that, in the event of an universal coinage, bar gold would only fetch what the different mints would give for it. There would still be other buyers for the gold than the mints, viz., the persons requiring gold as an article of manufacture. If there were no other use for gold except as coin, it would lose one of its chief advantages as a standard of value, *i.e.* that it has an intrinsic value besides its value as coin; and its value as a medium of exchange would be diminished, 2415–2421. So long as coin is convertible into bar gold without loss its value is maintained, 2422–2424. A common gold coinage might be extremely advantageous, but the proposed mode of attaining it by the imposition of a seignorage different in different countries is objectionable, 2425–2427. A diminution in the value of the £ would be similar in effect, though different in degree, whether it was 2*d.* or 10 shillings, 2428–2431.

The foregoing evidence is confined mainly to the question of seignorage, and the proposal for making it the mode of joining the convention; but it does not dispose of the question of an international coinage, upon which and the means of obtaining it the witness reserves his opinion, 2432. The word "value" may not have been always correctly applied by the witness in his evidence, in consequence of the difficulty arising from the suggestion that gold is not in itself the standard of value, but gold plus a certain arbitrary addition called seignorage, 2433.

GREECE:
Gold coinage and mint regulations of, p. 263.
Has joined the monetary convention of 1865. *Hendriks*, 307, and in doing so has established a tariff for the conversion of existing obligations from old into new currency, *ib.* 350.

GRIFFITH, Sir RICHARD:
His evidence before the Decimal Coinage Commission respecting the Irish currency prior to 1826. *Culley*, 1947.

GUATEMALA:
Gold coinage, &c., p. 268.

HALF SOVEREIGNS:
Not being multiples of the 5-franc unit, could not be international coins if England joined the Convention. *Lloyd*, 33.
Could not conveniently circulate together with eight-shilling or ten-franc pieces, *Behrens*, 180–187.

HALIFAX CURRENCY:
Although legally abolished, is still used as the money of account in the retail trade in Canada. *Field*, 754, 764–766.

HAMBURG:
Return relating to gold coinage of, p. 229.
Limits of variation in the course of exchange on, p. 343.

HANKEY, Mr. THOMSON:
Respecting Bank charge on gold, &c., p. 338.

HARNESS, Colonel:
On the subject of imposing a charge for coinage, pp. 329, 331, 333, 334.

HERSCHEL, Sir J.:
Relative to seignorage, &c., pp. 324, 325, 326, 328.

HENDRIKS, FREDERICK:
Analysis of his evidence:—An actuary, 266. Has written upon international coinage, and is in favour of it, 267–270. Its advantages are scientific and educational as well as practical, 271. Disadvantages of the present system, and losses owing to the general ignorance as to the operation of the exchanges, 272, 273. Instance of cashing a Treasury bill on Calcutta, 274, 275. Present loss in paying railway fares and transmitting bullion between London and Paris, in consequence of the £ being calculated at 25 francs; similar loss in the case of the money order office at the Paris exhibition of 1867, and in the case of passage money on steamers. General complication at present in converting foreign money into English currency. Settlement of insurance transactions between England and India instanced. Further loss by difference of mint regulations in different countries, 275. The difficulties are aggravated in the case of transactions between England and India by the difference of standard, 276–284. International coinage would not remove the necessity of employing and remunerating bankers for the transmission of coin, but probably the loss is greater in transmitting coin to and from India, where there is a difference of coinage, than in the case of Australia, where the coinage is the same, 285–288. The holders of drafts upon the Calcutta treasury sell at a disadvantage in England, owing to the fluctuations in the value of the rupee. A common coinage would obviate this, 289–292. The rise in the price of the rupee caused by the demand for cotton during the American war would not have occurred if a gold standard had existed in India, and had the cotton been paid for in that coin, 293–297. A commission presided over by Sir W. Mansfield has recommended the introduction of a gold currency into India. Objection to their recommendation to coin a piece of 10 rupees and a fraction as the equivalent of the sovereign, 298.

The study of statistics facilitated by an international coinage, and time saved in education, 299, 324. Multiples of the gold 5-franc piece recommended for an international coinage, 300. Calculation showing that the sovereign must be reduced by a little more than 2*d.* to equalize it to a 25-franc piece, 301. Sovereigns thus reduced should be coined, and should be legal tender in the countries of the convention, 302, 303. The international coins should be pieces of 100 francs, 50 francs, 25 francs, 12 francs 50 centimes, 10 francs, and 5 francs, to which would be assimilated as far as possible the coins already existing in other countries.

Explanation (with calculation) of the mode by which the sovereign could be reduced to the value of 25 francs by altering the existing proportion of alloy from $\frac{1}{12}$th to $\frac{1}{10}$th, and diminishing the amount of fine gold by about $8\frac{1}{3}$ per mille, or, as a sufficiently near approximation, 2*d.* in the £. The arrangements by which the Bank of England gives coin in exchange for bullion at $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* an oz. less than the mint rate need not be disturbed; a reduction of $8\frac{1}{4}$ instead of $8\frac{1}{3}$ per mille in the sovereign would be sufficient; the mint price for gold being fixed at 3*l.* 17*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per oz., and the Bank being bound to give its notes at 3*l.* 17*s.* per oz. To enable Great Britain to join the convention, the imposition of a mint charge would be desirable, which

should be identical in all the mints. Particulars of the system observed at the Paris mint as regards the delivery of coin in exchange for bullion. The delay may be stated as equal to two months interest at five per cent., as contrasted with the immediate delivery of coin by the Bank of England, 304, 305. Mintage charges and delay for coining (as compared with the English system) in France, the United States, Australia, and India, 306. The comparison shows that England would in an international monetary convention be exposed to the constant risk of coining for other countries. McCulloch quoted as to the effect of a seignorage in enhancing the value of the currency, and as to the consequent necessity of reducing the weight of coinage in proportion. But as the enhancement of value would be local, while the effects of the diminution of weight would be universal, there must be one common rule of action in this respect among all nations joining the convention. A common seignorage of one per cent. recommended. This amount approximates to the regulations already in force in various mints, and, as regards England, a charge of 2*d.* in the £ + the 1½*d.* per oz. retained by the Bank of England = 0·9938 or nearly one per cent. Explanation of the mode by which, with this seignorage, and the corresponding reduction of weight in the fine gold of the sovereign, the present mint rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz. can be maintained. Instead of reducing the sovereign to the standard of French gold coin, the latter might be increased to the English standard; reasons for objecting to this proposition. Statement of gold coinage of seven denominations applicable to an international coinage, and of the countries in which they are now in use respectively, 307.

These coins should be made internationally legal tender, 308. It is not advisable to include subsidiary coins in an international arrangement, 309, 310, 315, 322, 323. Plan suggested, founded upon the £, and mil scheme, for decimalizing the coinage, which would be in harmony with the international scheme, and would tend to great simplification of accounts, 309. The advantages of the convention would be obtained, if only the sovereign and half-sovereign were accepted as international coins; but there would be no objection to a dollar or 4-shilling piece. Other states, parties to the convention, have acted liberally, in admitting their respective coins. Instance of the Papal States and France, 311. Roman coins said to be in circulation in England, 316. The withdrawal of light coin is sufficiently provided for by the convention, 312, 313. Even without their being generally legal tender, the obligatory reception of the international coins at the national treasuries would inspire confidence, and would have sufficient effect, 314, 317. Statement of the exact weight of the napoleon, 318–321.

The establishment of an universal money of account did not come within the spirit of the convention, and the difficulties of adopting a common unit are too great; the introduction of a 10-franc piece as a unit is therefore objectionable, 325, 326. The sovereign would be easily convertible into the monies of the countries of the convention, which would all have coins multiples of five francs, 327, 328. The sovereign could be assimilated to 25 francs without altering its value, by coining it of the exact weight of a 25-franc piece, and imposing a seignorage, 329. The English gold coinage should retain its present denomination with its high unit, which presents various conveniences, for instance, commercial transactions which are the most important are more conveniently expressed in £s than in francs, 330, 331. And in small transactions the assimilation of the £ to 25 francs would, without identity of money of account, tend to an entire simplification. Instance of book trade between England and France, 332. The £ without the adoption of the system of account by francs, would ensure similarity of accounts between England and India, and between England and Austria, if they join the convention and adopt a gold standard, 333–337. Convenience of the assimilation of the £ to 25 francs to retail trade by facilities of remittance by post office orders abroad, 338. The insurance companies in favour of the proposed change which would be to their advantage, and could be adopted without inconvenience to them, 339–347.

The change would cause no inconvenience in commercial or other transactions, 348. As to the question of adjusting obligations contracted before the proposed change, there are precedents for the two courses of making or dispensing with compensation. The cases of Holland, Prussia, Spain, in which a depreciation of coinage took place, without a tariff of conversion, case of France in which an appreciation, and that of Greece in which a depreciation of the coinage was effected, accompanied by a tariff of conversion, 350–352. The bill introduced into the Congress of the United States for joining the convention provides inadvertently no compensation, although the proposed reduction is 3·53 per cent., but England may properly reduce the £ without a tariff, provided a seignorage be charged, 353. In that case the increased value caused by the seignorage would compensate for the reduction of weight, and the new would have the same value as the old coins, 354–360. In order, however, that the reduced sovereign should be of precisely the same value as the international coin of 25 francs, the mint regulations in the countries joining the convention must be identical, 361.

The International Coinage Question from an English point of view, &c., by Mr. Hendriks, p. 142.

HILL, ROBERT ANDERSON:
Analysis of his evidence:—An officer of the Mint, 1729. Hands in papers (1730) showing:—
1. Cost of the production of a sovereign based on the coinage of sovereigns in 11 weeks.
2. Weight of sovereigns as issued and as found in circulation.
3. Estimated expense of the recoinage of one hundred millions of sovereigns, and average cost of coining sovereigns for 10 years.
4. Memoranda on coining.

HOCK, BARON DE:
Mem. by, on uniformity of coinage, p. 339.

HOLLAND:
Gold coinage and mint regulations of, p. 252.
Alteration in the coinage of, in 1839, upon which occasion no tariff of conversion was framed. *Hendriks*, 350.

HUBBARD, Mr.:
Remarks by, relative to the correspondence as to a mint charge, &c., p. 329–334.

"IMPERIAL:"
Proposed new coin of 100 francs to be named an. *Levi*, 372. *Brown*, 2220.

INCOME TAX:
Analogy between the trouble caused by an alteration in the Income Tax and that which would be caused by a reduction of the pound, in the adjustment of accounts. *Newmarch*, 1548–1550. *Jevons*, 1855.

INDIA:
Prices of sovereigns in, p. 343.
Difficulty occasioned in the settlement of transactions between England and India owing to the differences of currency and of standard. *Hendriks*, 275–283.
Fluctuations in the value of the rupee, especially in connection with the demand for cotton, *ib.* 288–290, 293–294.
If England and India had a common coinage the holders of unfaced rupee paper in England would draw their interest at a greater advantage than at present, *ib.* 291.
India has an exclusiveiy silver standard, but Sir William Mansfield's commission has recommended the introduction of a gold currency, *ib.* 297–298.
The seignorage on gold coined at the Indian mints appears to be one per cent., with a delay in delivery of 20 days, being at the rate of 13.3*l.* on 1,000*l.*, and in the case of silver 2 per cent., with a similar delay, *Hendriks*, 306–307. *Smith*, 882–884.
The high seignorage on silver in India does not lead to unusual forgery. *Smith*, 884–885.

INSURANCE:
Companies are in favour of the proposed change, which would be to their advantage, and could be adopted without inconvenience to them. *Hendriks*, 339–347.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE:
A. General advantages.
B. Specific advantages.

A. General advantages of international coinge, and disadvantages to England if excluded from any general arrangement. *Lloyd*, 4, 6, 65–66, 82. *Behrens*, 89–93. *Hendriks*, 271–272, 275. *Levi*, 365. *Manby*, 434. *Muspratt*, 538–539, 543, 545, 568, 590, 619–621, 630. *Field*, 700, 706–707, 777–779. *Smith*, 844. *Jeffery, W. S.*, 1137. *Jeffery, J. R.*, 1175–1176, 1182. *Wrigley*, 1188, 1191, 1195–1197, 1213, 1235, 1301–1302. *Newmarch*, 1360, 1383, 1445, 1451, 1521, 1551–1553, 1576. *Candy*, 1605–1607. *Jevons*, 1734–1735, 1768–1771, 1841, 1866. *Bagehot*, 1976–1978, 1985. *Brown*, 2175-2176. *Bowring*, 2472. *Mallet*, 2494, 2529.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE—*cont.*
B. Specific advantages.
1. The facility which would be afforded to different classes for readily apprehending statements of
a. Statistical information. *Hendriks*, 299. *Levi*, 366.
b. Commercial transactions. *Hendriks*, 275. *Bagehot* 1979.
c. Prices and price lists. *Lloyd*, 55. *Behrens*, 90, 108. *Hendriks*, 275. *Manby*, 435. *Muspratt*, 542-543, 574-575, 587. *Field*, 701, 721, 752-753. *Jeffery, W.S.*, 1122, 1130, 1133. *Jeffery, J. R.*, 1175. *Wrigley*, 1275-1276. *Bagehot*, 1977-1978.

II. Time would be saved and the expense of clerks *Manby*, 438, 523. *Field*, 701, 750-752, 756, 791.

III. English merchants would not be placed at a disadvantage in the competition to which they are subjected, and which is so severe as to render important the removal of every obstacle. *Lloyd*, 7. *Behrens*, 96-97, 108, 163. *Field*, 706, 737-741. *Wrigley*, 1188-1201. *Mallet*, 2495.
An exclusion from any general scheme of international coinage would be prejudicial to the interests of England. *Lloyd*, 6-7. *Behrens*, 91. *Field*, 777. *Wrigley*, 1188, 1197-1199. *Mallet*, 2529.
While the advantages to be derived by this country would be greater than in the case of other countries in proportion as English commerce is greater than that of other countries. *Field*, 737.

IV. Facility of exchanges:
Exchanges would be facilitated, calculations being simplified by the reduction of the par of exchange to a simple amount, and the elimination of the fraction, *e.g.*, the £ = 25 francs instead of 25 francs 20 centimes, *Lloyd*, 7, 41, 47-48. *Behrens*, 94-95, 135, 156-158. *Hendriks*, 272-274. *Muspratt*, 538, 547, 549, 573. 590, 664. *Field*, 717, 786-787. *Jourdan*, 1617-1619, 1653, 1747-1748. *Jevons*, 1735. *Mallet*, 2518.
The fluctuations of the exchanges which would still remain being limited—
a. To the cost of transmitting coin. *Lloyd*, 42. *Behrens*, 122, 135, 156. *Field*, 701, 717, 720-722, 788. *Jourdan*, 1639, 1653, 1662. *Jevons*, 1762.
b. The calculation of the different rates of interest in different countries. *Field*, 789. *Jevons*, 1643-1644.
c. And by the balance of trade. *Behrens*, 144. *Jourdan*, 1662.

V. Facility of Remittance:
Coin which is legal tender in another country might be remitted, and would answer its purpose at once, whereas if bullion is sent delay and expense are incurred in coining it. *Lloyd*, 7. *Behrens*, 120-121, 128-129, 144-146. *Manby*, 470, 520. *Field*, 807-809. *Jevons*, 1762, 1781-1783. *Mallet*, 2511, 2542.
At the same time, traffic in bills and the employment of bill brokers would continue even in small transactions. *Behrens*, 147-150. *Field*, 802. *Jourdan*, 1621-1622.

VI. Convenience to travellers:
In avoiding loss in changing money, and in enabling them to understand foreign prices, &c. *Lloyd*, 80. *Behrens*, 244. *Levi*, 366. *Muspratt*, 546, 664. *Field*, 701, 801. *Jeffery, W.S.* 1122-1128, 1152-1153. *Jeffery, J.R.*, 1175. *Wrigley*, 1191. *Jevons*, 1735. *Mallet*, 2536.

VII. A practice prevails of calculating the pound sterling at 25 francs in some branches of trade, on railways and on steam packets, and in the calculation of postage, whereby a loss of 2*d.* in the pound is occasioned to individuals, which would be avoided. *Hendriks*, 275. *Muspratt*, 543, 601-602. *Mallet*, 2502. The same course was pursued in framing the tariff of duties in connection with the French commercial treaty. *Mallet*, 2503, 2526.

VIII. Facility would be afforded for an extension of the money-order system to foreign countries. *Lloyd*, 13. *Hendriks*, 338.

IX. A general improvement and greater correctness would be obtained in the national currencies. *Jevons*, 1735, 1766.

INTERNATIONAL DECIMAL ASSOCIATION:
Resolutions of, in favor of international coinage. *Levi*, 427.

IRELAND:
Advantage of uniformity of coinage between England and Ireland. *Wrigley*, 1252. *Jevons*, 1867. The change in the Irish coinage was, as compared with a change in the English coinage, rather a retail transaction. It was not attended with any great inconvenience. *Newmarch*, 1386-1393. Origin of the difference between the English and Irish currencies, the difference being a penny in the shilling, or 1*s.* 8*d.* in the pound = 8⅓ per cent. *Culley*, 1888-1895. Account of the Irish currency prior to 1826, *ib.* 1896-1898, 1942-1958, 1964-1965. Measures taken in, for effecting the assimilation, *ib.* 1899-1905, 1920-1930. Effect of the change, *ib.* 1906-1908, 1959-1961. High rate of exchange against, before the change, *ib.* 1893, 1909-1918.
The proposed change in England would be on a larger scale than that in, as regards the number of transactions, but not as regards the alteration in value, *ib.* 1941.
In, a charge is made by bankers for light sovereigns. *Jevons*, 1810.
See also BANK OF IRELAND. CULLEY.

ITALY:
Gold coinage and mint regulations of p. 234.
Account of change in the coinage of, p. 299.
Facility with which the new system of coins, weights and measures, was introduced throughout. *Levi*, 412-415.
In the north of, the lira was already equivalent to the franc, and in the south a decimal system existed, so that the change was not so great as might be imagined, *ib.* 419.

JAPAN:
Statement as to resemblance of coinage of, to that of France. *Levi*, 424.

JEFFERY, JAMES REDDICLIFFE:
Analysis of his evidence:—Partner in the firm of Messrs. Howell and James, confirms evidence of Mr. W. S. Jeffery, 1172-1174. Buyers prefer to go to those countries where facility of purchase exists, 1175. International coinage would have a considerable effect in increasing trade, and lowering the price of foreign goods. At present, in converting foreign into English money, it is necessary to leave a margin for safety, 1176-1178. Generally anything that facilitates intercourse between different countries promotes trade, 1179. Advantage of international coins in the case of shopmen, 1180-1181. Expediency of ultimate assimilation of weights and measures, 1182.

JEFFERY, WILLIAM SAMUEL:
Analysis of his evidence:—A partner in the house of Messrs. Howell and James, 1118-1120. Disadvantages from want of an international currency. English buyers on the continent do not understand the coinage, and must rely upon printed tables, 1121-1123. Loss and difficulty in computing their travelling expenses, 1124, 1125, 1161-1164; and in converting foreign prices in purchase and sale of goods, 1126-1134; consequent indisposition of buyers to go where the difficulty encounters them, 1140. International coinage would facilitate and probably increase dealings with foreign countries, 1135-1138, 1147-1150; and would facilitate reckonings in books, 1139. The reduction of the £ by 2*d.* would not lead to inconvenience. Salaries and prices would soon adjust themselves, 1141-1146, 1154-1156. Difficulty in explaining prices, &c., to foreigners in London, 1151, 1152; and facility in transactions if the 25-franc or 20-franc piece were received here at an established value, 1153. Messrs. Howell and James receive napoleons at 15*s.* 10*d.*, 1157-1160. They are never found to be light or bad, 1165. French gold is generally received in other houses, and in hotels, 1170, 1171. The international coins would probably pass in trade, without being made legal tender, 1166-1168.

JEVONS, WILLIAM STANLEY:
Analysis of his evidence:—Professor of Political Economy at Owens College, Manchester, 1732. International coinage would be attended with great advantages. Travellers would be benefited. Exchanges would be more easily and accurately adjusted. General improvement and greater correctness of currencies would be attained. Prices could be more accurately estimated. Hope expressed that the 25-franc piece will become the universal currency, and that its adoption by this country will tend to a decimalization of the coinage, although it should be undertaken independently of that consideration. Importance of England joining in this movement, 1733-1737. The expense of recoinage would not be an obstacle to the change, as it is required on account of the present lightness of the

sovereign, about 1 in 3 being below the legal limit of weight, 1738–1741, 1756. There would not be much inconvenience during the change, under proper arrangements, 1742. A per-centage allowance must be made to creditors, but the calculations for this purpose are not more difficult than arise on an alteration in the income tax, 1743, 1744; and would cause but slight inconvenience, 1746. It would not be practicable or necessary to add the per-centage on sums below 2*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.*, 1745.

An international coin would simplify the calculation of the exchanges by rendering the par of exchange more evident, 1747, 1748. The fractional currencies would still remain as a complication, but an uniform unit would afford considerable simplification, 1749–1751. The calculation of the exchanges is almost a science on account of their complication, 1752, 1753. Wear and tear and consequent recoinage would be incidental to coins whatever their intrinsic value may be, 1754–1757. Uniform currency would promote the cheap transmission of gold coin between different countries, thereby leading to a more easy and exact adjustment of the exchanges, which are limited in their variation by the cost of transmitting gold, 1758–1762. It is not likely that coin in transmission loses in weight, 1763, 1764. The general improvement of all the currencies is an object of greater importance than the convenience to travellers or mere uniformity of expression, 1765, 1766. The general admission of English coins into foreign countries would open up further communication, thereby promoting trade, 1767–1769. The advantages of a general currency for the whole world are similar to those of an uniform currency within this country, 1770. The advantages to foreign trade would be very considerable, though the precise extent cannot be estimated, 1771–1773. Uncertainty as to the value of foreign currencies occurs less in trade with the continent where they are generally pretty correct, than with some countries such as the States of South America, where their value is very doubtful, although accurate information as to the present state of the currencies would limit this uncertainty, 1774–1776. The introduction of paper money would not interfere with the proposed currency as it would always be estimated in gold coin, 1777–1780. Transmission of coin takes place to a large amount. 4,000,000*l.* British gold coin and 3,452,000*l.* of foreign coin were exported in 1866. In this country the Bank of England holding large quantities of foreign as well as British coin afford special facilities for procuring either, but the same facilities do not exist abroad where consequently the advantage of international coinage would, in this respect, be more felt than in England; and advantages accruing to other countries act beneficially on this country, 1781–1785.

The per-centage allowance to creditors if the £ is altered should be made compulsory by law, but it would be a nominal alteration not really involving a payment of a larger amount, 1786–1791. It could not by law be exacted from foreign debtors, but they would be bound morally and in honour to pay the additional 2*d.* in the £, just as they are bound to pay the original debt; and all countries joining the convention would no doubt uphold the principles of it. In the case of a country outside the convention, it would be a question of international law, 1792–1795. If England joined the convention, her example would be followed by other nations, 1794.

Account of experiments to test the amount of light sovereigns in circulation, showing a result of 32·7 per cent., 1796, 1797. A new recoinage must shortly take place, 1798. There is always a difficulty in driving out a light coinage, 1799. There is no practical inconvenience at present from the lightness of the sovereigns, except in the case of country bankers, who, when they have accumulated to a certain number, find a difficulty in getting rid of them, but the evil will eventually be severely felt if allowed to increase, 1800–1808, 1828–1830. In Ireland a charge is made by bankers for light sovereigns, but none in this country, 1809–1811. To enable faith to be kept in making payments, the gold coin should be kept up to its legal weight, 1812–1816. In the event of the light sovereigns being called in, they should be taken by the Mint at their full nominal value, 1817, 1818. In that case, to prevent intentional wearing down, a limit might be fixed beyond which they should be refused, 1819, 1820. But, in fact, there is an equal inducement to do that now, in consequence of the facility with which light coin is passed, but it is not done, 1821–1826. It is not the practice for banks to refuse light sovereigns, unless they appear to have been picked out, 1827. No harm occurs, so long as the light sovereign passes for its full value in this country, but, if exported, a loss falls upon the exporter. Evil consequences must eventually follow, 1831; and it is upon poor people that the losses will chiefly fall, 1832–1836.

The reduction of the £ to 25 francs recommended, 1837, 1838, leaving the decimal division for future adoption, as soon as experience shall have indicated the best general unit. A decimal system of weights and measures is also extremely desirable. In the meantime, the assimilation of the £ and 25-franc piece would simplify the conversion of one money into another, and would be a step to an ultimate complete unification of currencies, 1839–1854. The adoption of the 25-franc piece will require the addition of 2*d.* in the £ to all debts in the old currency, but this is not more difficult than an alteration of the income tax, 1855. No recoinage of the silver would be necessary, 1856, 1857. The measure is easy, and would be a safe though small step towards a general decimalization, and towards the attainment of great future advantages, 1858–1862. This is the only proposal for accomplishing a uniform expression of value which is likely to be adopted, 1863–1865. Advantage of uniformity of currency in the case of different countries, of Ireland and England, and of the Roman Empire, 1866–1868.

In the event of an international agreement, countries might attempt to pass upon each other light coin, but this is not likely, and the objection is no greater than that which might arise in the case of any international treaty. A general obligation to maintain good coinage would no doubt be of value as tending to do away with the practice of depreciating coinage, 1869–1873. Certainly there is no danger to this country at present from the introduction of a degraded foreign coinage; the only danger would come from the Australian coinage, which is as good as our own, 1874, 1875. In the event of a convention (but equally so now), the government would be under an obligation to maintain the legal weight of their coins, 1876–1882. Precautions would be necessary as regards the weight of the international coins before making them legal tender, but it is an essential part of the scheme that they should be practically current in the different countries, 1883, 1884. They would soon be accepted without suspicion as has been the case with the Australian sovereigns in England, 1885.

Jourdan, Francis:

Analysis of his evidence:—Is a bill broker, 1611, 1612. The advantage of assimilating the £ to 25 francs would be confined to substituting, in the reduction of French into English money, a simple divisor, viz., 25 fr. for 25 fr. 20 centimes, 1613–1619. The calculation of the rate of exchange would not be facilitated, 1620. The change would not make it advantageous for merchants, &c. to dispense with the intervention of bill brokers by remitting coin instead of bills, nor would it facilitate the calculations of the bill brokers, 1621–1628. There is no difficulty in procuring small bills for payments abroad, 1625, 1626, 1629–1632. Bills on France are usually drawn at three months in the manufacturing districts, but in London mostly at short dates, 1633–1634. In the case of three months bills the exchange is calculated to include interest until maturity, as well as the expense of transmitting the coin; the interchange between one coin and another would be represented by a sight exchange. The difference between a sight exchange and a three months exchange represents the interest only so that similarity of coins would limit the difference of exchange to the expense of transmitting the coin. The length of the bill is an important element in the calculation of the exchange. The expense of transmitting gold to France is only ¼ per cent., but three months interest, even at the present low rate, would increase the exchange by ½ per cent., 1635–1646. Bills are often drawn at sight upon Holland and Belgium as well as France, but, very unfrequently, upon distant places, in which cases the dates are 60 or 90 days, 1645. ¼ per cent is the cost of sending gold to France in easy times, and when interest is low, but in times of pressure it is more. The expense in ordinary times may be stated at 7½ centimes. 25 francs 20 centimes is par. The ordinary range is from 15 to 20 cents, but, in times of pressure, 35 to 40 cents. Bullion would be remitted to France when the exchange is down at 25·10 or 25, and from France when it is up to 25·30. The remittances are almost always made through the agency of bullion dealers, who issue short sight bills to the parties making the remittances, 1647–1652. The fluctuations would be limited if international coins were introduced, as they could be remitted instead of bullion, thereby avoiding the delay incidental to coining of the latter, 1653. The present range is from 25 fr. to 25 fr. 35 cents, but when silver was the principal metal in circulation in France, in 1844–5, the exchange was never below 25·40, and was often at 25·60, 1654. French bills are frequently made payable in the town in which the person resides who has to pay them, a practice not

attended with inconvenience, as the Bank of France has branches in most of the important places, bills on which sell nearly as well as bills on Paris. It would not be an advantage for the French to centralise their system by making their bills payable in Paris, 1655–1660. Fluctuation of the sight exchange would be affected by a uniform coin, but would be limited to the expense of sending gold, 1661, 1662. Bullion, if sent, would have to be melted and coined with delay, which, in times of pressure, would be important, whereas the uniform coin would at once go into circulation, 1663–1666. The bullion sent is not necessarily coined. The silver remitted from England, when that metal was chiefly in circulation in France, was in bar. Little gold coin is remitted to France. The Bank of France buys bar gold at present, but, if they do not wish to do so, the exporter takes it to the Mint, incurring loss by delay and seignorage, which, with the cost of transmission, forms the limit of the fluctuation of the Exchange, 1667–1673. By reason of the losses thus incidental to the transmission of bullion, international coins being more available may be said to be more valuable than bullion, 1674–1679. It cannot be said that when coin is remitted to France the expense of coining and interest on the coin so sent has been incurred in England, 1680–1684. Few complaints are ever made as to exchanges at which brokers negociate bills, 1685. Accurate information on the subject of the exchanges is pretty general, though occasionally some misunderstanding occurs between drawer and drawee in the cases of places not so frequently drawn upon, such as Sweden and Norway. It is the generally recognised practice of manufacturers to draw their bills in pounds sterling, 1686. A wish has been expressed that the custom of handing over bills on one post day and not receiving the money for them until the post day following should be altered, 1687, 1688.

Seignorage adds to the value of a coin, 1689–1692. The Bank charge of 1½*d.* adds to the value of the gold coin to that extent (meaning its value in circulation as a tender), and if the charge were doubled it would proportionately increase the value, 1693–1697. The 10 per cent. seignorage on silver, however, does not raise the value of the silver coin 10 per cent. If its circulation, as legal tender, were not limited, it would at once be counterfeited. Gold could not support a seignorage of 10 per cent., 1700. Its value beyond the convention depends like that of silver on the amount of pure metal contained in it, and a seignorage would not raise its value beyond the limits of an international convention, 1701–1704. It would, however, raise the value within the convention, or wherever coin happened to be preferred to bar gold, 1705, 1706, 1696. But this additional value is not imparted upon the principle which raises the value of a token coinage circulating in a country at a rate beyond its intrinsic value, because, in the latter case, the amount of legal tender is limited, 1707–1709. Although the sovereigns bearing a seignorage would not possess the additional value thus given to them outside the convention, and would not consequently be exported there, they would exchange for bar gold, which would be purchased as at present, and would be remitted instead, the only difference being that instead of paying the Bank of England 1½*d.* per oz. the additional charge for mintage must be paid, 1710–1719. A coin in which the amount of fine gold is reduced, and on which an equivalent mintage is charged, would retain its exchangeable value within the convention, estimated not in bullion but in opinion, 1720–1722. The value of the gold coin must not be measured against gold itself, because it is manufactured, and thereby increased in value. It must be measured by comparison with other commodities in respect of which its exchangeable value is increased by a seignorage, 1723–1728.

Legal Tender:

The international coins should be legal tender in the countries forming the Convention. Rep. x. *Lloyd*, 27, 37–39, 76. *Behrens*, 142, 172–179. *Hendriks*, 308. *Field*, 795–800, *Wrigley*, 1354–1356. *Bagehot*, 2045.

They would probably pass in trade without a compulsory law. *Jeffery, W. S.*, 1167. It is an essential part of the scheme that they should be practically current throughout the Convention. *Jevons*, 1884. They are not legal tender under the present Convention; it is only the Governments which agree to receive them in payments to the public Treasuries, *ib.* 1883.

Levi Leone:

Analysis of his evidence:—Professor at King's College, London, and connected with the Metric Committee of the British Association, and the International Association for obtaining a uniform decimal system of measures, weights, and coins, 362, 363. Has a strong opinion of the advantages of international coinage, 364, 365. Accounts and calculations would be simplified, travellers would be benefited transmission of goods by railway would be facilitated and the trouble to railway companies diminished, international exhibitions would be more useful, and international statistics rendered more easy. (Opinion of the International Statistical Congress on this subject.) Time would be economized in education, 366.

Proceedings of the Paris Exhibition Conference on International Coinage, and recommendation by the conference of the 5-franc piece as a basis; objection to the 25-franc piece as a unit. It could not circulate together with the existing sovereign. It would not advance the decimal question, as the £ and mil scheme has been pronounced inadmissible by Lord Overstone's commission, and in international calculations division and multiplication by 5 or 25 would still be necessary. The suggestion for allowing the present £ worth 25 francs 20 cents to circulate for 25 francs is untenable, and the change, if made, would be incomplete; preference for a 10-franc unit. It is a multiple of the coinage of the convention, and would render easy a mutual conversion of accounts. It affords a perfect decimal system, and would give only two decimal fractions instead of three, as would be the case in the £ and mil scheme. The 10-franc piece (or ducat) would be divided into pence and centimes, the two former only monies of account. The 25-franc scheme would only give international equality of the integral unit; the 10-franc scheme would give more complete uniformity by assimilating both the integral and subsidiary units; a 10-penny piece should accompany the 10-franc piece, 367–369, 411. France will probably never coin a 25-franc piece except to accommodate England, but will retain as her unit the silver franc. Advantage to France of adopting a gold 10-franc unit. Recommendation by M. Wallenberg to this effect. The 10-franc piece would equal, in the present money, 96 pence, *i.e.* 8*s.*, but it might be made a unit of 100 pence with a silver coin of ten pence, 370, 371. The half-sovereign, shilling, and eventually the sovereign, would be withdrawn, leaving the florin (=to 25 new pence). The 10-franc piece (Victoria or ducat) would be the unit of account, with an alternative higher unit, if thought desirable for large transactions, of the 100 francs (a Royal or an Imperial). Advantage of this over the £ and mil scheme. In both cases the penny must be reduced, but this can be done much more easily when dealing with an entirely new coin than in the case of the sovereign; 372. This plan would introduce the whole of the French money, 373. The sovereign should be withdrawn, and the new 10-franc piece issued as soon as possible 374, 375. The penny would be retained at its present intrinsic value, but its relative or current value would be reduced 4 per cent., 376—388. Other suggestions which have been made, such as to take the present half sovereign, penny, or farthing as leading coins were advanced without reference to an international system. In the latter point of view there is no alternative but the 25 francs or the 10 francs, 389.

The scheme propounded by the witness would afford uniformity of money of account; whereas the £ and mil scheme would involve calculations in dealing with other countries, 390–394. Present time specially favourable for introduction of the scheme. 270 millions already recognize one common unit of weights and measures, either in an obligatory, partial, or permissive manner. The monetary convention has received the adhesion of several countries. Therefore it cannot be contended that these ideas are impracticable, nor can it be said that the English are less intelligent than the people who have joined in this movement, 395, 396. The United States have introduced the metric system of weights and measures in a permissive manner, and are taking steps for making the proposed change in their coinage, 397. The conference of Paris did not recommend the 25-franc piece as a unit, except for England, nor will Austria take the 10 florin coin as her unit. The coinage of the 25 francs was proposed to conciliate England, 398, 399. The conference, taking the 5-franc piece as a basis, offered the 25-franc and 10-franc pieces as modes of entering the convention, 425. The other countries represented at the conference would probably adopt the 10-franc piece as their unit. The 25-franc and 5-franc were recommended to suit England and America respectively, 400. The increase in the value of commodities would render the 10-franc unit more suitable to America as being higher than the dollar, 401. An imperfect decimal coinage exists in America; for, having no subdivision of the cent, vulgar fractions are used below the cent. The 10-franc scheme would remove this imperfection, 402–405. Equal inconvenience would be caused by the adoption either of the 25-franc or the 10-franc scheme, and it would be best to introduce as perfect a system as possible. For this reason, the reform should include that of weights and measures, 406, 407.

Opinion of the decimal coinage commission, that simplification of the coinage should not be attempted apart from that of weights and measures, 408. Tendency in favour of the metric system. It is already permissive in England, and the standards commission are now enquiring as to introduction of metric standards, 409, 410. Testimony as to facility with which change in weights, measures, and coins have been introduced into Italy, and as to its convenience, 412–419. As to adoption of decimal coinage by China, 420–424. Resolutions of the International Decimal Association and of the Metric Committee of the British Association in favour of the principles of the convention of December 1865, and of the decimal system. Resolutions of the Paris Exhibition Conference of 1867, stating the conditions requisite for an international coinage, 426, 427.

Light Sovereigns:
The present circulation of sovereigns is becoming very light, *Jevons*, 1738–1739. The proportion of, estimated at almost one in three, *ib.* 1740. Difficulty of driving, out of a country; tendency of bankers and others to retain, in circulation, *ib.* 1741, 1799. Account of experiments to test the amount of, in circulation, showing a result of 32·7 per cent., *ib.* 1797. There is no great practical inconvenience at present from, but the evil will eventually be severely felt if allowed to increase, *ib.* 1800–1808, 1828–1830. In Ireland a charge is made by bankers for, but none in this country, *ib.* 1809–1811. To enable faith to be kept in making payments, the gold coin should be kept up to its legal weight, *ib.* 1812–1816. In the event of their being called in, they should be taken by the mint at their full nominal value, *ib.* 1817–1818. In that case, to prevent intentional wearing down, a limit might be fixed beyond which they should be refused, *ib.* 1819–1820. But in fact there is an equal inducement to do that now, in consequence of the facility with which they are passed, but it is not done, *ib.* 1821–1826. It is not the practice for banks to refuse, unless they appear to have been picked out, *ib.* 1827. No harm occurs so long as they pass for their full value in this country, but if exported a loss falls upon the exporter. Evil consequences must eventually follow, *ib.* 1831; and it is upon poor people that the losses will chiefly fall, *ib.* 1832–1836.
There would be an obligation to maintain the legal weight of international coins in case of a Convention, *ib.* 1876–1884.
See also Wear and Tear.

Liverpool:
Chamber of commerce is extremely in favor of international coinage, *Muspratt*, 537–541; and is unanimously of opinion that the pound should be the unit, *ib.* 545. Its opinion as to the importance of the movement chiefly based upon the disposition evidenced by the United States to enter the Convention, provided England does so, *ib.* 552. It has not much considered the question of giving a tariff of conversion, *ib.* 556.
The largest commercial relations of, are with America; but those with Europe are becoming quite as important since the French treaty of commerce, *ib.* 569–570. Opinion of, strongly in favor of the decimal system, the merchants of, having already adopted the cental (100 lbs.) in the sale of corn, *ib.* 579–583.

Lloyd, Sampson Samuel:
Analysis of his evidence:—A banker at Birmingham and Chairman of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, 1, 2. The Chambers of Commerce are in favour of international coinage, 3, 4. England would be placed at a disadvantage if excluded from any general international system of coinage, 5, 6. Advantages of international coinage consist in the establishment of more intimate commercial relations among different nations, in the saving of the cost of commission, brokerage, &c., in the remittance of coin, in avoiding loss in the exchange of coins, and in the saving of loss upon melting foreign coin, 7. Witness is not connected with foreign trade, 8, 9. Is in favour of an international gold coin equivalent to 25 francs, and prefers this to an alternative plan, suggested among the Chambers of Commerce, of making existing coins a legal tender for their metallic value among the different nations reciprocally, 10–12. Existing debts might be adjusted to the new currency without injury, and with but slight inconvenience, by the addition of a per-centage of about 2*d.* in the £, except in cases of fixed payments in small coin, such as penny bridge tolls, penny postage and receipt stamps, but the loss to the general public would probably be very small, and in the case of the post office would be made up by increased revenue, while an important advantage might be gained by the extension of the money order system to foreign countries. Considering the national gain any moderate loss should be made up by taxation, 13–18. A certain cost for recoinage would be incurred. At ½ per cent., assuming the gold circulation to be 100,000,000*l.*, which is, probably, an exaggerated estimate, the cost would be only 200,000*l.* once for all, 19, 20.
Subsidiary coins need not at present enter into the plan of uniform coinage based upon the 25-franc piece. The contemplated advantages could be obtained by merely altering the £ to 25 francs, and, eventually, the smaller coinage should be assimilated by the introduction of coins representing aliquot parts of 25 francs; the material reform would be in the introduction of the international 25-franc piece, 21–24, 28–30, 34–36, 67–71. The international coins should be legal tender in the countries joining in the convention, 25, 27, 37, 38, 76. In order to insure the withdrawal from circulation of the old coins, a period should be fixed after which they should only pass at the value of the new coins, 30–31. The old coins of small denomination, not international, and not being aliquot parts of 25 francs, such as the half sovereign, should cease to be coined, 32. In the meantime their circulation, together with the new coin, would lead to some, but not to great inconvenience, 33. Any aliquot parts of the 25-franc piece (such as the napoleon), current in the different countries, might be accepted reciprocally as legal tender, 39.
Exchanges would be facilitated and simplified by the establishment of uniform coinage, 40–43, 47–48. International coinage would facilitate the adoption of the decimal system in England, and thereby of uniformity in the system of accounts, 44–46, 51–64. No states should be admitted into the convention except those of whose good faith, in maintaining the value of the international coins, coined by their respective mints, there can be no doubt, but the governments would find it contrary to their interests to depreciate their international coinages, 49, 50. Advantage of a system which would bring England into uniformity with the numerous populations of Europe and America, 65–66. Expediency of uniformity of weights in addition to uniformity of coinage instanced by the case of the post office, 72–75. International coin should be clearly marked as such, 79. Advantages of international coins in making purchases in foreign countries, 77, 78, 80, 81. It is impossible exactly to estimate the advantages of international coinage, or to state precisely the present disadvantages. As before free trade the disadvantages of the existing system were not always felt, but as in that case great benefits resulted, so no doubt great advantages would be derived from the proposed new system of coinage, 82.

Lubeck:
No gold coinage, p, 229.

Luxembourg:
Instance of a remittance to, where a loss would have been avoided by an international coinage. *Behrens*, 136–137, 139–141.

Mallet, Louis:
Analysis of his evidence:—Has had experience in the negotiation of foreign treaties, and has been in communication with persons connected with foreign trade and commerce, 2492. Assimilation of coinage is indispensable towards the development of international trade, which is a matter of vital importance to this country, 2493–2494. It is the opinion of manufacturers that the keen competition at present existing causes this country to be placed at a disadvantage in its trade with other countries which have assimilation of coinage in which it does not share, 2495, 2496. Foreign trade, particularly that between France and England, is assuming more the character of a retail trade, but small traders and manufacturers are deterred by very slight obstacles from embarking in a new trade, and will not do so if they meet with trouble about a tariff or calculations, 2497. The matter is less important to large merchants who are accustomed to great international transactions, but it is extremely desirable to extend the area of competition by facilitating exchanges and intercourse in every way, 2498. This opinion is the result of observation from intercourse with manufacturers of different countries, but especially with English manufacturers, 2499. In the negotiation of the French Commercial Treaty the difference of weights, measures, and coins was a source of constant delay and difficulty—the existence of only one international coin would have been an advantage and a facility, 2500. The commercial classes of foreign countries are anxious for uniformity of coinage, 2501. The sovereign is generally taken in France at 25 francs, thereby occasioning an appreciable loss, 2502. It was taken at 25 francs in the arrangement of the tariff under the Commercial

Treaty with France, as it was found impossible to state the fractions in the case of small duties, and the English merchants and manufacturers, who must recoup themselves by adding to their prices, are placed at a disadvantage, 2503-2510. Although the large merchants do not appear to have a feeling as to the advantage of international coinage, it would probably be a convenience to them, for a very considerable proportion of coin, of which British coin is the largest portion, is at present exported as compared with bullion, and if that coin was international coin it would be an advantage, 2511, 2512. Foreign coin can always be obtained at the Bank of England for payments abroad, but a loss arises from the necessity of keeping this foreign coin at the Bank for the purpose, 2513, 2514. International coinage would bring retail dealers in direct communication with foreign manufacturers, and an extension of the area of competition diminishes the cost to the consumer, 2515, 2516. The adoption of the 25-franc piece alone would be a very decided practical advantage, 2517, 2518.

Any loss upon existing obligations resulting from an alteration in the English standard of value might be provided for by an Act of Parliament, 2519. It might be difficult to secure the full payment in the new currency of a foreign debt contracted in the old currency, but, even assuming that there is a loss, it would involve no very great amount, and should not be too much dwelt upon in the consideration of so important a change, especially when the probable depreciation of the value of gold at the present time is borne in mind, 2520. The witness is unable to state what loss would be sustained by a diminution of 1 per cent. on the debts payable in this country, 2521. In the event of England making a convention with other countries stipulations would naturally be made on this point, 2522–2524. There are differences of opinion as to the depreciation of gold, but it is an exceedingly probable contingency, 2525. The calculation of the £ at 25 francs in settling the tariff arose from the indisposition to waste time in calculating, and the impossibility of going below a farthing in fixing the duties, 2526. In like manner if the sovereign is lowered in value there will be difficulty in adjusting transactions, 2527. Whatever loss results from the absence of an international coinage is shared in a larger proportion by England than by other countries, on account of her larger trade, 2528.

The wide area over which the £ circulates, and which is a strong argument in favour of retaining it, at all events nominally, makes it a question whether it may not ultimately be adopted by foreign countries. It is of great importance that England, the great teacher and champion of free trade, should be forward in promoting the movement in favour of international coinage, especially considering that the present tendency to protection in the United States and elsewhere is injurious to our trade; and if England stands aloof from this movement it will have the worst possible moral effect upon the progress of free trade principles, 2529. The proposed depreciation of the sovereign does not imply necessarily the abandonment of our system, 2530. There will no doubt be eventually complete uniformity of currencies, including money of account, but the change now suggested would give an important moral adhesion to the movement, and in itself it is desirable, 2531. Importance of obtaining the adhesion of America, which must depend to a great extent upon the action of this country, 2532. Allusion to the suggestion that America should adopt the English system, 2533. England can never have the full advantage of a free trade policy until it is adopted equally by other countries, 2534.

The alteration of the £ to 25 francs would promote trade, 2535—and would be a convenience to travellers, 2536, 2537. It is difficult to state precisely how loss is caused under the present system, but it must necessarily place obstacles in the way of certain transactions, and must render others more expensive by the necessity, for instance, of making payments abroad in British coin, which has to be melted and re-coined, thereby causing a loss, 2538–2541. The substitution of international coins for foreign coins for payments abroad must cause a saving, 2542. It does not follow because the Bank of England makes a profit by dealing in foreign coin that there is any profit to the country, 2543, 2544. The difficulties of adjusting obligations ought not to be considered insuperable, looking to the importance of the object aimed at, 2545. The alteration in the value of gold during the last 10 years has probably been greater than that involved in the reduction of the £ to 25 francs, 2546, 2547. But the fact of such depreciation is matter of speculation, 2548. It is part of the policy of this country to remove obstructions to trade such as are caused by want of uniformity of money, 2549, 2550. Explanation of previous answers as to the effect of free trade—strong opinion of its advantages; the question of obtaining reciprocity in free trade has not, however, attracted sufficient attention in this country, 2551–2553. Assimilation of weights and measures, as well as of coins, is a great advantage to those countries which possess it and places this country at a disadvantage, and competition is no doubt much increasing; for these reasons a complete assimilation would certainly be most desirable, but it would be very difficult to effect; it would therefore be desirable to adopt the 25-franc piece by itself at first as a step towards perfect assimilation hereafter, 2554–2569. In the event of an alteration of the £ sterling an equivalent could no doubt be found for the payment of debts contracted in pounds sterling, 2570–2572. The £ has a very extensive circulation either as legal tender or commercially, but no doubt any other coin, especially if it bore the same name, would circulate with equal facility, 2573–2580. The English measure of calculation is better known than the Continental measure of calculation in the East, in Australia, the Spanish colonies, Egypt, and along the southern shores of the Mediterranean, 2581, 2582. Both the English and the Continental manufacturers lose in their mutual transactions by the obstructions caused by the present system—the loss on one side is not compensated by a gain on the other; but there would be no such loss between the countries where the convention exists, 2583–2587.

M'Culloch:
Opinion of upon seignorage, p. 323.
Quoted as to the effect of a seignorage in enhancing the value of the currency, and as to the consequent necessity of reducing the weight of coinage in proportion. *Hendriks*, 307–355.

Manby, Charles:
Analysis of his evidence:—Honorary Secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and representative of Messrs. Robert Stephenson and Co., connected with engineering matters on the continent, 429–432. Inconvenience of not having an universal monetary language, in conversion of accounts, and in translation of engineers' specifications from foreign countries, 433–436. Clerks with special knowledge must be employed on these calculations, 438. Identity of coinage would facilitate calculations to mercantile men, 439.

The most convenient coin would be the £, and next to that the napoleon, 440. An alteration in the value of the £ would require a tariff to which, in a short time, arrangements would conform themselves, 441. The inconvenience of the change would not be great, and would not last long. Instance of the facility with which engineering workmen have learned to work by decimals, 442, 444, 445. The permanent advantages would outweigh the temporary inconveniences, 443. Necessity for a tariff of conversion, 446–448. The inconvenience of the present system would not be materially diminished, and the advantages would be inconsiderable, if the assimilation were confined to one coin, and did not comprehend a general uniform system of coinage. It would not be worth while making a change which did not secure an uniform currency, 449–462. The adoption of an international 25-franc piece by itself would be useful to travellers, and in ordinary usage, but would not simplify calculations to mercantile men, 470, 519, 520.

A general measure affecting weights, measures, and coinage is required, and would be the most advantageous, 463–478. At the same time the movement must be progressive on account of the difficulty of interfering with established habits, 479, 480. A change in the £ would be without importance if unaccompanied by a change in the subsidiary coins, 481–483. Advantage of a high unit, 484–487. The assimilation of the £ with 25-francs, by affording a common measure of value in account, would simplify calculations in large but not in small transactions, 488–499. Unless an identical and universal money of account is afforded, calculations are necessary in transactions with every country, 500–502. The special clerks employed upon foreign calculations do not entail much expense, but errors frequently occur, and there is a loss of time under the present system, 503–509, 521. No inconvenience in converting pounds into francs, or vice versâ, if the £ and 25 francs are equalized, 510–512, and no practical difficulty in the adoption of the 25-franc piece with a decimal subdivision, 513, 514. A unit of 25 francs preferable to a 10-franc unit, 515–518.

Although the present difficulties may not have occasioned loss of trade, uniformity of coinage would occasion gain of time, which is equivalent to money, an advantage which would put all nations on the same footing, 521–526. An assimilation of coinage to the extent of the adoption by each country of the 5-franc piece or one of its multiples as a unit would, without waiting for uniformity of weights and

measures, facilitate transactions so far as accounts are concerned, 527–532. The expense of recoining the gold money in the event of a change involves the question of the balance of advantages and disadvantages, 533, 534.

MANSFIELD, Sir WILLIAM:
The commission presided over by, has recommended the introduction of a gold currency into India. *Hendriks*, 298.

METRIC SYSTEM:
Tendency in this country to introduce the; legislation on the subject. *Levi*, 409. Beauty of, in the French system. *Bowring*, 2469.

MIL:
Proposal for a decimal system of account and subsidiary coins founded upon the (equivalent to about a farthing). *Behrens*, 203–213.

MILL, JOHN STUART:
Opinion of, upon seignorage, p. 323.

MINT:
Charges for coining at the mints of different countries, and delay in delivering the coin in exchange for bullion. *Hendriks*, 306–307. *Smith*, 845–847, 856–863, 882–885.
Statements of the number and cost of manufacture of gold coins struck at the royal mint. *Hill*, 1731.
As to the remedies allowed on coining at different mints, *ib.* 1731. As to the security for coining up to standard at the royal mint, *ib.* 1731.

MINT REGULATIONS:
Of different countries, see under head of each country.

MINTAGE: *See* SEIGNORAGE.

MONEY CHANGERS: *See* CHANGERS.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM:
International coinage would facilitate the extension to foreign countries of the. *Lloyd*, 13, 40. *Hendriks*, 338. Was introduced between England and France during the Paris Exhibition of 1867, the pound being calculated at 25 francs. *Hendriks*, 275.

MOROCCO:
Return relative to gold coinage of, p. 243.

MUSPRATT, EDMUND KNOWLES:
Analysis of his evidence:—A chemical manufacturer, and Member of Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, 535, 536. Represents the opinion of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, which is extremely in favour of international coinage, 537–541. Quotations of prices could be more easily understood if the proposed alteration of the £ and the American dollar were effected. The advantages would be increased, and only fully obtained, if the decimal system were adopted, and weights and measures assimilated. Only objection to the movement is that it will ruin the trade of foreign clerks, employed in this country on account of their familiarity with the currency and weights and measures of other countries. Trade is limited by the present system, under which quotations in English money are not understood abroad; and another disadvantage arises from the practice of calculating the sovereign in exchange as equivalent to 25 francs, creating a loss of 2*d.* in the £, 542, 543.
The reduction of the £ to 25 francs should be looked upon as part of a general scheme of assimilation of coins, weights, and measures, but in itself would be a great step, obviating the present inconveniences to a great extent, and affording great advantages. It is important that the £ should be the unit. Unanimity of opinion in the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on this point, 544, 545, 574–578, 586.
Advantage and gain to travellers from international coinage, 546. Facility in calculating the exchange, though it probably would not affect the exchanges themselves, 547–550, 572, 573, 586. Loss would be caused to the small money changers, but the community would gain, and the business of the larger exchange merchants would be increased by the impetus afforded to trade, 551. The opinion of the United States is in favour of a reduction in their gold coinage corresponding to that proposed in the case of the £, but the Americans would be greatly influenced by the action of England. Statements to this effect by Messrs. Kasson, Sherman, and Ruggles, 552, 553. The change should be effected by a reduction of the sovereign to the value of 25 francs, and of the dollar to the value of 4*s.*, 554.
The effect of the reduction of the £ upon pre-existing contracts could be remedied without difficulty by a tariff (although salaries of clerks and wages would adjust themselves without the application of a tariff), or by the charge of a seignorage, 555–564. The change will necessitate a recoinage, 565. Decided advantages of the change, even without an assimilation of the subsidiary coins, which will ultimately, no doubt, be decimalized. There must be progressive advance in all great reforms. The advantages would quite outweigh all attendant inconveniences, 566–568, 586. Transactions would be equally facilitated with the United States and with the countries of Europe, parties to the convention. The largest commercial relations of Liverpool are with America; but those with Europe are becoming quite as important, since the French Treaty of Commerce, 569, 570. The reduction of the American dollar would be about 3 per cent., but the present is a particularly favourable moment for its being effected. The change would be more difficult after the United States return to a gold currency, 571. In the case of England the change would be so much smaller than in America, that it may well be made notwithstanding that England, unlike America, has a convertible gold currency, 594, 595.
Assimilation of coinage will make prices more even by rendering them more intelligible, enabling each merchant to form his own judgment in the selection of his market. At present one merchant follows the example of another in the shipment of goods without making his own calculation, on account of the difficulty in doing so, 574–578. Opinion of Liverpool strongly in favour of a decimal division, notwithstanding that the practice is retained of quoting cotton by the 8th of a penny. The Liverpool merchants have already adopted the cental (100 lbs.) in the sale of corn, 579–583. General advantages of a decimal subdivision, 584, 585. By rendering price lists more intelligible uniformity of coinage will create an increased demand for commodities, and thereby benefit commerce, 587–589. It is difficult to predict the exact advantages of the reduction of the £ to 25 francs, which would be principally in the exchanges, and would lead to increased trade by faciliting the comprehension of accounts current, 590–593. At present large merchants who can afford to employ foreign clerks conversant with foreign weights, measures, and coins have an advantage over smaller operators, 596–600. The witness adheres to his statement as to the practice of calculating the £ at 25 francs. In order to prevent the loss which this would entail, an addition to the price is made, and an obstacle to trade is thereby created, 601–608. The facility of calculating exchanges in international coin insisted upon, although the full advantage of uniformity would not be attained without comprising weights and measures, 609–616. Emigrants take coin with them, but not in any quantities, 617, 618. The difficulty of understanding the quotations of prices is an obstacle to trade, which, like a customs' duty, if removed will facilitate trade. How much it will do so cannot easily be estimated. Instance of the results of the French Treaty unexpected by many people, and increase of trade in articles when relieved from duty. The removal of obstacles by creating a mental want leads to increased consumption, 619–622. For assimilation of coinage would cheapen the price of imports by facilitating calculations and exchanges, the cost of which must be added to the price of the articles, 623. The saving of clerical labour is an element of saving, but not to a considerable extent, 624. The trade with Australia is greater than if there had been no assimilation of coins, weights, and measures, 625–629. Disadvantage if there was diversity of coinage with Australia, Ireland, Scotland, or among the various counties of England, 630. The perfection of calculation produced by uniformity of coinage will enable merchants more easily to ascertain the cheapest and the dearest markets, 631–634.
Advantage of retaining the £ as a unit, and objections to a 10-franc unit. America unfavourable to the latter scheme, and in the event of a change would prefer a higher unit, 100 francs perhaps. Both the French and American units are too low, 635–643. There would be great resistance, especially among the commercial classes, to a 10-franc piece, unless accompanied by the sovereign or 25-franc piece, 644. Proposal for the decimal subdivision of the £, viz., into 1,000 mils, 40 mils=10*d.* or 1 franc, 645–649. This would still involve calculations in dealing with foreign money, but the change for obtaining perfect assimilation should be made by two steps. There would be great objection to a disturbance of the whole monetary system of the country at once, 650–653. Having once obtained the 5-franc and 25-franc pieces as international coins, it does not follow that England should adopt the rest of the French system, or that France should not rather embrace the English system, 654; especially as the sovereign is better known than the napoleon. It is more current in Russia and Por-

tugal and the German trading ports, and equally so in Germany. The Austrians intend to coin a 10-florin, i.e., a 25-franc piece, 655–663.

Travellers at present lose in exchanging sovereigns, 664. Question whether identity of coin might not be obtained by adopting the existing sovereign, and assimilating 25 francs to it, instead of reducing the £ to 25 francs. Objection to this course on the ground of the large amount of gold in circulation in the countries of the convention, although possibly there may be more sovereigns in circulation in the world generally, 665–671. This proposal however, was not, considered at the conferences, which were unanimous in favour of the French system, 672–674. The large coinage of gold in France during recent years, which is probably now complete, is owing to silver having gone out of circulation, 675–677. Calculation by Mr. Ruggles as to relative amounts of gold coinage in England, France, and the United States since 1792, 678. Advantage of decimal quotation for calculations, but no great practical inconvenience is caused by the use of vulgar fractions, in which quotations of cotton are at present made, 679–693. There has not been time for an investigation at Liverpool into the advantages of the proposed change of coinage, but the witness believes he has enumerated the principal points, 694, 695.

NAPOLEON: *See* TWENTY-FRANC PIECE.

NETHERLANDS:
Gold coinage of, p. 252.
Alteration of coinage in 1839. *Hendriks*, 350.
See also HOLLAND.

NEWMARCH, WILLIAM:
Analysis of his evidence:—His opinion is generally in favor of an assimilation of coins, weights, and measures, but the propositions of the Paris Conference would be more usefully applied to the countries of the convention of 1865 than to England, 1357–1360, inasmuch as no change would be necessary in their coinage, whereas the assimilation of the £ to 25 francs would not assimilate the English subsidiary coinage to that of the Convention, 1361. There is much exaggeration as to the advantages anticipated from the change. It would not advance the larger interests of commerce. Calculations are made just as readily at a par of exchange of 25 francs 20 cents as at 25 francs. Nor would the conversion of prices be facilitated, as the difficulties connected with the shillings and pence would remain. The argument as to the convenience of travellers is not worth serious consideration. Circular notes would still be used in preference to coin, and a charge must still be made for changing them, 1362. The alleged advantages of an international coin should not be highly estimated, 1363. The difficulties and inconveniences of the change would be great, 1364. All pre-existing contracts must be modified if the value of the sovereign is reduced, and this would entail great inconvenience. Accounts must be re-adjusted in the books of all bankers and mercantile establishments, causing enormous labour. Loss for which it would be very difficult to give compensation would fall upon revenue derived from tolls. Waterloo Bridge Company instanced. At 8*l.* per 1000*l.* (the exact fraction being 8·25) the loss on a revenue of 50,000*l.* would be 400*l.* per annum. In like manner loss would be entailed on railway companies and on the public revenue, estimating the latter at 70,000,000*l.* the loss would be 600,000*l.* per annum, 1365. The addition of a halfpenny to all payments amounting to 5*s.* would no doubt afford compensation, but in the case of railway companies, the tolls must be re-adjusted by law, 1366–1369. Below 5*s.* loss must be sustained, as compensation could not be given in the case of very small sums, 1370, 1371. Unless corresponding alteration were made in the tolls of a railway company, the nominal revenue would remain the same while the expenditure would increase by 2*d.* in the £. In the adjustment of their accounts, bankers must not only credit all their customers on the day of the change with 8 per mil, but they must receive a like addition from all their debtors. Every bill must be adjusted, 1372. The labour which would be required for the alteration of all accounts by ·825 per cent., *i.e.* 16*s.* 6*d.* in the 100*l.*, would be very formidable, although means might be devised by tables and otherwise to lessen the difficulty, 1373–1380. The substitution of the sovereign for the guinea was not an an analogous operation, 1381, 1382. Uniformity of coinage in itself is very desirable and worth some inconvenience, but it is not worth while adopting the present plan, 1383, 1384. The change in the Irish coinage is not a case in point being rather a retail transaction, and the circumstances of other countries are so different from those of England that changes made elsewhere afford no comparison to a similar change in this country as regards its extent and attendant difficulties, 1385–1387. By "retail" transaction is meant the comparatively small population and transactions affected in the case of the Irish change, 1388–1393. Small as well as large contracts would be affected by the change, and should be readjusted, 1394–1397. Prices would soon adapt themselves to the value of the new currency, 1398. To preserve the public faith, if the intrinsic value of the coin is reduced, all pre-existing contracts, great or small, must be modified, 1399–1404.

A considerable per-centage of the gold coinage at present is light, 1405–1407. But this has not affected prices as the sovereign passes by tale. If the coins were very much worn they would cease to pass at their full value, but practically the English gold coinage is nearer its intrinsic value than that of any other country, and no one is bound to take light sovereigns, although practically no doubt they do pass for full value, and railway companies, for convenience, accept them, and suffer loss accordingly. The accidental wear and tear of the coinage is, however, very different to a proposal to issue a new coinage one per cent. worse than the old coinage, and public faith requires that all contracts shall be settled in coin of the same value as that in which they were made, 1408–1431. There was no occasion to adjust contracts in 1819, and due regard was paid to existing interests, 1432–1437. No injustice would be done if, in carrying out the proposed change, the full compensation of 8·25 per mil was made, but the labour involved would be very great, 1438.

The expected advantages of the change are very much exaggerated, for it would not assimilate the English subsidiary coins to those of other countries. In the case of America, however, where the dollar is divided into cents, the advantage would be substantial, as it is in the case of the four countries of the convention. A mere adoption of five international gold coins would not facilitate the conversion of francs and centimes into shillings and pence, 1439–1444. Admitting all approximation of weights, measures, and monies to be desirable, the advantages of this particular scheme would not counterbalance its disadvantages, 1445. No scheme would afford real benefit unless it secured assimilation of the modes of account, 1446–1448. The best thing for this country, from a selfish point of view, would be that assimilation of coinage should be established between the four countries of the Convention and the United States, whereby our own calculations would be much simplified, 1449. For the great operations of commerce, this assimilation is not required at all, as merchants make it their business to understand, readily, the calculations of exchanges. An assimilation, to be really useful for popular purposes, must facilitate the conversion of prices. This will be the case in the United States, and in the countries of the Convention under the suggested arrangement, but not in England. We should wait to see how the system works in other countries, 1450, 1451. The convenience of travellers is not of permanent importance, and would not be much promoted by the change, as they generally carry letters of credit or circular notes, 1452–1456. The gold coinage in this country is in a state of great integrity, 1457.

The imposition of a mintage would be a departure from the successful policy pursued during the last 50 years, as regards the adoption of a single gold standard, and having no mintage, a policy which is being imitated by other countries, 1458–60, 1464–8. It might probably be expected that a mintage would raise the value of the coin, 1461. Which would render necessary the readjustment of all contracts, 1462, 1469–1472. If the fine gold in a sovereign is reduced one per cent., and, on the other hand, a countervailing mintage of one per cent. is imposed, it cannot be held that the value remains the same, so as to discharge existing obligations which are contracted upon the faith of a coin of a certain weight and fineness. The contract is for a commodity, and can only be discharged by payment of the stipulated quantity, 1473, 1474. Nor is the coin, as a commodity, affected by the question as to who paid the mintage, 1475–1478. Sovereigns can only be exported at their intrinsic value, which is a thing to be measured by weight, not by nomenclature, 1479. The witness is not prepared to say that a mintage would increase the exchangeable value of the sovereign in this country, 1480. The question was fully debated before 1816, when the present system of exempting gold coinage from mintage, and making a heavy charge on the subsidiary coinage, was adopted as the true policy, 1481. Prices would soon determine the exchangeable value of the coin, which would be equal to that of the metal contained in it; and its value abroad would regulate its value at home. A mintage would not raise its value, and the reduction of the fine gold would degrade it, 1482, 1483. A person, if he found it advantageous to turn his bullion into coin, will pay a mintage, but the material is not thereby increased in

value, 1484–1490. Coin is not always more valuable than uncoined gold, and the latter is generally preferred for large commercial operations, 1491–1494. In Paris a mintage is charged, but it adds nothing to the value of the gold coins when brought here, regard being had only to the quantity of fine gold in them, 1495–1498.

The full fares authorized by law are not generally charged by railway companies, 1499, 1500. But that is a matter for the discretion of the companies, and would not affect the necessity for altering the maximum tolls, if the sovereign is altered, 1501, 1502. In the case of tolls, whether the effect might be to increase the revenue derived from them or not, compensation must be made by the Legislature without regard to other consideration, 1503, 1504. No doubt any damages incurred might be estimated by a Commission and paid, but it is questionable whether it would be worth the trouble and cost, 1505, 1506. If, in the event of an international coinage, the system of free mintage in England is maintained, no doubt we shall have to coin for other countries, as is now done for Portugal, Brazil, and Egypt, but that might not be a disadvantage, 1507–1510. The fact insisted upon is that trade and contracts will be affected by a deterioration of the intrinsic value of the sovereign, because debts can only be discharged by the precise quantity of the commodity, viz., gold, stipulated for, 1511–1515. Although, no doubt, transactions in transitu at the time of the change could be arranged without loss, 1516, 1517. The general desire for uniformity of weights, measures, and monies originated in the Exhibition of 1851, 1518–1520. Uniformity of monies is very desirable, but it would not be worth while merely to adopt the 25-fr. piece; the inconveniences of a change would not be worth undergoing unless it comprised the subsidiary coinage, 1521–1530. Merchants are not at all interested in the proposed change. They make it their business to understand comparison and conversion of prices and employing clerks. It is a matter of education. Assimilation of monies of account would alone remove the difficulties of converting prices, 1531–1543. The excessive difficulty and labour of altering all books, accounts, &c., might be worth incurring, if an assimilation of money of account were to be secured, but not otherwise, 1544–1546. The equivalence of the sovereign to 25 francs would not be an important step towards such assimilation, 1547. The addition of 2*d.* in the £ would be analogous to the calculations for income tax, but these are very troublesome, 1548–1550. Admitting the advantages of uniformity, the adoption of the 25-franc piece would be of no value, while the inconvenience of the change would be extreme, 1551–1557. No conception can be formed of the labour which would be caused by the alteration of books, accounts, &c., 1558–1561. The Legislature must provide that every existing operation of debt and credit should be readjusted, but it could only enforce this in the case of internal transactions, and not in that of the settlement of foreign accounts, 1562–1564. The proposed depreciation of the £ would entail a loss of 8 per mil. upon the holders of foreign debt in this country, who would be unable to recover the difference upon payment of their coupons, although the loss thus sustained by England would be compensated by corresponding gain if the convention extended to the whole world, 1565–1570. The proposal is not objected to because of the smallness of the change, but on accouut of the preponderance of inconvenience and cost over the advantages which it presents. A proposal for a simultaneous introduction of uniformity of monies, weights, and measures, would justify considerable sacrifices, 1571–1577. It is true that it is the habit of this country to introduce reform by gradual steps, 1578, 1579. England, being the great creditor of the world, would suffer the chief loss upon the payment of coupons of foreign debts, as foreign governments would decline to recognise any enactment of this country, having stipulated to pay in sovereigns they would pay in the new sovereigns, 1580–1585. The proposal for substituting a 10-franc piece for the £ is debateable, 1586. The condition of the present coinage has no bearing upon the subject of the enquiry, 1587.

New South Wales:
Imports and exports of gold specie, p. 341.

North, Sir Dudley:
On seignorage, p. 320.

Ottoman Empire:
Coinage of, p. 262.

Papal States: *See* Rome.

Parieu, M. de:
President of the Paris monetary conference. *Lloyd*, 3, 62.

Paris:
Limits of variation in the course of exchange on, p. 344.

Paris Conference: *See* Conference.

Paris Mint: *See* Mint.

Pennington, Mr.:
On the subject of seignorage, pp. 333, 336.

Penny, The:
Must be reduced under either the pound and mil scheme or the ten-franc scheme. *Levi*, 372. Would be retained under the ten-franc scheme at its present intrinsic value, but reduced in relative or current value by 4 per cent., *ib.* 376–388. Antiquity and general popularity of. *Bowring*, 2442.

Persia:
Gold coinage, &c. of, p. 346.

Peru:
Gold coinage, &c. of, p. 344.

Points of Discusssion by the Commissioners on International coinage, p. 347.

Portugal:
England coins for. *Newmarch*, 1509. The sovereign is better know than the 20-franc piece in. *Muspratt*, 658. English gold coins a legal tender in. *Goschen*, 2378.

Post Office:
Loss to the English, in consequence of absence of uniformity in weights. *Lloyd*, 74.
Extension of money-order system to foreign couutries would be facilitated by an international coinage, by which any loss to the post-office revenue, through a reduction of the pound, would be made good. *Lloyd*, 13, 40. *Hendriks*, 338.

Pound Sterling, The:
Any scheme involving the abandonment of, would not be accepted by this country, and would therefore be impracticable. *Behrens*, 257, 262. The par of exchange being 25·221 francs, the diminution in the pound required to assimilate it to 25 francs would amount to 2*d.* and $\frac{1}{5}$ of a penny, or $8\frac{1}{3}$ per mil. *Hendriks*, 301.
Convenience to this country of, as an international coin. *Manby*, 440.
Importance of retaining, as the unit. *Muspratt*, 545 Is more suitable than the franc to the large transactions of the present period. *Bagehot*, 1997–1999. Disagreement with the views of the Paris Conference as tending to displace the; importance and value of; it is universally known; its advantage in this respect over other coins. Its general popularity in various countries of the world. *Bowring*, 2438–2442. Groundlessness of the objection that it is too large an integer. It represents a far greater interest in the commercial world than any other monetary value. It should, however, be decimalized, *ib.* 2443. Is not current in China, but is the money of account there in transactions with foreign countries, for which it is indispensable, *ib.* 2444–2450. Is the final instrument of settlement in the great mass of commercial transactions, *ib.* 2451–2456. Looking to its antiquity, popularity, and wide-spread influence, any interference with it would be most injurious, *ib.* 2461.
No new coin would have the same hold upon public opinion and confidence as the pound, *ib.* 2468. Is not likely to be adopted by foreign countries as an international coin, *ib.* 2470. Great confusion would be caused if the pound, which is the cosmopolitan standard of value, was changed, *ib.* 2477–2479. Is surrounded by a greater feeling of nationality than the dollar, *ib.* 2483.
Could not be maintained at its present value if a grain of gold were subtracted from it, *ib.* 2491. Is frequently calculated at 25 francs, whereby a loss to individuals of 2*d.* in the pound is occasioned. *Hendriks*, 275, *Muspratt*, 543, 601–602. *Mallet*, 2502. The same practice was followed in framing the tariff under the commercial treaty with France. *Mallet*, 2503, 2526. The wide area over which it circulates, and which is a strong argument in favour of retaining it, at all events nominally, makes it a question whether it may not ultimately be adoped by foreign countries, *ib.* 2529. Has a very extensive circulation, but no doubt any other coin, especially if it bore the same name, would circulate with equal facility, *ib.* 2573–2580.
See also Bowring. Twenty-five-franc Piece.

Pound and Mil Scheme:
Plan suggested founded upon the, for decimalizing the coinage, which would be in harmony with the international scheme, and would tend to great simplification of accounts. *Hendriks*, 309.

POUND AND MIL SCHEME—*cont.*
The adoption of the, condemned by Lord Overstone's commission. *Levi*, 367.
Would involve calculations, and therefore not so advantageous for an international system as the 10-franc scheme, *ib.* 390–394,
Should be considered separately from the question of international coinage. *Wrigley*, 1350–1353.

PRICES:
Quotations of, would be more readily understood, and calculations more readily made, under a system of international coinage. *Behrens*, 90–94, 108. *Hendriks*, 275. *Manby*, 433–435. *Muspratt*, 542–543, 574–575, 587. *Field*, 701, 721, 752, 753. *Jeffery, W.S.*, 1122–1124. *Jeffery, J. R.*, 1175. *Wrigley*, 1275–1276. *Bagehot*, 1977–1978.
Would soon adapt themselves to the value of the new currency. *Field*, 709. *Newmarch*, 1398.
The change might perhaps slightly raise the value of articles. *Jeffery, W. S.*, 1143.

PRUSSIA:
Gold coinage and mint regulations of, p. 252.
By the general adoption of the French system, four thalers of, would be equal to 15 francs. *Lloyd*, 12, 67.
The frederic d'or the only gold coin of, *ib.* 68.
Altered the weight of the thaler without finding the necessity for a tariff. *Hendriks*, 350.

RAILWAYS:
Present loss in paying fares, and in transmitting bullion by, between England and France, in consequence of the pound being calculated at 25 francs. *Hendriks*, 275. Trouble and difficulty occasioned by the calculations involved in transmission of parcels over different lines of, owing to difference of coinages. *Levi*, 366.
Loss which would be sustained by railway companies if the pound is reduced by 2*d.* *Newmarch*, 1366. It could only be adjusted by legislative authority to increase the statuary tolls, *ib.*, 1368–1369. Otherwise the nominal revenue would remain the same, while the expenditure would increase by 2*d.* in the £, *ib.* 1372.
Injurious effect upon railway companies of a reduction in the value of the pound, in consequence of the loss on small fares. *Swarbrick*, 2295–2300.
More than half the receipts of the Great Eastern Railway are in sums under 5*s.*; no compensation could be made in such cases except by a reduction of the passenger duty, *ib.*, 2301–2304.
The full fares allowed by Parliament not always charged. *Newmarch*, 1500. *Swarbrick*, 2305–2306. But rather than raise the fares, which might prejudice the revenue, the companies would prefer to put up with the loss. Practical difficulty of adding an extra farthing or halfpenny to the fares, *ib.* 2306–2311. Necessity for readjustment by parliamentary enactments, *ib.* 2312. It would require more than a charge of one per cent. to affect passenger traffic, *ib.* 2318.
See SWARBRICK.

RECOINAGE:
A certain cost for, would be incurred in the event of the reduction of the sovereign to the value of 25 francs. At ⅕ per cent. on a coinage of 100,000,000*l.*, the cost would be 200,000*l.* once for all. *Lloyd*, 19–20.
Necessity for a, if the pound is reduced. Rep. xii. *Muspratt*, 565.
Of one hundred million sovereigns, estimated expense of, 559,950*l.* *Hill*, 1731.
The expense of, would not be an obstacle to the proposed change, as it is required and must shortly take place, on account of the present lightness of the sovereigns. *Jevons*, 1738–1741, 1756, 1798.
No, required, if a compensating seignorage be imposed upon the pound when reduced to the value of 25 francs. *Smith*, 981, 1027, 1029.
No, of the silver would be necessary in the event of the adoption of the 25-franc piece, *ib.* 1856–1857.

REMEDY:
As to alleged practice at the French mint, of making a profit from the, in coining gold, p. 225.
Near agreement among the mints of different countries as regards the, allowed on coining. *Hill*, 1731.
See Table of Principal Gold Coins, p. 227. *And* returns from foreign countries, p. 229, et seq.

RICARDO:
Opinion of, upon seignorage, p. 322.

ROME:
Edict, &c. for adoption of principles of Convention of 1865, p. 297.
Although joining the Convention, has retained pieces of 2½ francs and of 25 centimes. *Hendriks*, 311. Roman coins said to be in circulation in England, *ib.* 316. Adoption of the 20-franc piece in. *Levi*, 416.
The bajocchi still circulate in, as part of the new currency, *ib.* 417–418.

ROUBAIX:
Competition of, with Bradford. *Behrens*, 97–100. 164–165. *Wrigley*, 1188, 1274–1278, 1288–1293.

ROUMANIA:
Adoption of principles of Monetary Convention of December 1865, p. 294.

"ROYAL":
Proposed new coin of 100 francs to be named a. *Levi*, 372. *Brown*, 2220.

RUGGLES, MR.:
The United States delegate at the Paris Conference. His report to the Department of State at Washington, p. 193.
His statement as to the number of money changers in Europe. *Lloyd*, 7.
His statement as to the opinion of the United States in favour of reducing their gold coinage to that of the French system. *Muspratt*, 552–553.
His calculation as to relative amounts of gold coinage in England, France, and the United States since 1792, *ib.*, 678.

RUPEE:
Fluctuations in the value of the. *Hendriks*, 288–295.
The mint charge upon the, in India is two per cent. *Smith*, 883.

RUSSIA:
Gold coinage and mint regulations of, p. 265.
Imports and exports of gold coin, p. 342.
The sovereign is better known than the 20-franc piece in. *Muspratt*, 657.

SALARIES:
Would be affected by the change, but only in the same way as other contracts, while the receivers of wages would be benefited by the impetus given to trade and increased demand for labour. *Behrens*, 241–242. Would soon adjust themselves. *Jeffery, W.S.*, 1145.

SEIGNORAGE:
I. *Expediency or inexpediency of charging.*
II. *Necessity of, in case of an international coinage.*
III. *Amount charged in different countries.*
IV. *Effect of, upon the value of coin.*
V. *Proposal for restoring the value of the pound if reduced to the value of 25 francs, by means of.*

I. *General expediency or inexpediency of charging seignorage.*
See opinions of political economists on seignorage, p. 320.
Also, see correspondence in 1852 relating to the expense of gold coinage and the nature of the Bank charge on gold purchased under the Act of 1844, p. 324.
Opinion of Mr. M'Culloch that the imposition of such a duty, when it is not carried to an undue height, is advantageous. *Hendriks*, 307.
England should adopt the same mintage as other countries. *Field*, 794. The imposition of a mintage in England would be a departure from the policy pursued during the last 50 years. The discussion of such a change is a very grave and serious matter. *Newmarch*, 1461, 1464.
The stamp of authentication given to bullion by coining is something for which the Government are entitled to charge if they choose. *Bagehot*, 2097. The witness is not prepared to express any opinion as to the expediency of charging a mintage, *ib.*, 2114.
There is a great deal to be said on both sides as to the reasons for maintaining the system of free mintage. *Goschen*, 2366.

II. *Necessity for imposing a seignorage in case of an international coinage. Behrens*, 221. *Hendriks*, 305. *Field*, 794. *Brown*, 2229.
A common seignorage of one per cent. recommended. *Hendriks*, 307. *Smith*, 880, 1028. *Brown*, 2228. As being a fair compromise for other countries, and suitable to England, because after the proposed reduction in the intrinsic value of the sovereign it will restore the coin to its present value. *Smith*, 981, 1029.

III. *Amount of seignorage charged in different countries.*
In England no mintage is charged. Rep. xi. *Behrens*, 223. *Hendriks*, 306. *Newmarch*, 1458. *Bagehot*, 2111. *Goschen*, 2363. But the charge of 1½*d.* an oz. made by the Bank of England is equivalent to a mintage. *Behrens*, 223. *Smith*, 854. *Jourdan*, 1693–1694. *Goschen*, 2357. Statement as to mintage, and delay for coining, *a.* In France, *Hendriks*, 306–307. *Smith*, 856–864. *b.* In the United States; in India; in Australia; in Prussia. *Hendriks*, 306–307. *Smith*, 882.
The average charge is about one per cent. *Smith*, 1031. *Brown*, 2228.
See also Returns in Appendices XII. and XXXIV.

IV. *Effect of seignorage upon the value of coin.*
See opinions of political economists on seignorage, p. .
The current value of a coin is enhanced in the country or countries where it circulates by the amount of seignorage imposed upon it. See paper by Mr. Hendriks, p. 142, and mem. by Col. Smith in elucidation of his evidence, p. 148. *Hendriks*, 307. *Smith*, 886–892, 962–964, 982–983, 1066–1070. *Jourdan*, 1689–1695. *Bagehot*, 2121. *Brown*, 2225–2227. It might probably be expected that a mintage would raise the value of a coin. *Newmarch*, 1461.
It is conceivable that a sovereign of less would have the same purchasing power as one of greater intrinsic value if a seignorage equivalent to the difference were charged. *Bagehot*, 2076–2078. A seignorage would not increase the value of the coin as bullion, but would in exchange cause it to possess a greater value equivalent to the charge, *ib.* 2091–2096. Theoretically there is no limit to the mintage which might be charged without depreciating the value of the coin, but practically, if the charge was too high, it would promote private coining, *ib.* 2132–2136.
A seignorage may add to the value of the coin, at the moment when the bar gold, for the purposes of the holder, is coined, but it is an error to suppose that it gives it a permanently increased value. *Goschen*, 2331–2332.

V. *Proposal for restoring the value of the pound sterling if reduced to the value of 25 francs, by imposing a seignorage.*
See paper by Mr. Hendriks, "International Coinage from an English Point of View," p. 142, and Col. Smith's Mem. in elucidation of his evidence, p. 148.
The reduction of the pound to 25 francs would require a diminution of nearly one per cent. in the amount of fine gold in the sovereign. The two coins would then be of the same intrinsic value; and if an equal seignorage of one per cent. is imposed, their current value will be the same; and as the seignorage will restore to the sovereign its original current value, no compensation need be given, and no contracts need be re-adjusted. *Hendriks*, 307. *Smith*, 865–881, 886, 887, 934, 973–986, 1027, 1029, 1043–1044. *Brown*, 2224, 2231–2235, 2247.
It is an element of this scheme that the new sovereigns should be made exchangeable for bullion at the present price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* an oz., any loss accruing to the Bank being made good out of the seignorage fund. *Smith*, 888–889, 898–899, 908–910, 934, 965–972, 1045–1052, 1083. *Brown*, 2238–2250.
The Commissioners are unable to concur in these views. Rep. xiii.
If the fine gold in a sovereign is reduced one per cent., and, on the other hand, a countervailing mintage of one per cent. is imposed, it cannot be held that the value remains the same, so as to discharge existing obligations which are contracted upon the faith of a coin of a certain weight and fineness. The contract is for a commodity, and can only be discharged by payment of the stipulated quantity. *Newmarch*, 1473–1474, 1511–1515.
A seignorage charge equivalent to the reduction in the intrinsic value of the sovereign would not maintain the original value of the coin. *Goschen*, 2328. A debt of 1*l.* of the old currency must be discharged by 1*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* in the new currency. *ib.* 2329–2330, 2347. By the proposed scheme the convertibility of the sovereign would be lessened. *ib.* 2407.
Objection to the proposal for maintaining the value of the reduced sovereign by making it exchangeable for bullion at the present price. *ib.* 2408, 2409.
See also BANK OF ENGLAND, COIN, COMPENSATION, and Evidence of *Mr. Hendriks, Col. Smith, Mr. Newmarch, Mr. Bagehot, Mr. Brown, Mr. Goschen.*

SHEFFIELD:
Competition of Solingen with. *Wrigley*, 1188.

SHERMAN, SENATOR:
Opinion as to the views of the United States in reference to international coinage. *Muspratt*, 552.

SILVER
Statement showing price of, in London, and the relative value of French five-franc pieces, years 1856–65, p. 340.
Disappearance of, from circulation, in France. *Muspratt*, 675–676.

SMITH, ADAM:
Opinion of, upon seignorage, p. 320. Rep. xix.

SMITH, Col. JOHN THOMAS:
Analysis of his evidence:—Has been master of the mint at Calcutta, and previously at Madras. Was actuary to the Madras Military Fund, 840–842. Is in favour of international coinage, 843, 844. The mint delivers coin in exchange for bullion at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz., within a delay of about 20 days, the only loss incurred by the holder of the bullion being in the interest during the coinage, 845–847. But in practice all the gold is taken to the Bank, who purchase it at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz., which is an economy for the possessor of the bullion, as the difference of 1½*d.* is less than the interest of the money during coinage if the gold were taken to the mint, and being in point of fact a charge for mintage and interest, it increases to the extent of the charge the current value of the coin, 848–855. There is a mint charge in France on the coinage of gold of about ¼ per cent., and a delay in delivery of the coin causing a loss of interest from ½ to ¾ per cent., making a total charge equivalent to from ¾ to 1 per cent., 856–863. This statement made upon the authority of M. Dumas, Director of the Paris mint, 864.
The reduction of the £ to 25 francs would require a diminution of ·87842, or about ⅞ths per cent. in the amount of fine gold in the sovereign, 865–872. The two coins would then be of the same intrinsic value, and if an equal seignorage were charged, their current value would be the same. They must contain the same quantity of alloy, and fulfilling these conditions, they would afford a perfect system of international coinage, 873–878. This applies equally to all countries joining the convention, 875, 893–897. The seignorage must be calculated as equivalent to a mintage and the interest for delay, and should be 1 1/24th per cent., or in round numbers 1 per cent., 879–881. The charge for mintage of gold and loss by delay together amount in Prussia, the United States, and India to about 1¼ per cent., 882. In India the seignorage on silver is as high as 2 per cent., without leading to unusual forgery, 883–885.
By the imposition of a seignorage of 1 per cent., if the intrinsic value of the sovereign is at the same time reduced 1 per cent., its current value will remain the same as before, and there would be no disturbance of pre-existing contracts, 886, 887. But this is conditional on the new sovereign being exchangeable for gold bullion at the present price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz., 888, 889. The new sovereign will only retain its original current value in the countries of the convention. Beyond them, it will pass merely for its intrinsic value, 890–892. It would be desirable that the conversion of the coins into bullion at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz. should be generally adopted, to prevent any over-issue, 898, 899. 100 of the new sovereigns would purchase from the Bank the same amount of gold as before, and without involving any loss to the Bank, 900–904. The new standard gold would be coined into a greater number of sovereigns than before, 905–907. The object of making the sovereign convertible being to cause the £ of less intrinsic value to retain the same current value as the present £; the conversion should not extend to French coins unless the rule were made general, 908–910. The sovereign, when reduced to 25 francs, by a diminution of its intrinsic value, will nevertheless retain the same purchasing value in France as at present, if there is an international currency; it will be of less value only when used as bullion, 911–919. It would, however, be reduced in purchasing value in countries outside the convention, and bullion must be sent instead, 920–921. It would not be more advantageous to send bullion abroad to the countries of the convention instead of coin, because when converted into coin it would be subject to the same seignorage as in England; nor would bullion outside the convention exchange for more than at present, only the new sovereigns outside the convention would exchange for less, 922–933, 992.
No compensation to the holders would be required, because gold bullion would be the standard, and being procurable at its present value would always be exported to countries outside the conventions 934. A sovereign

in exchange is now intrinsically worth 25 francs 4 sous; hereafter it will only exchange for 25 francs, but these will be worth 4 sous more in current value beyond their bullion value by the imposition of a mintage, 935–939. The increase in the value of the francs would not be injurious to the French nation; and, practically, the present delay in delivering coin at the Paris mint is equivalent to a seignorage, so that there would not be any material increase in their value, 940, 941. Immediate delivery of coin by a mint might be difficult, but the Bank of England gives at sight, with a profit of 1½*d.* per oz., which is hardly equal to the interest for delay, 942–946. The proposed uniform seignorage will leave the napoleon at about its present currency value, for against the increased seignorage should be set the present system of delay, 947, 948. It is true that the reduced sovereign will only exchange for 25 francs instead of 25 francs 20 centimes, but its current value will remain as at present, 949–955. There would be a loss of 20 centimes in intrinsic value, but that could be met by sending bullion to France instead of coin, 956–960. If the other countries charged mintage, and England charged none, England would have to coin for the adjacent nations, 961, 1088. Effect of mintage in increasing the current value of coin, 962–964. The Bank should give gold for sovereigns at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, and would be compensated for the loss incurred in taking worn coins out of the seignorage fund, which, assuming a total coinage of 100,000,000*l.*, and a mintage of 1 per cent., would amount to 1,000,000*l.*, 965–972. The reason for recommending a uniform seignorage of 1 per cent. is, that it is a fair compromise for other nations, and would suit England, because the proposed reduction of intrinsic value will bring the sovereign up to its present value, saving the necessity for a tariff and for recoinage, 973–981. The diminution of the intrinsic value of the sovereign by 1 per cent., and the imposition of a seignorage of 1 per cent., will not deteriorate the currency by 2 per cent. The one compensates for the other, 982–985. The exact deterioration in intrinsic value = 0·878 per cent., 986. Different regulations in England and France in delivery of gold coin, 986–991. Under the proposed arrangement, everywhere inside the convention the new sovereign (enhanced in value by a seignorage) would purchase the same amount of bullion as the old sovereign; outside the convention it would purchase less, and therefore would not be exported. But bullion would not therefore be dearer outside the convention. It would exchange for the same amount of the old sovereigns as at present, which when brought home would be only worth as much as the new coins. It would exchange for a larger amount of the new sovereigns, if they could be procured, but no one would send the new coins outside the convention, as a loss of 1 per cent. would be incurred by doing so, 992–1026. The object of imposing a seignorage is to prevent the necessity for a tariff and recoinage, and to establish uniformity with other countries, 1027. The charge of 1 per cent. is proposed as being about the average charge for mintage, including delay in other countries, and at the same time as representing the exact difference between the present and future intrinsic value of the sovereign. By the addition of this charge the value of the sovereign will be restored, and a recoinage will be avoided, 1028–1031. A common coinage will necessitate identical seignorage arrangements, 1032–1036. It would, probably, be expedient that the foreign international coins should not be exchangeable for bullion at the Bank of England at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz., 1037–1042, 1084–1087, 1093–1097. The sovereigns reduced in intrinsic value, but with an equivalent seignorage would have the same purchasing power both in England and France, 1043, 1044. It is part of the proposal that the Bank of England shall be required to deliver, at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz., bar gold in exchange for the new sovereigns, which would be equal in current (though not in intrinsic) value to the old sovereigns, 1045–1052, 1083. If there was a want of bullion, and the Bank was called on to exchange sovereigns for bar gold, they must melt them, and find the difference, 1053, 1054. It is reasonable to exact a mint charge. It is willingly paid in France and in India (where it is 2 per cent.), 1055–1065. By whatever amount the intrinsic value of the sovereign may have been reduced, its current value will be restored by the imposition of a seignorage of the same amount, provided the issue of the coins is limited, and that would be effected by arranging that the currency shall be of such a value that 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* of that currency will always purchase an oz. of the present standard gold, 1066–1083. Necessity for a tariff if the value of the sovereign is increased by a seignorage, without an equivalent diminution in the amount of gold contained in it, 1089–1092. The expense of coinage adds to the current, but not, properly speaking, to the intrinsic value of a coin, 1098–1109. Even the 1½*d.* an oz. charged by the Bank adds to the value of the sovereign, by a penny at least, as compared with bar gold, which, for the last 27 years, has been quoted, liable to small fluctuations, not at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, but at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz., 1110–1113. A double seignorage imposed on the sovereign without a corresponding increase to that or the napoleon would not alter the relative value of the two coins for exchanges in countries foreign to the convention, 1114–1117.

His Mem. in elucidation of certain parts of his evidence, p. 148.

Opinion as to, and approval of his views. *Brown*, 2224.

SOLINGEN:

Competition of, with Sheffield. *Wrigley*, 1188.

SOVEREIGN: *See* POUND STERLING.

SPAIN:

Gold coinage and mint regulations of, p. 258.

Alterations of coinage in, *Hendriks*, 350.

STANDARD:

Report of the French government commission upon the, p. 193.

Recommendation of a single gold, Rep. ix. x. *Bagehot*, 1976. The Conference of Paris in favor of a single gold, p. 168–171, 191.

Similar recommendation by Baron de Hock, p. 339.

STATISTICS:

The study of, facilitated by international coinage. *Hendriks*, 299, 324. *Levi*, 366.

SUBSIDIARY COINS:

Need not at present enter into the plan of uniform coinage based upon the 25-franc piece, though they should be eventually assimilated. *Lloyd*, 28–29, 34, 69–71. *Behrens*, 143, 179. *Hendriks*, 309–310, 323. *Muspratt*, 566–568.

England should not enter into a convention with foreign countries as to. *Behrens*, 214.

A change would not be desirable unless it comprised the. *Manby*, 481–483.

See also TWENTY-FIVE-FRANC PIECE.

SWARBRICK, SAMUEL:

Analysis of his evidence:—Is general manager of the Great Eastern Railway, 2291–2294. A reduction in the value of the £ would injuriously affect railway companies in consequence of the loss on small fares, which form a large proportion of the total receipts, and to which a corresponding addition could not be made. Fully one half of the passenger fares would be thus affected, 2295–2300. More than half the receipts from passengers by the Great Eastern Railway are in sums under 5*s.*; no compensation could be made for the loss in such cases except by a reduction of the passenger duty, 2301–2304. In many cases the full fares allowed by Act of Parliament are not charged by railway companies, but rather than raise the fares, which might prejudice the revenue, the companies would prefer to put up with the loss caused by the reduction of the £. Passengers prefer to pay in round sums, and it would not be practicable to ask for an extra farthing on 2*s.* 6*d.* or a ½*d.* on 5*s.*, 2305–2311. The companies could not compensate themselves by rearranging the fares within the parliamentary limits, nor without special legislative enactments, 2312. The companies adjust their fares upon a balance of considerations with a view to their profit; a small increase or decrease would not probably affect the number of passengers. It would require much more than a charge of one per cent. to affect passenger traffic, 2313–2319. The full fares authorized by Parliament are not always levied even where there is no fear of competition, 2320.

SWEDEN:

Gold coinage and mint regulations of, p. 270.

Partial adoption of the recommendations of the Paris Conference by, p. 293. Rep. vii.

SWITZERLAND:

Gold coinage and mint regulations of, p. 266.

The results of the convention of 1865 have been advantageous to. *Behrens*, 109–113.

TARIFF: *See* COMPENSATION. CONTRACTS.

TEN-FRANC PIECE:

The introduction of an eight-shilling piece, concurrently with the 25-franc piece, advocated, equivalent to a, *Behrens*, 180–187, 196–197.

Recommended as the common unit for an international coinage in preference to the 25-franc piece. *Levi*, 369 et seq. *Brown*, 2181 et seq. Scheme showing how the coinage founded upon the, would be interchangeable with the existing coinage, *ib.* p. 121.
Should be accepted as the unit by this country, if all the other countries agree upon it, as the basis of an uniform money of account, but the 25-franc piece would be far preferable. *Bagehot*, 2163–2167.
Opinion of the Commissioners adverse to the, Rep. xvii.
Objections to the, as an international unit. *Hendriks*, 325–326.
America, at the Paris Exhibition Conference, opposed to the, as the unit. *Muspratt*, 639.
The subtitution of, for the pound would occasion insurmountable difficulties in the negotiation of bills abroad. *Bowring*, 2459–2460.
The Swedish government propose to coin a, Rep. vii. p. 292.

TEN-PENNY PIECES:
Were issued by the Bank of Ireland before 1826. *Culley*, 1947–1949, 1969.

TEN-SHILLING PIECES. *See* HALF SOVEREIGNS.

TOLERANCE. *See* REMEDY.

TOOKE, THOS.:
Opinion of, upon seignorage, p. 322.

TRAVELLERS:
Advantage of international coinage to. *Behrens*, 244–246. *Levi*, 366. *Manby*, 470, 520. *Muspratt*, 546, 664. *Field*, 701. *Jevons*, 1735. *Bagehot*, 2536. And to commercial travellers. *Jeffery, W. S.*, 1122–1128, 1147–1150. *Jeffery, J. R.*, 1175. But the advantage to travellers is not the most important consideration. *Field*, 701. *Jevons*, 1735. *Bagehot*, 2536.
The convenience to, is not of much importance, and would not be much promoted by the change, as they generally carry letters of credit or circular notes. *Newmarch*, 1452–1456.

TREATY, FRENCH:
Would have had greater results under an international system of coinage. *Behrens*, 92–93.
Results of, unexpected by many people. *Muspratt*, 621.

TREATY:
Monetary Convention of December 1865, p. 158.
Preliminary monetary, between France and Austria, p. 220–225. Rep. vi.
Vienna coinage treaty of 24th January 1857, p. 253.

TURKEY:
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TWENTY-FIVE-FRANC PIECE:
Recommended as an international coin by the Conference of Paris, Rep. vi. Opinions in favour of the reduction of the sovereign to the value of 25 francs as a change advantageous in itself. *Lloyd*, 10–12, 21–24, 28–30, 34–36, 67–71. *Behrens*, 166–171. *Hendriks*, 302–305, 333–337. *Muspratt*, 545, 654. *Wrigley*, 1205–1206, 1306–1307. *Jevons*, 1734–1737, 1837–1843. *Bagehot*, 1985. *Mallet*, 2517–2518,
Objections to the adhesion of this country to a scheme of international coinage upon the basis of the. *Levi*, 367–368. *Newmarch*, 1361–1362, 1383–1384, 1445, 1575. *Brown*, 2180–2181. *Bowring*, 2440–2442.
The adoption of, by this country, should be accompanied by that of a 4-shilling piece. *Field*, 703–704.
It would not be material that the French should largely coin the, *ib.* 770.
The extent of the advantage to this country of adopting the, would be confined to the elimination of the fraction in converting English into French money. *Jourdan*, 1617–1619.
Should be adopted as an international unit of account. It is doubtful whether it would be worth while for this country to adopt it merely as an international coin. *Bagehot*, 1986–1989, 2021–2023, 2072–2073.
Austria intends to coin a 10-florin piece equivalent to a. *Muspratt*, 659. But has not agreed to make it the unit. *Brown*, 2183.
The government of Sweden propose to coin 25-franc pieces as soon as France does so. p. 270–293. Rep. vii.
See also INTERNATIONAL COINAGE, POUND, &c.

TWENTY-FRANC PIECE:
Under the proposed change would pass in this country as 16*s*. *Behrens*, 173, 253. It would be an international coin also under the 10-franc scheme. *Brown*, 2207.
Statement of the exact weight of the. *Hendriks*, 318–321.
Has always been current in Italy. *Levi*, 416.
Is received at Messrs. Howell and James's at a fixed value. *Jeffery, W. S.*, 1157–1165. And in other commercial houses, *ib.* 1170–1171.

UNIT:
A common, not essential to the establishment of a system of easily commensurable coins. *Hendriks*, 326.
Advantage of the pound and disadvantage of the dollar or 5-franc piece as the. *Muspratt*, 635.
A high gold, one of the conditions of a proper currency. *Bagehot*, 1976, 1994; the pound advocated for this reason, *ib.* 1996–1997.
The higher the unit the smaller must be, as a rule, the number of figures, rendering the expression more simple and intelligible, *ib.* 2012–2020.
The 25-franc piece recommended as the common unit of account, *ib.* 1989, 2004–2012.
The 10-franc piece proposed as the common unit. *Brown*, 2181–2197, 2208.
See also FIVE-FRANC PIECE, POUND, TWENTY-FIVE-FRANC PIECE, TEN-FRANC PIECE.

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Gold coinage and mint regulations of, p. 275.
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Mintage charge and delay in coining in, *Hendriks*, 306.
Have introduced the metric system of weights and measures in a permissive manner, and are taking steps for making the proposed change in their coinage. *Levi*, 397.
Are in favor of the proposed assimilation of coinage. *Muspratt*, 552–553.
Could effect the change now with greater facility than after a resumption of a gold currency, *ib.* 571.
The change greater in, than in England, *ib.* 595.
Unfavorable to the ten-franc unit. Would prefer a higher unit, perhaps 100 francs. *ib.* 639.
Amount of gold coinage in, since 1792, *ib.* 678.
Complication of the exchange calculations between England and, *Field*, 720–722.
The weights and measures in England and, are mainly uniform, *ib.* 723, 726.
There are no longer any state coinages in, *ib.* 728–730.
Popularity of the gold dollar in, *ib.* 732.
Almost all the payments made by American houses in China are by bills upon London. Bills for large amounts on the United States would not be negotiable. *Bowring*, 2457.
Trade in the east chiefly in the hands of English and American merchants, *ib.* 2458.
The United States dollar first coined in 1772, *ib.* 2489.
See also DOLLAR.

URUGUAY:
Currency of, p. 269.

"VICTORIA:"
Proposed as name of new ten-franc or eight-shilling piece. *Brown*, 2286.

VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES:
Imports and exports of gold specie, p. 341.

WEAR AND TEAR:
Of the coin being greater in one country than another would not constitute an objection to its being received as a legal tender, as it would after a certain amount of wear and tear become legally uncurrent. *Behrens*, 190–195.
As to per-centage of loss by, which should render gold coins uncurrent. *Hill*, 1731.
Would be incidental to coins, whatever their intrinsic value might be. *Jevons*, 1754.
In the event of the light sovereigns being called in, they should be taken by the mint at their full value, and to prevent intentional wearing down a limit might be fixed beyond which they should be refused, *ib.* 1817–1820.
Is increased in proportion to the area over which a coinage circulates. *Goschen*, 2376.
See also LIGHT SOVEREIGNS.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:
Expediency of uniformity of weights instanced by the case of the Post Office. *Lloyd*, 72–75.
Metric system of, introduced in the United States in a permissive manner. *Levi*, 397.

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The reform should include that of, *ib.* 406–407.
Opinion of the Decimal Coinage Commission that simplification of the coinage should not be attempted apart from that of, *ib.* 408.
Facility with which the change in the, was introduced into Italy, *ib.* 414.
The full advantage of uniformity would not be attained without comprising. *Muspratt*, 609–616.
Between England and the United States are mainly the same. *Field*, 723–726.
Expediency of not mixing the question of with that of coinage. *ib.* 832, 836. *Wrigley*, 1229.
Expediency of ultimate assimilation of. *Jeffery, J. R.*, 1182.
The difficulties arising from different, are less than those proceeding from difference of coins. *Wrigley*, 1231.
Advantage of a decimal system of. *Newmarch*, 1844.
Assimilation of, not essential to international coinage. *Bagehot*, 2069–2071.
The difference of, a source of delay and difficulty in the negotiation of the French treaty. *Mallet*, 2500.

Wrigley, Joseph:
Analysis of his evidence:—A manufacturer at Huddersfield, 1183. The Chamber of Commerce there has discussed the question of international coinage, 1184–1187. If other countries join the Convention of 1865, and England refuses to do so, this country will be in a position of isolation. The increase of competition makes it hazardous to allow any advantage to competitors. Severe competition of Belgium, Germany, and France against England. Competition of Roubaix with Bradford, and of Solingen with Sheffield, 1188, 1189, 1197–1199. Competition tends to bring the producer and consumer into more immediate relations, and it would be advantageous for the English manufacturer to send commercial travellers abroad to sell to the retail traders, a proceeding which would be much facilitated by an assimilation of currencies, 1190–1196, 1224. The increase of competition at present does not proceed from a want of uniform coinage, but is mentioned as indicating what English manufacturers have to contend with, 1200–1202.

It would probably be impracticable at present to secure the great advantage of an entirely uniform coinage, but it would be an important step to obtain a point of contact between different coinages by the adoption of the proposal for assimilating the sovereign to the French gold coinage, 1203–1204. The assimilation of the £ to 25 francs is the most advantageous plan, 1205, 1206. The reduction in the value of the sovereign would be attended with some inconveniences, but the present is a peculiarly favourable moment for the change. The value of the £ would be reduced about ⅛ths per cent., but there would be little difficulty in the adjustment of salaries and wages, 1207–1212; and the advantages of an international coinage would outweigh the difficulties of the change, 1213. The old and new sovereigns might circulate together during the time of transition, but not permanently, and the former should be called in. Both coins should retain the name of sovereign, but the new sovereign should be made distinguishable from the old coin, 1214–1220. To facilitate the withdrawal of the old sovereigns from circulation they might by law be made receivable at the same value as the new soverigns after a stated time, 1221, 1222. The withdrawal of the old copper coin was easily effected, 1223.

With the present tendency of the manufacturer to come more directly into communication with the retailer, the development of foreign trade would be facilitated by a uniform coinage, 1224–1228. Uniformity in weights and measures is desirable, but should be considered separately, 1229. The difficulties arising from different weights and measures are less than those proceeding from difference of coins, the former being invariable; the latter variable, owing to fluctuations of the exchanges, and these fluctuations would be reduced by uniform coinage, 1230–1234. It is a new subject, but public feeling is generally in favour of the change, 1235–1238. The consideration of the subject by Chambers of Commerce arose, not from inconveniences experienced, but in consequence of the Paris Conference, 1239–1242. Competition, which is already severe in the home market, would be still more so in a neutral market in case of an international coinage, 1343–1346. There is a movement in foreign countries towards assimilation of weights and measures, 1247, 1248. The superior education of the working classes, and of managers of mills and manufactories abroad, gives an advantage to foreign over English manufacturers, but it is difficult to estimate the relative advantages of international coinage and improved education as affecting competition. As regards the advantages of assimilation of coinage, an instance is afforded in the case of England and Ireland, where the advantages are obvious, 1249–1253. Uniform coinage would no doubt intensify competition in the home market, but the English manufacturer only asks for a fair field and no favour, 1254–1256, 1287. Better education tends to improve the taste of designs, and to promote the cheaper production of manufactures, though the latter question depends partly upon the rate of wages, 1257–1260. Free trade has provoked no discontent among English manufacturers by admitting foreign goods better and cheaper than those produced here, but they are under a disadvantage by heavy duties still levied in other countries, 1261–1266, 1287. Strikes are detrimental to the English manufacturing interests, 1267. International coinage is a new subject. If the Commission report in favour of a change, the public mind should be directed to the question, 1268–1272. If the value of the currency is reduced ⅛ths per cent., some inconvenience must be felt by the whole community, 1269–1271; but the extent of the inconvenience would depend upon the nature of the change, 1286, 1287. Disadvantage to England in neutral markets if keeping aloof from the convention. An Italian merchant purchases at Roubaix in preference to going on to Bradford, where the weights, measures, and coins are different. Prices are easily known, and he would only go on to Bradford if there was a considerable advantage in doing so; if the difference of price was small, he would purchase at Roubaix; and similar competition exists in other cases, 1273–1278, 1288–1293. It is true that there are many complaints from French manufacturers as to the effects of free trade, but they are not supported by figures or proofs, and are in reality the result of a general stagnation of trade, 1279–1281, arising among other causes, probably from over-production, 1285. As to the excellent system of education at Roubaix, 1282–1284. The competition of foreign goods in the home market exists, though it is limited, and a removal of adverse tariffs would not enable the English manufacturer to export profitably those articles in which foreign competition is already successful in this country, for it is the principle of free trade that countries should mutually exchange their best and cheapest productions, 1294–1299. Foreign competition in the home market acts as a spur to manufacturers, 1300.

Identity of coinage is desirable, but at present impracticable. The proposed change would be an important step towards it. Successive changes would be attended with less inconvenience than a complete assimilation at once, 1301–1305. The adoption of the 25-franc piece would afford a point of contact with the coinages of other countries. The subsidiary coinage would remain the same with a depreciation of ⅛ths per cent., still involving a calculation, but a step, though imperfect, would have been taken towards a complete assimilation, and an advantage to the extent of assimilating the gold coins would actually be attained, 1306–1322. A perfect assimilation of the coins of England, France, and the United States is desirable if possible, 1323. If the coinage is altered, perfect faith should be kept, and compensation given to creditors, 1324, 1325. As to the convenience for international purposes of a coinage comprising five gold pieces, viz., of 20*s.*, 16*s.*, 12*s.*, 8*s.*, 4*s.*; and five silver pieces of 4*s.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.* and 3*d.*, 1326–1340. The advantages of having some coins of common standard value at a common medium of exchange would outweigh the inconveniences of the proposed change, 1341. Identity of coinage is desirable, but similarity of denomination is not material, 1348, 1349. The pound and mil scheme, and decimalization of the coinage are to be considered separately from the question of uniform currency, 1350–1353. Opinion in favour of foreign coins being made legal tender, in the event of an assimilation of coinage, to be confined first to international coins, and afterwards extended to other foreign coins, 1354–1356.

Wurtemberg:
Return relative to gold coinage of, p. 229.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 February 1868;—*for*,

COPY "of ANNUAL REPORT of the DIRECTOR of the NATIONAL GALLERY to the LORDS of the TREASURY, for the Year ended the 31st day of December 1867."

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REPORT.

National Gallery,
1 January 1868.

My Lords,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordships the Annual Report on the National Gallery for the year ending 31st December 1867.

The present list of Trustees, in the order of their nomination, is as follows:—

The Lord Overstone.	The Marquis of Northampton.
William Russell, Esq.	Austen Henry Layard, Esq.
Thomas Baring, Esq.	William Henry Gregory, Esq.

The subjects of the present Report are classed in the following order:—

I. Pictures purchased during the year 1867.

II. Bequests and Donations.

III. Details relating to the Gallery and Establishment.

I.—PICTURES purchased during the year 1867.

A PORTRAIT by Gainsborough was purchased in May, at the sale of the collection of Mr. J. Wiltshire, of Shockerwick, near Bath.

In the month of August the following 10 pictures were, in conformity with the regulations, purchased from Lady Eastlake:—

Two Heads of Monks, by Domenico Veneziano.
"Two Saints," by Antonio Vivarini.
"St. Michael," by Fra Carnovale.
A Portrait, by Giovanni Oriolo.
"St. Jerome," by Bono Ferrarese.
Part of an Altar-piece, by Cosimo Tura.
"St. Jerome," by the same.
"A Madonna enthroned," by Vander Goes.
The Portrait of an Old Woman, by Rembrandt.

During a journey on the Continent, undertaken in the autumn, with the concurrence of the Trustees, and the sanction of the Treasury, the following pictures were purchased:—

An Altar-piece, by Pellegrino de San Daniele.
"A Madonna and Child," by Paolo Morando.

"Raphael and Tobias," by Antonio Pollajuolo.
"A Madonna and Child," by Botticelli.
Two Pictures of Portraits, by Ambrogio Borgognone.

Details relating to the above-mentioned pictures will be found in the Appendix, No. 1; the statement of account relating to their purchase in the Appendix, No. 6.

II.—Bequests and Donations.

Donations.

I. *Robert Smirke,* R.A. (b. 1752, d. 1845).—British School. Twelve illustrations of "Don Quixote," painted in oil, in brown and white; all, with one exception, engraved for Cadell and Davies' edition of the work, published in four volumes quarto, in London, in 1818.

1. The Funeral of Chrysostom.
2. Camilla's Artifice.
3. The Captive's Interview with Zoraida.
4. Don Quixote and his Squire mounted on Clavelino.
5. Sancho as Governor of Barataria.
6. The Duenna Rodriguez solicits the aid of Don Quixote.
7. Tereza Panza receiving the Messenger of the Duchess.
8. Sancho returning from his Government.
9. The Shepherdesses of the Wood.
10. Don Quixote vanquished by the Knight of the Moon.
11. The Disenchantment of Dulcinea.
12. The Death of Don Quixote.

On wood; each picture 9½ in. high by 8 in. wide. Presented, in the mon th of June, by Captain Thomas Lambert and Mrs. Lambert, the painter's granddaughter. Framed together, and protected with glass; hung in the Gallery at South Kensington in November, and numbered 761.

II. *Robert Smirke,* R.A.—"The Order of Knighthood conferred on Don Quixote by the Innkeeper." Painted in oil on canvas; 1 ft. 9½ in. high by 1 ft. 6 in. wide. Presented in June, by Captain and Mrs. Lambert; hung in the Gallery at South Kensington in November; numbered 762.

III. *Robert Smirke,* R.A.—"Don Quixote at Home after the termination of his second Sally." Painted in oil, on canvas, in brown and white; 1 ft. 9½ in. high, by 1 ft. 6 in. wide. Presented, in June, by Captain and Mrs. Lambert; hung in the Gallery at South Kensington in November; numbered 763.

IV. *Robert Smirke,* R.A.—"The Curate and the Barber visit Don Quixote at Home." Painted in oil, on canvas; 1 ft. 9½ in. high by 1 ft. 6 in. wide. Presented, in June, by Captain and Mrs. Lambert; hung in the Gallery at South Kensington in November; numbered 764.

V. *Robert Smirke,* R.A.—"Mawworm, Dr. Cantwell, and old Lady Lambert." Mawworm standing, with upturned eyes, before Lady Lambert, seated; Dr. Cantwell seated behind Lady Lambert. From Scene I, Act II, of Bickerstaffe's Play of the "Hypocrite." Painted in oil, on canvas; 1 ft. 7½ in high by 1 ft. 5½ in. wide. Presented by Captain and Mrs. Lambert in June; hung in the Gallery in November; numbered 765.

VI. *Pisano of Verona,* commonly called *Vittore Pisanello* (d. about 1451), Veronese School.—"St. Anthony and St. George, with a Vision of the Virgin and Child, in a Glory, in the Sky;" landscape background. On the spectator's left stands St. Anthony with his staff and bell, his pig reposing at his feet; on the opposite side stands St. George, in armour, his head being protected by a large straw hat; at his feet lies the vanquished dragon; behind him are seen the heads of two horses; in the background is a pine wood. Inscribed *Pisanus Pi.* Painted in tempera, on wood; 18 in. high by 11½ in. wide. Formerly in the Costabili Gallery, at Ferrara. Presented by Lady Eastlake in the month of August; hung in the Gallery in September, and numbered 776: protected with glass.

III.—Details relating to the Gallery and Establishment.

Pictures protected with Glass.

During the year 1866, 41 pictures have been protected with glass, including eight recently acquired. A list of the works so protected will be found in the Appendix, No. 2.

Pictures repaired, or cleaned, and varnished.

1. No. 669. "St. Sebastian, St. Rock, and St. Demetrius," by L'Ortolano. Some blisters put down and repaired, and the picture re-varnished.

2. No. 249. "The Marriage of St. Catherine," by Lorenzo di San Severino. Some blisters repaired, and the picture re-varnished.

3. No. 111. "Portrait of Lord Heathfield," by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Was very much cracked; some re-paintings have been removed from the background, and the picture repaired and varnished. Exhibited of late years at South Kensington, but now restored to the Gallery in Trafalgar Square, and protected with glass.

4. No. 109. "The Watering Place," by Gainsborough, has been re-lined, has had much of the dirty varnish removed, and been re-varnished. Hitherto at South Kensington, now hung in the Gallery at Trafalgar Square, and protected with glass.

5. No. 362. "Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen, after his Resurrection," by Etty. Some blisters have been repaired, and the picture re-varnished.

6. No. 389. "The Burning Fiery Furnace," by G. Jones, R.A., was much cracked; has been repaired and varnished, and is now protected with glass.

7. "Manto and Tiresias," by Singleton, has had some cracks repaired, and the picture has been varnished. Not exhibited.

8. "Troilus and Cressida," by Opie, has had some cracks repaired, and the picture has been varnished. Not exhibited.

9. No. 262. "The Crucifixion," of the School of the Meister Von Liesborn; some blisters have been put down. Lent to the South Kensington Museum.

Number of Visitors to the National Gallery, &c.

The Gallery has been visited by 1,469,942 persons on the public days during the year 1867; 823,426 at Trafalgar-square, and 646,516 at South Kensington.

The particulars relating to this subject, respecting copying in the Galleries, and the number of catalogues sold, will be found in the Appendix, Nos. 3, 4, and 5.

Details relating to the Establishment.

On the 4th of March 1867, William Henry Gregory, Esq., was appointed a trustee of the National Gallery.

On the 14th of May 1867, John Dixon was appointed assistant porter and stoker, in the room of Benjamin Debbage, deceased.

The general account relating to the establishment is, by the direction of the Treasury, submitted monthly and yearly to the Audit Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Boxall.*

To the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

DETAILS respecting PICTURES purchased for the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31st December 1867.

I. *Gainsborough* (b. 1727, d. 1788).—"Portrait of Orpin, parish clerk of Bradford, Wiltshire," seated near a window, reading the Bible." Half length, life-size. Painted in oil, on canvas, 3 ft. 11½ in. high by 3 ft. 1½ in. wide. Purchased in May, at the sale of the Collection of Mr. J. Wiltshire, of Shockerwick, for 325 *l.* 10 *s.* Placed in the Gallery at South Kensington, in the month of August; numbered 760, and protected with glass.

II. III. *Domenico Veneziano* (painting 1438, d. 1461) of the Venetian school. Two heads of monks, with saints' glories round their heads. II. A monk in a black dress, with shaven head and without beard. Painted in fresco; 17 in. high by 13 in. wide. III. A monk in a black dress, with a long gray beard, and looking down upon a closed book. Painted in fresco; 16 in. high by 13 in. wide. Two portions of a fresco, originally painted in a tabernacle on the wall of a house at the Canto de' Carnesecchi, Florence; the principal part, representing the Madonna and child enthroned, has been transferred to canvas, and is now in the possession of Prince Pio at Florence. Purchased from the Collection of the late Sir Charles L. Eastlake in August, for 55 *l.*; hung in the Gallery in October, numbered 766 and 767; protected with glass.

IV. *Antonio Vivarini* (painted 1444–1451).—Venetian School. "Saint Peter and Jerome," entire figures about half the scale of life; inscribed SANCTUS PETRUS SANCTUS GERONIMUS. St. Peter holds a book and the two keys embossed and gilt; St. Jerome with his Cardinal's hat on his head, holds a partly open book, from which rays are proceeding. Painted in tempera, on wood, 4 ft. 6 in. high by 1 ft. 5½ in. wide. Formerly in the Zambeccari Gallery in Bologna. Purchased in August, for 40 *l.*, from the Collection of Sir Charles Eastlake. Placed in the Gallery in October, and numbered 768.

V. *Fra Carnovale*, ascribed to (living 1488) Umbrian School. "St. Michael and the Dragon." The winged Archangel, clothed in blue and gold armour stands on the slain

beast, holding a bloody sword in his right hand, and the head of the beast in his left. Inscribed ANGELUS POTENTIA DEI LUCHA. Painted in oil on wood, 4 ft. 4½ in. high by 1 ft. 11 in. wide. Formerly in the possession of Signor Fidanza at Milan. Purchased in August, for 50 *l.*, from the Collection of Sir Charles Eastlake. Placed in the Gallery in October, and numbered 769.

VI. Giovanni Oriolo (living about 1450), probably of the Ferrarese School. "Portrait of Leonello Da Este, Marquis of Ferrara, &c.," who died in 1450. Bust profile, life-size, dressed in a red coat and over it a black gown, without sleeves, edged with gold. Inscribed LEONELLUS + MARCHIO + ESTÊSIS, and signed OPUS JOHÂNIS ORIOLI +. Painted in tempera on wood, 1 ft. 9½ in. high by 1 ft. 3 in. wide. Formerly in the Costabili Gallery at Ferrara. Purchased from the Collection of Sir Charles Eastlake, in August, for 25 *l.* Placed in the Gallery in September, and numbered 770.

VII. *Bono Ferrarese*, or Bono of Ferrara (living 1461).—Ferrarese School. "St. Jerome in the Desert." The Saint is seated on a rock, holding in his left hand a rosary; his lion reposing by his side. In the background, among the rocks, is seen a small church: a bright sunset. Painted in tempera on wood, 1 ft. 8 in. high by 1 ft. 3 in. wide. Signed BONUS FERARIENSIS PISANI DISIPULUS. Formerly in the Costabili Gallery, at Ferrara. Purchased, in August, from the Collection of Sir Charles Eastlake, for 55 *l.* Placed in the Gallery in September, and numbered 771: protected with glass.

VIII. *Cosimo Tura* (about 1418–1481).—Ferrarese School. "The Madonna and Child enthroned, with Angels playing Musical Instruments." Two are playing violins, two others have guitars in their hands, and two in the foreground are engaged with a regal or portable keyed organ, one playing the keys, and the other blowing the bellows. Painted in oil on wood, 7 ft. 10 in. high by 3 ft. 4 in. wide. The centre portion of an altar-piece, of which the Lunette is in the Campana Collection, in the Louvre. Recently in the Frizzoni Collection, at Bergamo. Purchased in August from the Collection of Sir Charles Eastlake, for 160 *l.* Placed in the Gallery in October, and numbered 772.

IX. *Cosimo Tura.*—"St. Jerome in the Wilderness, beating his breast with a stone." Painted in tempera on wood, 3 ft. 3½ in. high by 1 ft. 10½ in. wide. Formerly in the Costabili Gallery, at Ferrara, originally in the Certosa there. Purchased from the Collection of Sir Charles Eastlake, in August, for 75 *l.* Placed in the Gallery in October, and numbered 773.

X. *H. Vander Goes* (painted 1467–1479).—Flemish School. "The Madonna and Child, enthroned;" on the right of the picture kneels St. Peter, holding an open book on which the Virgin has placed her hand; on the left kneels St. Paul, offering a pink to the Infant Christ. Gothic architecture, and a landscape in the background. Painted in oil, on wood, 2 ft. 3½ in. high by 1 ft. 8½ in. wide. Formerly in the Zambeccari Gallery, at Bologna. Purchased from the Collection of Sir Charles Eastlake, for 225 *l.*, in August; hung in the Gallery in September, numbered 774, and protected with glass.

XI. *Rembrandt* (1607–1669).—Dutch School. "Portrait of an Old Lady," in black, with white cap and ruff. Full face bust. Signed *Æ. SVE* 83. *Rembrandt ft.* 1634. Painted in oil, on wood; an oval, 2 ft. 3 in. high by 1 ft. 9 in. wide. Formerly in the Erard Collection, subsequently in that of Mr. William Wells, of Redleaf. Purchased in August, from the Collection of Sir Charles Eastlake, for 1,200 *l.* Placed in the Gallery in September, numbered 775; protected with glass.

XII. *Pellegrino da San Daniele*, or *Pellegrino da Udine* (painted 1497–1529).—Venetian School. An altar-piece, representing "The Madonna and Child, enthroned, with Saints." On the right of the throne is St. James, with his right hand touching the shoulder of the donor, kneeling in the foreground; on the left is St. George, on horseback, with the dead dragon at the horse's feet. Painted in oil, on wood, 8 ft. 2 in. high by 4 ft. 9 in. wide, circular top. Formerly in the possession of Count Ugo Valentinis, of San Daniele. Purchased in Venice, in October, from Signor Vincenzo Azzola, for 112 *l.* Not yet arrived in England.

XIII. *Paolo Morando* (b. 1484, d. 1522).—Venetian School. "The Madonna and Child, St. John the Baptist, and an Angel." Painted in oil, on canvas, 2 ft. 6 in. high by 2 ft. 2 in. wide. Signed, PAULUS V. P. (Veronensis Pinxit). Purchased in October, at Verona, from the Count Lodovico Portalupi, for 900 *l.* Not yet arrived in England.

XIV. *Antonio Pollajuolo* (b. 1430, d. 1498).—Tuscan School. "The Archangel Raphael and Tobias." Painted in oil, on wood, 2 ft. 10 in. high by 2 ft. 1½ in. wide. Purchased at Florence with the picture next described.

XV. *Sandro Botticelli* (b. 1447, d. 1515).—Tuscan School. "The Madonna and Child." Painted in oil, on wood, 2 ft. 10 in. high by 2 ft. 3½ in. wide. Both pictures purchased at Florence, in November, from Signor Giuseppe Baslini, for the sum of 1,000 *l.* the two. They were previously in the Collection of the late Count Galli Tassi, of Florence. Not yet arrived in England.

XVI. *Ambrogio Borgognone* (painted 1490–1522).—Milanese School. "Family Portraits," two fragments of a Standard formerly preserved at the Certosa of Pavia. Painted in oil, on silk, each 2 ft. 1 in. high by 1 ft. 4 in. wide.

No. 16 represents nine men kneeling in adoration by the side of a tomb, and with a hand extended over them: portions of the heads only of some are seen; those kneeling in front hold their caps in their hands, before them. Half-length figures, chiefly profiles, and all without beards: about half the scale of life.

The corresponding fragment, No. 17, represents a numerous group of women kneeling on the opposite side of the same tomb; the five in front extending their hands joined in prayer. Chiefly profiles, and only small portions of the heads of the back figures being visible.

A third fragment of the same standard, representing God the Father, is in the possession of the Cavaliere Bertini, in Milan; all three portions were formerly in the collection of the late Cavaliere Molteni, at Milan, and they are the only parts of the standard preserved. Purchased in November, in Milan, from Signor Giuseppe Baslini, for 160 *l.* the pair. Not yet arrived in England.

Appendix, No. 2.

List of Pictures which have been protected with Glass during the Year ending 31st December 1867.

Date.	Painter.	Subject.	Number in Catalogue.
February	Venetian School	Knight adoring the Infant Christ	234
March	Turner	Landing of William of Orange	369
April	Reynolds	A Man's Head	106
„	Gainsborough	Rustic Children	311
„	Wilkie	Newsmongers	331
„	Newton	The Window	354
„	Sir E. Landseer	Highland Music	411
May	Reynolds	The Banished Lord	107
„	Jones	The Burning Fiery Furnace	389
„	Sir E. Landseer	Spaniels	409
„	„	The Hunted Stag	412
June	Gainsborough	The Watering Place	109
„	Reynolds	Lord Heathfield	111
„	Stothard	Intemperance	321
„	Wilkie	The Bagpiper	329
„	Etty	Man in Persian Costume	357
„	„	The Dangerous Playmate	360
„	Mulready	Fair Time	394
„	Lance	Fruit	443
July	Wilkie	A Woody Landscape	330
„	Callcott	Landscape with Cattle	342
„	„	The Wooden Bridge	343
„	Stanfield	The Lake of Como	406
„	„	Canal of the Giudecca, Venice	407
„	Sir E. Landseer	Highland Dogs	607
„	„	Dignity and Impudence	604
August	Gainsborough	The Parish Clerk	760
September	Smirke	Twelve Illustrations of Don Quixote	761
„	Dom. Veneziano	Head of a Saint	766
„	„	ditto	767
„	Bono Ferrarese	St. Jerome in the Desert	771
„	Vander Goes	Madonna and Child with Saints	774
„	Rembrandt	Portrait of an Old Lady	775
„	Vittore Pisano	St. Anthony and St. George	776
October	Turner	London from Greenwich	483
„	„	The Bay of Baiæ	505
„	„	Caligula's Palace and Bridge	512
„	„	Childe Harold's Pilgrimage	516
„	„	Apollo and Daphne	520
„	Teniers	A Music Party	154
„	„	Boors Regaling	158

Total Number during the Year - - - - 41.

At the close of the year 1867, the total number of exhibited works of Foreign Schools protected with glass, was 124, including three cartoons and one tracing; of the British School, 86 pictures, and 202 frames of drawings and sketches. Total, 412.

Appendix, No. 3.

NUMBER of VISITORS to the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31st December 1867.

Month.	Trafalgar Square.*	South Kensington.†
January	57,692	39,662
February	79,852	45,503
March	70,466	43,037
April	98,094	65,426
May	82,163	58,559
June	79,425	67,729
July	87,378	65,888
August	70,163	75,563
September	64,716	50,482
October	Closed	47,817
November	55,928	42,426
December	77,549	44,424
TOTAL	823,426	646,516

TOTAL for the Year - - - 1,469,942

Daily average at Trafalgar Square - - 4,333

* Open to the public four days in the week.
† Open to the public six days and three evenings in the week.

Appendix, No. 4.

DETAILS relating to COPYING in the GALLERY.

Number of attendances during the year ending 31st December 1867:

Trafalgar Square	5,113 (in 89 days).
South Kensington	8,329 (in 146 days).

Number of Students in Oil-painting during the same period:

Entered in the books	464

Daily average attendance:

Trafalgar Square	31
South Kensington	35

Number of Students in Water-colours during the same period:

New Students entered in the books	178

Daily average attendance:

Trafalgar Square	26
South Kensington	22

RETURN of PICTURES Copied in Oil during the Year.

Foreign Schools.			*British School.*		
Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pictures Copied.	Number of Masters.
107	48	31	145	59	28

PICTURES most frequently Copied during the same Period.

Foreign or Old Masters.

PAINTER.	SUBJECT.	Number in Gallery.	Times Copied.
Vandyck	Portrait, called Gevartius	52	9
Rembrandt	Jewish Rabbi	190	7
Raphael	Madonna and Child	744	5
Velazquez	Portrait of Phillip IV.	745	5
Ruysdael	Landscape, with Ruins	746	5
Greuze	Head of a Girl	206	5
Correggio	Madonna and Child	23	4
Rembrandt	Portrait of an Old Man	243	4
Ditto	His own Portrait	672	4
Ditto	Portrait of a Girl	237	3
Paris Bordone	Portrait of a Lady	674	3
Velazquez	Dead Warrior	741	3
Vandevelde	A Calm	149	3
Dietrich	Itinerant Musicians	205	3

Modern Masters.

PAINTER.	SUBJECT.	Number in Gallery.	Times Copied.
Reynolds	Age of Innocence	307	8
Ditto	Heads of Angels	182	7
Dubufe	The Surprise	457	7
Dyckmans	The Blind Beggar	600	7
Herring	The Scanty Meal	452	7
Leslie	Uncle Toby and the Widow	403	6
Romney	Lady Hamilton	312	5
Stanfield	Entrance to the Zuyder Zee	404	5
Reynolds	Infant Samuel	162	4
Gainsborough	The Watering Place	109	4
Turner	Crossing the Brook	497	4
Ditto	The Old Temeraire	524	4
Witherington	Stepping Stones	420	4
Collins	Happy as a King	351	4
Lance	Red Cap	442	4
Gainsborough	Woody Landscape	310	3
Turner	Ivy Bridge (Drawing)	42	3
Etty	The Bather	614	3
Constable	The Cornfield	130	3

Appendix, No. 5.

RETURN respecting CATALOGUES SOLD in the NATIONAL GALLERY during the Year ending 31st December 1867.

Foreign Schools.

		£.	s.	d.
Catalogues at 1*s.* - - - -	2,218	110	18	–
„ at 3*d.* - - - -	1,335	16	13	9

British School.

Catalogues at 1*s.* - - - -	1,149	57	9	–
TOTAL - -	4,702	£.185	–	9

Appendix, No. 6.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNT relating to PURCHASE of PICTURES during the Year ending 31st December 1867.

Dr. *Cr.*

1867:		£.	s.	d.	1867:		£.	s.	d.
March 31 -	Balance surrendered at close of financial year	2,240	–	–	January -	Balance of Grant for 1866-7 - - -	2,240	–	–
	London:				April -	Portion of Grant for 1867-8, for the purchase of Pictures according to Estimate -	10,000	–	–
May -	Gainsborough - -	325	10	–					
August -	Dom°. Veneziano -	27	10	–					
„ -	Ditto - - -	27	10	–					
„ -	Ant°. Vivarini - -	40	–	–					
„ -	Fra Carnovale - -	50	–	–					
„ -	Oriolo - - -	25	–	–					
„ -	Bono Ferrarese - -	55	–	–					
„ -	Cosimo Tura - -	160	–	–					
„ -	Ditto - - -	75	–	–					
„ -	Vander Goes - -	225	–	–					
„ -	Rembrandt - -	1,200	–	–					
	Venice:								
October -	Pellegrino Da San Daniele.	112	–	–					
	Verona:								
„ -	Paolo Morando -	900	–	–					
	Florence:								
November -	Ant°. Pollajuolo -	1,000	–	–					
„ -	Sandro Botticelli -								
„ -	Ambrogio Borgognone	160	–	–					
„ -	Ditto - - -								
December 31	Balance - -	5,617	10	–					
	£.	12,240	–	–		£.	12,240	–	–

1 January 1868. By Balance - - - £. 5,617 10 –

NATIONAL GALLERY.

ANNUAL REPORT of the DIRECTOR of the NATIONAL GALLERY to the Lords of the Treasury, for the Year ended 31st December 1867.

(*Mr. Hunt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *February* 1868.

97.

Under 1 *oz.*

ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

TO THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

1868.

The Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have the honour to submit herewith their Eleventh Annual Report.

The Board of Trustees is now composed as follows :—

The Earl Stanhope (Chairman).
William Smith, Esq. (Deputy Chairman).
The Lord President of the Council (for the time being).
The Marquess of Salisbury.
The Earl Somers.
The Lord Stanley, M.P.
The Lord Bishop of Oxford.
The Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, M.P.
The Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, M.P.
Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart., M.P.
Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster.
Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.
Thomas Carlyle, Esq.
Alexander Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P.

Since the day of the last Report (2nd May 1867) up to the present day (inclusive), the number of meetings held by the Trustees is eight, and from the 9th of February 1867, when the Trustees commenced their duties, 92.

The list of 72 donations, as given in their former Reports, may now be continued, as follows :—

73. Sir Walter Scott, Bart. 1771—1832.
Painted by the late J. Graham Gilbert. Presented, June 1867, by Mrs. Graham Gilbert.

74. The Very Rev. Wm. Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, 1784—1856.
A Bust, modelled from the life, by H. Weekes, Esq, R. A. Presented, by the Sculptor, March 1868.

The purchases made were stated by the Trustees in their former Report as amounting to 163. They are now increased, as the following list will show, to 178 :—

164. Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., 1769—1830.
A Marble Bust, sculptured by Baily. Purchased May 1867. Price 20*l.*

165. Anne Hyde, Duchess of York, Mother of Queen Mary and Queen Anne, 1637—1671.
Painted by Sir Peter Lely. Purchased June 1867. Price 52*l.* 10*s.*

166. J. Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury, 1522—1571.
Painter unknown. Purchased June 1867. Price 8*l.*

167. Rev. William Whiston, 1667—1752.
Painted by Mrs. Hoadly. Purchased June 1867. Price 18 *l.*

168. Caroline, Princess of Wales, 1768—1821.
Painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. Purchased July 1867. Price 21 *l.*

169. Cardinal Howard, 1629—1694.
A Miniature in oil colours. Artist unknown. Purchased July 1867. Price 2 *l.* 10 *s.*

170. Anne Chambers, Countess Temple. Died 1777.
A crayon drawing, by Hamilton, formerly in the Strawberry Hill Collection. Purchased July 1867. Price 2 *l.* 10 *s.*

171. Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, K.G., Father of Lady Jane Grey. Beheaded 1554.
Painter unknown. Purchased July 1867. Price 84 *l.*

172. Samuel Butler, Author of "Hudibras," 1612—1680.
A crayon drawing, on wood, by E. Lutterel. Purchased July 1867. Price 52 *l.* 10 *s.*

173. Lord Chancellor Thurlow, 1732—1806.
Painted, by T. Phillips, in 1805. The last portrait painted from him. Purchased November 1867. Price 80 *l.*

174. Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset, K.G., 1637—1706.
Painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Purchased November 1867. Price 63*l.*

175. The Rev. William Dodd, D.D., 1729—1777.
Painted by J. Russell. Purchased November 1867. Price 31 *l.* 10 *s.*

176. Major General Lambert, 1620—1694.
Painted by Walker. Purchased November 1867. Price 7 *l.* 7 *s.*

177. Mary Davis, Grandmother of the Earl of Derwentwater, a popular actress during the reign of Charles II.
Painted by Sir Peter Lely. Purchased December 1867. Price 30 *l.*

178. Bulstrode Whitelock, 1605—1676.
Painter unknown. Purchased December 1867. Price 5 *l.*

In accordance with the desire expressed by the Committee of Management of the National Portrait Exhibition, the following portraits, 21 in number, belonging to this Gallery, were removed, on loan, to South Kensington, on the 6th of March last:—

William Blake.
Thomas Campbell.
Queen Charlotte.
S. T. Coleridge.
The Marquess of Dalhousie.
Thomas De Quincey.
Charles Dibdin.
Dunning, Lord Ashburton.
King George III.
John Gibson.
Theodore Hook.
John Keats.
Admiral Viscount Keppel.
Joseph Lancaster.
W. Savage Landor.
Sir James Mackintosh.
John O'Keeffe.
William Sharp.
T. Stothard.
Rev. Wm. Whiston.
Sir Ralph Winwood.

During the previous years, 28 portraits were contributed from this Gallery, making altogether a loan of 49 portraits to the National Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington.

In accordance with the sanction conveyed by a letter from the Treasury, dated March 6th 1868, the portrait of John Flaxman, painted by Romney, has been lent by the Trustees to the Committee of Management for the National Exhibition of Works of Art at Leeds. The picture was removed from this Gallery by Messrs. Criswick and Dolman, the appointed agents, on March 24th.

The total number of visitors to the Gallery during the year 1867 was 24,649, being 17 less than in the year 1866.

In consequence of the gloom and dense fog which prevailed thoughout London on December 26th, only 225 persons visited the Gallery. On the same day, in the previous year, the number of visitors amounted to 860, and in the year before to 557.

The Trustees desire to add to this Report one, upon the Easter visitors, which they

they have themselves received from the Secretary and Keeper, Mr. Scharf, of whose valuable services they are glad to take this opportunity of expressing their high appreciation.

"I have the honour to report that the number of visitors during the first three days of the Easter week exceeded that of the same holidays in any preceding year. On Easter Monday they amounted to 1,670, against 1,406 of last year, and 1453 in 1866. On Easter Tuesday the numbers were 1,084, against 695 of the year before, and 870 in 1866.

"On Easter Wednesday 445, against 426 of last year, and 450 of the year before.

"The total number of visitors during this Easter week, when the Gallery was open four days, from 10 to 6, amounted to 3,416.

"As on previous occasions, an alphabetical list of all the Portraits contained in the Gallery was distributed gratuitously among the holiday visitors, and seemed to afford considerable satisfaction.

"Although, during several times of the day, the rooms became very inconveniently crowded, the utmost quiet and order prevailed.

"The additional police constables on duty were chiefly occupied in facilitating the passage of visitors through contracted doorways, and the narrow galleries of the staircase.

"The inscriptions on the frames and pedestals, affording names and dates, together with a few distinguishing facts concerning the persons represented, were read with avidity, and the demeanour of those visitors who went carefully through the collection, clearly proved the truth of the observation, that objects of art connected with history become more and more interesting in proportion to the amount of knowledge brought to bear upon them.

"The intelligent observations made by some who were mere children, and by many working lads, apparently from factories and printing establishments, struck me very forcibly, and confirmed the impressions which I had received on previous occasions.

"Some of the younger visitors warned one another that nothing was to be touched; and the police reported that no attempt to finger anything had been observed.

"The fine portrait of the Prince Consort commanded a large share of public admiration; and the portrait of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, was eagerly inquired for.

"During the last few months, it was found imperatively necessary to place screens in the front room, for the display of some of the more delicate pictures. They have been so placed as to occupy as little space as possible, and to avoid exclusion of light from any portion of the apartment, or interfering with the convenience of the visitors for general circulation.

"Every available space, even on the staircase and landings, has been utilized by the construction of framework and screens for the display of the larger pictures; and nothing now remains for the accommodation of future acquisitions but the dark and very limited wall-space of the hall, on the ground floor, immediately connected with the street-door."

Signed, by Order of the Board,

George Scharf,
Secretary and Keeper.

29, Great George Street, Westminster,
30 April 1868.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

TO THE

LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

(*Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
5 *May* 1868.

248.

Under 1 *oz.*

419-780

[4049] Fifteenth Report of the Science and Art Department

8vo See Vol 27, octavo portion

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN OF THE STANDARDS

ON THE

PROCEEDINGS AND BUSINESS

OF THE

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRADE.

FOR 1867-68.

(*In pursuance of the Act* 29 & 30 *Vict. c.* 82, *s.* 12.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
21 *July* 1868.

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SECOND REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN OF THE STANDARDS

ON THE

PROCEEDINGS AND BUSINESS OF THE STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT.

FOR 1867-68.

(*To be laid before Parliament, in pursuance of s.* 6 *of the Act* 29 *&* 30 *Vict. c.* 82, *the Standards of Weights, Measures, and Coinage Act,* 1866.)

TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Reference to First Report.

IN my First Report for 1866-7, the circumstances were stated under which the Standards Department had been constituted, in pursuance of the Standards Act of 1866, and the whole subject of the duties of the Department and their proposed extension, in relation both to the internal business of the Department, and to the duties locally performed by the inspectors of weights and measures throughout the kingdom, had been referred to a Royal Commission appointed for that purpose.

Twofold character of business of Standards Department.

During the past year, the duties of the officers of the Department have consequently been of a twofold character; first, in transacting what has hitherto been the ordinary business of the Standard Weights and Measures Department, and, secondly, in executing the new work imposed upon the Department in connection with the Standards Commission.

Ordinary business: Verification of local standards.

The ordinary business of the Department consists chiefly in the verification of Local Standards of Weights and Measures, and their periodical reverification. Under the Act of 1859, their periodical reverification was first made compulsory by law, and the following tabular summary of the number of Local Standards officially verified and reverified since that period, being in continuation of the table given in the Report for 1866-7, shows the amount and progress of such work done in the Department.

TABLE of Number of Local Standards of Weights and Measures officially verified and reverified in each Year since 31st March 1859.

In the Year ending 31st March.	Number of Standards verified for the First Time.								Number reverified.							
	Avoirdupois Weights.	Troy Weights.	Capacity.	Length.	Bullion Weights.	Total Number of Standards, excluding Gasholders.	Number of New Sets of Weights and Measures, and of Indentures.	Gasholders.	Avoirdupois Weights.	Troy Weights.	Capacity.	Length.	Bullion Weights.	Total Number of Standards.	Number of Sets of Weights and Measures, and of Indentures.	Gasholders.
1860 - - -	795	60	144	15	–	1,014	20	–	1,487	90	1,098	103	–	2,778	157	There is no legal provision for the reverification of Gasholders.
1861 - - -	539	15	67	9	–	630	21	–	660	90	514	52	–	1,316	73	
1862 - - -	652	34	149	16	–	851	20	112	731	71	470	42	30	1,344	78	
1863 - - -	564	1	127	9	30	731	23	40	611	15	434	38	–	1,098	67	
1864 - - -	519	10	52	6	–	587	16	–	729	40	332	30	60	1,191	61	
1865 - - -	430	30	34	2	60	556	12	–	683	10	188	15	–	896	71	
1866 - - -	507	–	8	9	50	574	15	1	760	45	277	25	30	1,137	83	
1867 - - -	432	35	53	15	60	595	17	6	827	132	329	30	30	1,348	79	
1868 - - -	750	10	34	2	–	796	13	3	1,407	50	660	50	–	2,167	147	
Total - - -	5,188	195	668	83	200	6,338	157	162	7,895	1,043	4,302	385	150	13,275	816	Nil.
Of which there were substituted to replace old standards worn out or lost.	3,668	77	42	15	–	3,902	–	–								

The greater number, both verified and reverified, necessarily appears in 1860, when nearly all the outstanding standards required reverification, under the provisions of the law of 1859. In reverifying a set of avoirdupois standards, it is generally customary to replace the eight smaller weights (from 10 oz. downwards) with new weights.

Improvements during this period.

During this period two important improvements connected with official comparisons of standards have been carried into effect.

1. Numbering and registering each standard verified.

1. The Regulation of 1865–6, for stamping every standard officially verified, with a number corresponding to that of the indenture of verification, and thus proving its identity, and for registering each standard so identified.

The number of Local Standards thus stamped in the last three years, which corresponds with the number of standards both verified and reverified, is as follows:

In 1865–6 - - - - - - - -	1,712.
1866–7 - - - - - - - -	1,943.
1867–8 - - - - - - - -	2,964.

2. Recording errors of rejected standards and notifying them for adjustment.

2. The Regulation of 1867–8, for recording the exact errors of rejected standards, and notifying these errors to the makers or agents, who deliver the Local Standards for reverification at the office, in order to facilitate their adjustment. The number so rejected during the last two months of 1867–8, during which the new regula-

tion has been in operation, as compared with the number verified, has been as follows:

	WEIGHTS.				MEASURES.			
	Avoirdupois.	Troy.	Bullion.	Total.	Capacity.	Length.	Gas.	Total.
Number verified in February and March 1868.	205	–	–	205	80	8	–	88
Number rejected in February and March 1868.	43	–	–	43	3	2	1	6

Satisfactory increase in the number of local standards officially reverified.

The very satisfactory result of the large increase in the number of local standards officially verified and reverified during the past year, may be noticed, as evidence of greater accuracy and legality in these standards. The increase on the average annual number verified and reverified during the previous seven years is 23 per cent. and 82 per cent. respectively. Its cause may be assigned, partly to the publicity given by my first report, to the fact of a large proportion of standards throughout the country being illegal for want of the due periodical reverification, and partly to the attention of the local authorities having been drawn to the subject by the returns relating to these standards, called for by the Standards Commission.

New duties of the Standards Department, as connected with the Standards Commission.

The appointment of the Standards Commission has materially affected the proceedings and business of the department during the past year. Not only has much of the time of the officers been occupied in obtaining and preparing information required for the Commission, but many new duties have already been imposed upon the department under the sanction of the Commission, and have been carried out under their superintendence.

Transfer and custody of additional standards.

A large number of additional standards, with scientific apparatus connected with them, has been transferred from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and other places, to my custody. Some of these standards are of an historical character, for instance, the bronze Troy pound of 1758, from which the lost standard was made; others are surplus copies of the existing imperial standards, and available for the use of the department; and many of them are auxiliary standards, which have been used in the construction of the primary standards, and are still serviceable, and indeed have been found requisite, for the reverification of the official standards. Full details of these standards appear amongst the papers laid before the Standards Commission, and which will probably be appended to their Reports.

All these additional standards, as well as those previously in the department, and not required for current business, have been deposited in the larger room of the old Norman Jewel Tower, immediately behind and communicating with the Standards Office, and which has been assigned for the use of the department, and is well adapted

for the security of the standards, being nearly, if not quite, fireproof The standards are arranged for inspection in glazed cases, constructed for the purpose.

The Imperial Standards of length and weight, the primary yard and pound, are not included in this collection. They are deposited in the strong room in the basement of the building, and are kept in an iron chest, made by Messrs. Chubb to hold them.

Completion of new subdivided standard yard and metre.

The new sub-divided standard yard, with feet and inches and their sub-divisions marked upon it, extending to 40 inches, and having also the length of a metre with its sub-divisions defined upon the bar of Baily's metal, is now completed and deposited in the Standards Office. The construction of this new standard of length was mentioned in my first report. It is made by Messrs. Troughton & Simms. The verification of the numerous measures of length defined upon this standard bar is not yet effected. The length of the metre has been laid down upon it from the platinum line standard metre of the Royal Society, constructed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Commons of 15th March 1816, and verified by M. Arago by comparison with the primary standard metre at Paris. This platinum metre has been lent by the Royal Society for this purpose, and will be used for verifying the new standard metre.

This new standard measure of length, with its sub-divisions, will be serviceable in the department as a scientific standard, and will be used for official comparisons by means of the new microscopical apparatus. The defining lines are very finely cut upon gold studs let into the upper surface of the bar.

Charge and use of new scientific apparatus.

There has also been a considerable addition during the past year to the scientific apparatus of the department, which has been required for the more accurate comparison and verification of standard weights and measures. The new microscopical apparatus for comparing measures of length has been much enlarged and improved by Messrs. Troughton & Simms, and is placed ready for use in the Tower-room, where double windows and other arrangements for equalising the temperature have been added.

Microscopical apparatus for comparing measures of length.

This comparing apparatus now consists of four microscopes, fitted with micrometers, spirit levels, &c., and resting upon a stone shelf 20 feet long. Two of the microscopes are temporarily fixed at the distance of the yard from each other, and two are moveable; the carriage for the standard bars under comparison, which moves under the microscopes upon parallel iron rails, is very elaborately constructed, and is fitted with screws to adjust it in every direction. With this apparatus, comparisons can be made of measures of length from 20 feet down to the fraction of an inch, and the exact difference ascertained within less than ·00001 inch by a single direct measurement, and much more closely by a computation of the mean of many measurements.

New and improved balances.

The balance used by Professor Miller for all the weighings during the construction of the imperial standard pound, and constructed by Barrow, has been transferred to the Standards Department. It has

been put into complete order by Mr. Oertling, and fitted, under Professor Miller's directions, with two small microscopes for the more accurate observation of the index scale, by which the difference of compared weights is shown, as well as with an apparatus for transferring the weights from one end of the beam to the other, without opening the glass case in which the balance is enclosed.

The large balance, presented in 1843 by the Government of the United States to the British Government, and which formed part of the apparatus transferred from the Royal Observatory, has also been put into complete order by Mr. Oertling, and is now placed in the Standards Department, ready for use.

Captain Kater's large balance, constructed under his directions, and used by him for the original verification of the imperial standard bushel, has been entirely reconstructed with all the most recent improvements by Mr. Oertling, and is placed ready for use in the department; it carries 300 lbs. weight in each pan, when it shows any difference of weight within less than a single grain.

The other balances of precision made by Mr. Oertling, and supplied to the department under the directions of the late Standards Commission, have been fitted with new index scales with finer divisions, to be viewed through magnifying glasses. One of these balances will show any difference in two standard pounds under comparison, within about ·0001 grain in a single weighing, and a much more minute difference when the mean of several weighings is taken.

Other apparatus for scientific comparisons.

Other apparatus required for scientific comparisons of standards has been added to the equipment of the department during the past year, such as new standard barometers, thermometers graduated to ·01° Fahrenheit; and steps have been taken for providing a stereometer, or instrument for ascertaining the density of the metal of which standard weights are composed. A large air pump, which has been used for weighings of standard weights in a vacuum, has also been transferred from the Royal Observatory.

Scientific and other books and papers added to the library of the department.

Under the sanction of the Standards Commission, a number of scientific and other books, having reference to the construction or verification of standards, have been added to the library of the department; and many official papers and documents from foreign countries relating to their standard weights and measures have also been received. For this object I have been in communication with the heads of the Standards Departments at Paris, Berlin, Washington, &c.

Reverification of official standards.

But one of the most important duties referred to the Standards Commission, and executed under their immediate superintendence by the officers of the Standards Department, is the reverification of the official standards, in pursuance of sec. 4 of the Standards Act of 1866, which has been continued during the past year.

The results of the preliminary comparisons in 1866-7, of the official standards of avoirdupois and troy weight, have been already stated in my First Report.

Correction of official standards of avoirdupois weight.

The exact errors of the standard avoirdupois weights having been thus ascertained, the necessary steps have been taken, with the sanction and approval of the Standards Commission and of the Board

App. No. 1. Minute for correction of official avoirdupois standards.

of Trade, for their temporary correction, by constructing small supplemental weights to make up their deficiency in standard weight. Due public notice was given of this correction of the official avoirdupois standards, as may be seen by an appended copy of the Minute of 15th October 1867, which recites also the amount of error corrected in each standard weight. Since the date of the Minute, all comparisons and verifications of the local standards have been made with the official standards so corrected.

And of troy weight.

The final verification of the official standards of troy weight was necessarily delayed until the reverification of the units of bullion weight was completed, the comparison of the troy standards having been based on the relation of the official standard troy pound to the weight of the two bullion standards of 10 oz. and 2 oz. The reverification of the units of the bullion standards has now been effected, the result being that the weight of the two bullion standards of 10 oz. and 2 oz. (which were originally verified in 1855, and then declared to be together = ·00011 grain less than standard weight), is now found to be ·02234 grain less than the standard, or = 5759·97766 grains. The exact standard weight of the official standards of troy weight will consequently be as shown in the following Table, in which their weight, as stated in the Report for 1866–7, is also stated, and the difference in their weight as now determined.

Exact Relations of the Official Standards of Troy Weight to the Imperial Standard.

Denominations of Official Standards of Troy Weight.	Standard Weight provisionally determined in 1866–7, as stated in the First Report.	Standard Weight now Determined.	Difference of weight now determined, compared with that in 1866–7.
	Grains.	*Grains.* *Grains.*	*Grains.*
1 lb. Troy -	5,760·13171	5,760·10586 or ·10586 too heavy -	— ·02585
6 oz. - -	2,879 99425	2,879·98132 or ·01868 too light -	— ·01293
3 oz. - -	1,440·00063	1,439 99416 or ·00584 too light -	— ·00647
2 oz. - -	959·99812	959·99381 or ·00619 too light -	— ·00431
1 oz. - -	479 99727	479·99511 or ·00489 too light -	— ·00216
10 dwts. - -	239·99340	239·99232 or ·00768 too light -	— ·00108
5 dwts. - -	119 99833	119·99778 or ·00222 too light -	— ·00055
3 dwts. -	71·99754	71·99721 or ·00279 too light -	— ·00033
2 dwts. -	47·99801	47·99779 or ·00221 too light -	— ·00022
1 dwt. - -	24 00150	24 00139 or ·00139 too heavy -	— ·00011
12 grs. - -	12·00019	12·00013 or ·00013 too heavy -	— ·00006
6 grs. - -	5·99722	5·99719 or ·00281 too light -	— ·00003
3 grs. - -	2 99627	2·99626 or ·00374 too light -	— ·00001
2 grs. - -	1·99653	1·99652 or ·00348 too light -	— ·00001
1 gr. - -	·99965	·99965 or ·00035 too light -	—

Under the sanction of the Standards Commission and of the Board of Trade, the necessary steps will be at once taken for correcting each of the official troy standards, by noting the very small amount of its ascertained error, and making allowance for it in all official comparisons, as well as for giving due public notice of the corrections made.

Scientific comparisons of primary platinum standards.

The reverification of the units of bullion weight has been based on the primary platinum standards, and it has involved the necessity of carrying out the principles and practice of scientific comparisons of standard weights differing in their densities, according to the methods used by the late Standards Commission in the construction of the restored imperial standard pound. When weighed in air, the apparent weight of a platinum standard pound is about ·645 gr. heavier than a brass or bronze standard pound, the true weight, that is to say, their weight in a vacuum, being exactly equal; and no just comparison of such standard pounds can be made by weighing them in air, without deducting the weight of air displaced by each. All the details of these official comparisons and reductions have been laid in a printed form before the Standards Commission.

Satisfactory results of these comparisons.

It is a highly satisfactory result of the numerous weighings and reductions of the primary platinum standards which have been thus made that the relative weight of the Imperial Standard pound, which is an avoirdupois pound, and of the primary troy pound, from which, with the aid of auxiliary platinum weights, the Imperial Standard was constructed, has been conclusively shown to be unaltered since 1845. It follows that the absolute weight of each of these platinum standards is also unchanged.

Reverification of the official standard yard.

Some comparisons of the official standard yard have been made by means of the new microscopical apparatus. This yard was constructed in 1825 as a commercial standard, and being a brass bar with upright steel terminations, between which the measure of a yard is obtained, it does not admit of so minutely accurate a comparison as the scientific standards of length. The results of the comparisons show the official standard yard to be about ·0015 inch less than the standard length. This small amount of deficiency is considerably within the allowance of error in the official comparison of local standard yards, now provisionally sanctioned by the Standards Commission (as will be presently shown), and it is itself of no practical importance as regards the rude method hitherto practised in the department for their comparison and verification. The subject of the construction of a new secondary standard measure of length, with sub-divisions, as a commercial standard, and of a suitable apparatus for the better comparison in the department of copies of this standard, which are to be used for testing commercial measures of length, is now under the consideration of the Standards Commission.

Comparison of other official standards in progress.

The comparison and verification of the remaining official standards will be proceeded with as soon as possible. They have been delayed partly from the time of the officers of the department

having been entirely occupied in the numerous comparisons of the standard weights, and by the press of other official business, and partly from the requisite apparatus not having been as yet provided.

Provisional scale of errors in official comparisons.

App. No. 2.

A provisional scale of errors to be allowed in the official comparisons of the local standards and other weights and measures, has been sanctioned by the Standards Commission, and is appended. The scale of errors thus sanctioned is merely that which had in practice been found indispensably necessary to be allowed in the departmental comparisons, as the apparatus now used is so finely constructed that the slightest error in local standard weights and measures can be detected and ascertained, and perfect accuracy in these standards is impossible. The question will be further considered by the Commission, and they will probably require more information before recommending a definite scale. Under Section 5 of the Standards Act of 1866, it rests with Her Majesty in Council from time to time to define the amount of error to be tolerated in the official comparisons of local standards.

Relation of Standards Department to local inspectors and their duties.

The labours of the officers of the Standards Department have been largely increased during the past year, from having been brought into more direct communication with the local authorities, and local inspectors of weights and measures, particularly with the object of obtaining information to be laid before the Standards Commission, in relation to these inspecting officers and the duties performed by them.

Information obtained and laid before the Standards Commission.

Hitherto little information has been furnished, either to the Government, to Parliament, or the public, upon the system of the local inspection of weights and measures in this country, since its establishment under the Act of 1835; and comprehending the mode of appointment of inspectors, their number and qualifications, the duties performed by them, the extent of each district of inspection, the receipts and expenses of this service, &c. In order to obtain such information, a series of printed forms has been prepared by the Standards Department, and circulated throughout the United Kingdom, to be filled up by the local officers. Nearly all these returns have been completed and sent back to the department, and abstracts are now being prepared, to which explanatory remarks of the Warden of the Standards will be appended, and which will be laid in a printed form before the Commission.

Returns from local inspectors, and preparation of abstracts.

These abstracts are now in a forward state. They show under each district of inspection for the year 1866, as well as the total for the whole kingdom:

1. The number of standards, (and of sub-standards, in Ireland,) in use by inspectors, and when last verified;
2. The number of balances used by inspectors, when adjusted, and the smallest amount of error detected by each balance;
3. The number of false and defective weights, measures, and balances, seized, &c., by inspectors; and of convictions; amount of penalties, and of costs, and to whom paid.

4. The number of weights and measures stamped by inspectors, distinguishing the several denominations;

5. The amount of receipts, and of expenditure, connected with the local inspection of weights and measures;

6. The number, salaries, &c., of local inspectors of weights and measures.

Objects to be attained by such information.

I have reason to believe that the information thus obtained, together with other information furnished to the department from other sources, and laid before the Standards Commission, will demonstrate the existence of many imperfections in the present system of inspection, and the necessity of introducing material changes and improvements in this system, and in the laws by which it is regulated.

The metric system.

It was stated in my Report for 1866–7, that one important question which the Standards Commission would have to consider, was that of the introduction of the Metric System into this country. During the present Session, a Bill for this object has been brought into the House of Commons, and read a second time, no opposition having been offered by the Government, upon the understanding that the Bill would not be proceeded with, until the Standards Commission had made their report. This understanding was agreed to by Mr. Ewart, who moved the second reading of the Bill. It was at the same time stated by the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, on the part of the Government, that the fullest information upon the whole subject of the metric system was being collected for the purpose of being laid before the Commission, but that they would not be in a position to report upon the subject during the present Session.

The information which, as yet, I have been enabled to lay before the Commission, has been obtained principally from the head of the French Department of Weights and Measures, who has transmitted copies of the laws, ordinances, and official instructions relating to the metric system and its establishment in France. Further information is now being collected, particularly as regards the introduction of the French metric system into other countries.

Standards Department,
16 July 1868.

H. W. Chisholm,
Warden.

APPENDIX.

App. No. 1.

App. No. 1.

COPY OF OFFICIAL MINUTE, 15th October 1867, for CORRECTION of AVOIRDUPOIS STANDARD WEIGHTS.

Standards Department, Board of Trade,
15 October 1867.

Sir,

I BEG to transmit for your information a copy of an official Minute relating to the adjustment of the Board of Trade standards of avoirdupois weight to the Imperial Standard, and the consequent comparison and verification of local standards of avoirdupois weights.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *H. W. Chisholm,*
Warden of the Standards.

To the Inspector of Weights and Measures,

MINUTE, 15th October 1867.

THE attention of the Warden of the Standards has been drawn to the fact that amongst the numerous sets of local standards lately submitted for verification in this Department, many of the avoirdupois weights have been found to be sensibly heavier than the official standards, although not deviating to a greater extent than the errors in deficiency of the official standards in relation to the Imperial Standard, as shown at page 9 of the "First Report of the Warden of the Standards" laid before Parliament last Session.

These errors are as follows:—

			Grains.		
Board of Trade standard	56 lbs.	=	11·85648,	less than	imperial standard.
"	" 28	" =	1·38216,	"	"
"	" 14	" =	1·05412,	"	"
"	" 7	" =	·63472,	"	"
"	" 4	" =	·57834,	"	"
"	" 2	" =	·40434,	"	"
"	" 1	" =	·85009,	"	"
"	" 8 oz.	=	·37612,	"	"
"	" 4	" =	·23878,	"	"
"	" 2	" =	·15554,	"	"
"	" 1	" =	·14153,	"	"
"	" 8 drams	=	·12247,	"	"
"	" 4	" =	·10401,	"	"
"	" 2	" =	·04777,	"	"
"	" 1	" =	·03620,	"	"
"	" ½	" =	·01575,	"	"

App. No. 1.

As no allowance of error in the comparison of standards has been hitherto sanctioned by Order in Council, in pursuance of sec. 5 of the Standards Act, 1866, it has been the practice in this Department up to the present time to reject, or require to be adjusted, all weights and measures found on comparison to be *sensibly* lighter or heavier, and greater or smaller than the official standards.

With the sanction and approval of the Chairman of the Standards Commission, and of the Board of Trade, the Warden of the Standards directs that the official standards of avoirdupois weights be now corrected by supplemental weights to make up their ascertained deficiency in relation to the Imperial Standard, and that in all future comparisons of local standards with the official Standards of avoirdupois weight so corrected and agreeing with the imperial standard, the established practice of requiring that no sensible difference of weight exists between them be adhered to.

This regulation of the Department is necessarily of a temporary character, until the whole subject of the adjustment or renewal of the official standards, and the amount of error in the comparison of standards, shall have been fully considered by the Standards Commission, and duly dealt with.

In order that due notice may be given of this regulation, a copy of this minute will be sent to each of the principal manufacturing firms of standard weights and measures, as well as to each local inspector of weights and measures, for their information.

(signed) *H. W. Chisholm*,
Warden of the Standards.

App. No. 2.

App. No. 2.

Provisional Scale of Remedies or Allowances for Error in the Official Comparison of Standards.

Remedy for Weights.

As the question of remedies for weights is essentially one of balances, the following remedies have been adapted to the balances, of four different sizes, made by Oertling, and used in the Department for scientific weighings of standards, and for comparing copies of the bullion standards, from 500 oz. downwards, being designated as Balance No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, the largest being No. 1; as well as to the four balances constructed in 1824 by De Grave & Co., and used for comparing the local standard weights, from 56 lbs. downwards, and designated as Balance A, B, C, and D. It may appear disproportionate to allow the same remedy on the pound that is allowed on the ounce, but the remedy is practically applicable only to the balance whether used with a pound or an ounce, as will be seen from the following table. *The remedies are proposed to be used either in excess or deficiency.*

Commercial or Local Standards.

Balance used.	Denomination of Standard.	Remedy Proposed.		
		In Grains + or −	In Parts of the Whole Quantity Weighed.	In Effect upon the Official Balances.
Balance C.	Troy, 1 lb.	·1	$\frac{1}{57600}$	Pointer inclines about 6 degrees.*
	„ 6 oz.	—	$\frac{1}{28800}$	
	„ 3 „	—	$\frac{1}{14100}$	
	„ 2 „	—	$\frac{1}{9600}$	
	„ 1 „	—	$\frac{1}{4800}$	
Balance D.	„ 10 dwts.	·05	$\frac{1}{4800}$	Pointer inclines about 5 degrees.
	„ 5 „	—	$\frac{1}{2400}$	
	„ 3 „	—	$\frac{1}{1440}$	
	„ 2 „	—	$\frac{1}{960}$	
	„ 1 „	—	$\frac{1}{480}$	
	„ 12 grains	·025	$\frac{1}{480}$	Pointer inclines about 5 degrees.
	„ 6 „	—	$\frac{1}{240}$	
	„ 3 „	—	$\frac{1}{120}$	
	„ 2 „	—	$\frac{1}{80}$	
	„ 1 „	—	$\frac{1}{40}$	
Balance, No. 1	Bullion, 500 oz.	1	$\frac{1}{240000}$	Resting point differs about 20 divisions.*
	„ 400 „	—	$\frac{1}{192000}$	
	„ 300 „	—	$\frac{1}{144000}$	
	„ 200 „	—	$\frac{1}{96000}$	

* When the balances (A., B., C., D.) used for comparing commercial or local standards are *in equilibrio*, the pointer is at right angles to the beam; and when one pan is over-weighted, the pointer is inclined about 20 degrees. In the balances (1, 2, 3, 4) used for bullion and scientific weights, when the balances are *in equilibrio*, the pointer rests at the middle number of the index, viz., 50, and when one pan is over-weighted, the pointer rests at the extreme reading of 100, or of 0.

The value of one degree or division of these balances, or the exact weight represented by it, varies from time to time according to the condition of the balances, the state of the atmosphere, and the weights placed in the pans. An approximate average value may be found by taking the proportion between the proposed remedy, and the stated effect upon the balance. Thus an inclination of 1 degree in the pointer of Balance C. is equivalent to $\cdot\frac{1}{6}$ or ·016 grain; and 1 division of Balance No. 1 $= \frac{1}{20}$ or ·05 grain.

Balance used.	Denomination of Standard.	Remedy Proposed.		
		In Grains + or −	In Parts of the Whole Quantity Weighed.	In Effect upon the Official Balances.
Balance, No. 2	Bullion, 100 oz. - -	·25	$\frac{1}{192000}$	Resting point differs about 10 divisions.
	„ 50 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{96000}$	
	„ 40 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{76800}$	
	„ 30 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{57600}$	
	„ 20 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{38400}$	
Balance, No. 3	„ 10 „ - -	·025	$\frac{1}{192000}$	Resting point differs about 10 divisions.
	„ 5 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{96000}$	
	„ 4 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{76800}$	
	„ 3 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{57600}$	
	„ 2 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{38400}$	
Balance, No. 4	„ 1 „ - -	·005	$\frac{1}{96000}$	Resting point differs about 10 divisions.
	„ ·5 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{48000}$	
	„ ·4 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{38400}$	
	„ ·3 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{28800}$	
	„ ·2 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{19200}$	
	„ ·1 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{9600}$	
	„ ·05 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{4800}$	
	„ ·04 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{3840}$	
	„ ·03 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{2880}$	
	„ ·02 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{1920}$	
	„ ·01 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{960}$	
	„ ·005 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{480}$	

Balance used.	Denomination of Standard.	Remedy Proposed. In Grains + or −	Remedy Proposed. In Parts of the Whole Quantity Weighed.	Remedy Proposed. In Effect upon the Official Balances.
Balance, No. 4 *cont*^{d}.	„ ·004 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{384}$	
	„ ·003 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{288}$	
	„ ·002 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{192}$	
	„ ·001 „ - -	—	$\frac{1}{96}$	
Balance A. -	Avoirdupois, 56 lbs. -	5	$\frac{1}{78400}$	Pointer inclines about 8 degrees.
	„ 28 „ -	—	$\frac{1}{39200}$	
	„ 14 „ -	—	$\frac{1}{19600}$	
Balance B. -	„ 7 „ -	2	$\frac{1}{24500}$	Pointer inclines about 8 degrees.
	„ 4 „ -	—	$\frac{1}{14000}$	
	„ 2 „ -	—	$\frac{1}{7000}$	
Balance C. -	„ 1 „ -	·25	$\frac{1}{28000}$	Pointer inclines about 10 degrees.
	„ 8 oz. -	—	$\frac{1}{14000}$	
	„ 4 „ -	—	$\frac{1}{7000}$	
	„ 2 „ -	—	$\frac{1}{3500}$	
	„ 1 „ -	—	$\frac{1}{1750}$	
Balance D. -	„ 8 drs. -	·05	$\frac{1}{4375}$	Pointer inclines about 5 degrees.
	„ 4 „ -	—	$\frac{1}{2187}$ nearly	
	„ 2 „ -	—	$\frac{1}{1094}$	
	„ 1 „ -	—	$\frac{1}{547}$	
	„ ½ „ -	—	$\frac{1}{273}$	

Scientific.

Denomination of Standard.	Remedy Proposed.		
	In Grains.	In Parts of the Whole Quantity Weighed.	In Effect upon the Official Balances.
Avoirdupois, 1 lb. -	·0025	$\frac{1}{2800000}$	Pointer inclines about half division.
Avoirdupois, 1 oz. -	·001	$\frac{1}{437500}$	- - ditto.
Troy, 1 lb. - -	·0025	$\frac{1}{2304000}$	- - ditto.
Troy, 1 oz. - -	·001	$\frac{1}{480000}$	- - ditto.
Cubic gallon, weight of, when filled with water - - -	1	Varies with the weight of the vessel in which the water is weighed - -	Pointer inclines about 2 divisions.
Cubic foot, weight of, when filled with water - - -	4		Pointer inclines about 4 divisions.

Remedy for Measures of Length.

Local or Commercial.

Yard - - - - - -	·005 inch, or	$\frac{1}{7200}$	part.
Foot - - - - - -	·001 „	$\frac{1}{12000}$	„
Inch - - - - - -	·001 „	$\frac{1}{1000}$	„
0·1 inch - - - - -	„ „	$\frac{1}{100}$	„

Scientific.

Yard ·0005 inch, or $\frac{1}{72000}$ part, or about 15 div. of microm. (1 div. = about ·0000315 inch).

Foot „ „ $\frac{1}{24000}$ „ „ „

Inch „ „ $\frac{1}{2000}$ „ „ „

0·1 inch „ „ $\frac{1}{200}$ „ „ „

Remedy for Measures of Capacity.

Local or Commercial (*verified by Measurement*).

Bushel -	½	fluid Avoir. ounce,	or	218·75	grains,	or about ·87	cubic inch.*
½ bushel -	¼	„	„	109·375	„	·43	„
Peck -	⅛	„	„	54·6875	„	·22	„
Gallon -	⅛	„	„	54·6875	„	·22	„
½ Gallon -	1/10	„	„	43·75	„	·175	„
Quart -	1/10	„	„	43·75	„	·175	„
Pint -	1/20	„	„	21·875	„	·087	„
½ Pint	1/40	„	„	10·9375	„	·044	„
Gill	1/80	„	„	5·46875	„	·023	„
½ Gill	1/160	„	„	2·734375	„	·011†	„

Fluid ounces and minims are practically used, and are found the most convenient.

Scientific (*verified by Weight*). *See* Weights.

Approved.

H. W. Chisholm,
Warden of the Standards.

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* Or a bubble of air in the bushel, when filled with water, of about 1¾ inches diameter.

† Or a bubble in the half-gill of about the size of a pea.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN OF THE STANDARDS

ON THE

PROCEEDINGS AND BUSINESS

OF THE

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRADE.

For 1867–68.

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REPORT

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND COINS,

HELD IN

PARIS, JUNE 1867;

COMMUNICATED TO

LORD STANLEY BY PROFESSOR LEONE LEVI:

AND

REPORT

OF THE

MASTER OF THE MINT AND MR. RIVERS WILSON

ON THE

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE

HELD IN

PARIS, JUNE 1867.

Presented to the House of Lords by Command of Her Majesty.
1868.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

4021

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Report of the International Conference on Weights, Measures, and Coins, held in Paris, June 1867; communicated to Lord Stanley by Professor Leone Levi:

AND

Report of the Master of the Mint and Mr. Rivers Wilson on the International Monetary Conference held in Paris, June 1867.

CONFERENCE ON WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND COINS.

Memorandum.

THE Metric Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the Council of the British Branch of the International Association for promoting a Uniform Decimal System of Measures, Weights, and Coins, having suggested to the Imperial Commissioners for the Paris Universal Exhibition the expediency of organizing a Special Exhibition of Weights, Measures, and Coins, and the holding of a Conference with a view of promoting the uniformity of such instruments of exchange, M. Le Play, the Commissioner-General, summoned a meeting of Commissioners and others to consider the subject.

The question having been before the Commissioners in 1855, the meeting decided that it was desirable to revive it in 1867, and consequently, on the 7th June, 1866, an Ordinance was issued by M. Rouher, Minister of State and Vice-President of the Imperial Commission, appointing a Committee of members of the Scientific Commission in connection with the Universal Exhibition to carry out the proposal, M. Mathieu, Member of the Institute, being elected President.

This Committee sent circulars to the Commissioners of all States taking part in the Exhibition, asking their adhesion to the object, and requesting them severally to nominate a Representative in the Committee, and when the adhesion of upwards of twenty States was obtained, the Committee was completed, by the issue of other Ordinances of the 14th February and 10th April, 1867, appointing the members nominated by such Commissions.

Thus organized, the Committee divided itself into three Sub-Commissions—

1. On Weights and Measures, under the presidency of M. De Jacobi, Privy Counsellor of Russia, Member of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg.

2. On Coinage, under the presidency of M. le Baron de Hock, Intimate Councillor of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and Member of the House of Lords.

3. On Areometry, presided over by M. de Baumhauer, Member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Royal Commission for the Netherlands.

These Sub-Commissions submitted to a general meeting of the Committee the results of their deliberations on the respective subjects, and, after discussion, these results were formally drawn up in the form of propositions, and the Sub-Commissions were requested to prepare Reports in support of the same, to be submitted to the International Conference.

The Exhibition of Weights, Measures, and Coins was meanwhile proceeded with. In a pavilion erected in the centre of the Garden of the Palace of the Exhibition there were exhibited the Weights, Measures, and Coins of France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Prussia, the Northern German States, the Southern German States, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Russia, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, China, Japan, Morocco, several African States, several Asiatic States, several South American States, Brazil, the United States, and Great Britain.

The International Conference was held on the 21st, 25th, 27th, and 29th June, and 9th July, 1867. It was attended by persons of eminence in science, industry, and commerce, many of them being official representatives of different States, and it was presided over first by M. Mathieu, and afterwards by His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon. The resolutions and Reports of the Committee were submitted to the Conference for discussion, and they were adopted almost unanimously.

The principal recommendations of the Conference were:—

1. As regards Weights and Measures—
   The general adoption of the metric decimal system.
2. As regards coins—
   The gold piece of 5-francs to be taken as the basis of the monetary system of all nations; other units being, by small changes, rendered exact multiples of that unit. Gold to be the sole monetary standard of value for international purposes; and the degree of fineness to be nine-tenths. And a decimal numeration.
3. As regards areometry—
   A common system of areometric gradation with a decimal scale based on the specific gravity; the centigrade thermometer; and the metric scale of the barometer.

(Signed) LEONE LEVI.

[The Translation of this Report will be found at page 33.]

Conférence Préparatoire

Relative à l'Etablissement d'un Système Uniforme des Poids et Mesures et des Monnaies, reunie à Paris, au Palais de l'Industrie.

Première Séance.—*Mercredi*, 2 *Mai*, 1866.

La séance est ouverte à deux heures.

Sont présents :—MM. Arlès-Dufour, Beckwith, Van den Brœck, de Chancourtois, Michel Chevalier, Choiecki, Cumenge, Donnat, Ducuing, Du Pré, de la Guéronnière, Max Gunther, De Haxthausen, Hüffer, Capitaine Krak, le Marquis de Laborde, Le Play, le Baron de Lesseps, Hervé-Mangon, Rhoth, de Scholten, de Thal, Thomsen.

Proposition d'une Exposition spéciale des Mesures, des Poids, et des Monnaies.

M. le Play ouvre la Conférence en rappelant le motif de la réunion, indiqué par la Lettre de Convocation : Lors de l'Exposition Universelle de 1855, une Commission Spéciale, dont faisaient partie plusieurs des personnes présentes, s'est occupée des moyens de simplifier, par l'adoption d'un système commun de poids et mesures, les opérations du commerce international. Les Conférences ont entraîné la formation en divers pays, notamment en Angleterre, de sociétés spécialement occupées à poursuivre ce but. Plusieurs d'entre elles ont témoigné le désir que la question fût reprise à l'occasion de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, et M. Leone Levi, accrédité par lettres des Présidents de la Section Britannique de la Société Décimale Internationale et du Comité Métrique de l'Association Britannique pour l'Avancement des Sciences, a annoncé qu'il se rendait à Paris pour lui faire différentes communications sur cet objet.

La Conférence a été réunie pour entendre ces communications ; mais, par suite d'un malentendu, M. Leone Levi n'a pu arriver à Paris pour la séance, et M. le Play propose d'utiliser la réunion en délibérant sur les quatre questions suivantes :—

1. Y a-t-il lieu de rentrer, à l'occasion de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, dans la voie ouverte en 1855 ?
2. Quel serait le mode d'action le plus efficace ?
3. Conviendrait-il de faire une exposition spéciale de poids, de mesures, et de monnaies ?
4. Est-il opportun de s'occuper des échelles de mesure et des conventions figuratives employées dans les arts et dans les sciences en dehors des poids et mesures proprement dits ?

Après quelques observations de *MM. le Marquis de Laborde, Choiecki, le Baron de Lesseps, Ducuing*, la première question est résolue affirmativement.

Après quelques observations de *MM. Arlès-Dufour, Max Gunther, de Haxthausen*, il est reconnu, quant au mode d'action, que l'on doit d'abord constituer un Comité peu nombreux où seraient représentés les principaux groupes de nationalités, et les membres de la réunion sont invités à faire connaître les personnes qui pourraient et voudraient apporter un concours suivi à cette œuvre.

M. le Play pense que la Commission Impériale accorderait volontiers son patronage à un Comité qui fonctionnerait d'ailleurs d'une manière indépendante.

La proposition d'une exposition spéciale des mesures, des poids, et des monnaies, est approuvée. Les frais de cette exposition seraient faits respectivement par chaque nation qui y prendrait part.

MM. le Marquis de Laborde et Michel Chevalier insistent sur la convenance et la portée de cette exposition, qui montrera le système métrique adopté jusque dans l'extrême Asie.

La question de l'extension du programme au-delà des mesures, des poids, et des monnaies, est réservée.

M. de Chancourtois se charge de recevoir les communications des Membres de

la Conférence relatives à la constitution du Comité, et de convoquer une prochaine réunion où l'organisation définitive pourra être mise en délibération.

La séance est levée à trois heures.

Deuxième Séance.—*Lundi*, 14 *Mai*, 1866.

La séance est ouverte à quatre heures.

Sont présents :—MM. Baudrillart, Ed. Becquerel, Beckwith, Calon, Cumenge, Donnat, José de Echeverria, de la Guéronnière, Hervé-Mangon, Huffer, Gunlogsen, Max Gunther, de Haxthausen, le Play, Leone Levi, le Marquis de Laborde, Mathieu, Peligot.

Progrès de la question depuis 1851.

Le procès-verbal de la Conférence du 2 Mai est lu et adopté.

M. le Play, Commissaire Général de l'Exposition Universelle, présente M. Leone Levi, Professeur au King's College, délégué du Comité Métrique de l'Association Britannique pour l'Avancement des Sciences, et de l'Association Internationale pour obtenir un système décimal uniforme des mesures, poids et monnaies.

M. Leone Levi donne lecture de la note suivante :— .

"Les Expositions Universelles ont montrés qu'il y a encore bien à faire pour faciliter les relations internationales, et parmi les lacunes il faut d'abord citer le manque d'un système commun de mesures, poids, et monnaies.

"A l'Exposition Internationale de 1851, ce besoin fut clairement aperçu, et à sa clôture la Société pour l'Encouragement des Arts, de l'Industrie, et du Commerce de Londres représenta au Gouvernement qu'il conviendrait d'examiner si, par des arrangements avec les nations voisines, il ne serait pas possible de prendre des mesures propres à hâter l'adoption d'un système uniforme dans le monde entier.

"A l'Exposition Universelle de Paris, en 1855, les Membres du Jury et les Commissaires des différents pays, au nombre de 200 environ, signèrent une déclaration portante que l'un des meilleurs moyens pour procurer l'avancement de l'industrie serait d'adopter un système universel de poids et mesures.

"A l'Exposition de Londres, en 1862, le même besoin fut signalé dans les rapports des Membres des Jurys de diverses classes, notamment de celle de la chimie.

"D'autres assemblées internationales et scientifiques, tenues récemment, ont exprimé le même vœu. Le Congrès International de Statistique, lors des réunions de Bruxelles en 1853, de Paris en 1855, de Vienne en 1857, de Londres en 1860, de Berlin en 1863, a trouvé des grandes difficultés dans la diversité des unités par lesquelles les statistiques constatent les faits dans les différents pays.

"Des Sociétés, telles que l'Association Britannique pour l'Avancement des Sciences, et l'Académie de St. Pétersbourg, ont manifesté leur opinion sur les avantages qui résulteraient, pour la science, de l'uniformité dans les communications scientifiques.

"Enfin, une association internationale spéciale se fonda, à l'issue de l'Exposition de Paris, pour obtenir l'adoption universelle d'un système décimal pour les mesures, poids, et monnaies.

"Certaines mesures législatives d'une importance considérable ont été prises dans le même but. Un Comité de la Chambre des Communes se constitua en Angleterre, en 1862, pour examiner la possibilité de mettre en pratique un système simple et uniforme de poids et de mesures, en considérant non-seulement l'avantage qu'en retirerait le commerce intérieur, mais encore les facilités qu'il apporterait aux relations et au commerce étrangers. Sur son avis unanime, la législature déclara le système métrique légal. La décimalisation de la monnaie a été aussi l'objet, de la part de la législature, d'un examen sérieux et a fait quelques progrès.

"Les Etats Allemands n'ont pas moins éprouvé le besoin d'unité dans leurs poids et mesures, et, après deux Conférences officielles, tenues à Francfort, en 1862 et 1865, ils ont conclu en faveur du système métrique.

"Plusieurs autres Etats, tels que l'Espagne, le Portugal, l'Italie, ont pris des mesures analogues, et par une Convention Monétaire, récemment conclu entre la France, la Belgique, la Suisse, l'Italie, ces Etats ont formé une Union Monétaire. Tout récemment, les Etats-Unis sont entrés dans la même voie. Elles ont institués une enquête, et un Bill a été présenté au Congrès pour l'adoption du système métrique.

"Cependant il reste beaucoup à faire pour atteindre l'uniformité générale des poids et mesures, et il ne faut pas oublier que la différence n'est pas limitée aux systèmes legales, mais qu'une grande quantité de poids et de mesures locales et

coutumières viennent embarrasser le commerce et apporter les plus grands troubles dans les calculs internationaux.

"On reconnaît universellement que la question principale elle-même rencontre dans la pratique de nombreuses difficultés, et l'on a suggéré l'idée qu'une exposition des mesures, des poids, et des monnaies en usage dans les divers pays, faite à l'occasion de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, avec des Conférences dans lesquelles ces questions seraient traitées, serait le meilleur moyen de surmonter ces obstacles.

"Par ces considérations, l'Association Internationale, pour obtenir un système décimal uniforme des mesures, poids, et monnaies, et le Comité Métrique de l'Association Britannique pour l'avancement des Sciences, m'ont chargé de m'entendre avec M. le Commissaire Général sur les moyens de réaliser, sous les auspices de la Commission de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, une Exposition comprenant—

"1. Une collection de poids et mesures, de leurs multiples et de leurs sous-multiples, ainsi que de tout poids légal et de toute mesure légale employés pour un objet quelconque :

Projet d'une Exposition Spéciale et des Conférences Internationales.

"2. Deux collections, pour montrer la face et le revers, de toutes les monnaies courantes émises par chaque Gouvernement dans la dernière émission, avec les indications relatives à la quantité d'or pur, d'argent ou de cuivre qu'elles contiennent, à leurs poids, à leurs dimensions, &c.;

"3. Enfin tout document ayant rapport à ce sujet et revêtu d'un caractère officiel ; en particulier, tout rapport de Commissions ou de Comités nommés par la législature et ayant trait à un changement ou à une réforme soit dans les poids, soit dans les mesures, soit dans les monnaies de tous les pays.

"Les deux Associations souhaitent en outre, qu'il soit avisé aux moyens de réunir lors de l'Exposition de 1867, une Conférence Internationale de personnes compétentes au point de vue scientifique industriel et commercial pour étudier les séries d'objets et de documents exposés dans le but d'obtenir le plus promptement possible l'adoption, par tous les pays, d'un système décimal uniforme. Ces Conférences pourraient aussi s'occuper des autres questions analogues d'un caractère plus scientifique dont la solution intéresse le progrès de la civilisation."

M. Leone Levi ajoute que l'Association pour obtenir un système uniforme de poids et mesures, instituée à Londres à la suite de l'Exposition de 1855, a décidé, après plusieurs enquêtes, qu'il y avait lieu de chercher à propager l'usage du système métrique parce que ce système, fondé sur la nature, était à la fois le plus scientifique et le plus généralement répandu.

M. Mathieu rappelle que le Bureau des Longitudes, dont il fait partie, s'est empressé d'imprimer le Bill en Anglais, avec la traduction et le tableau comparatif des poids et mesures. L'embarras éprouvé par les savants de tous les pays pour s'entendre dans les questions scientifiques, la gêne que les différences d'unités d'un pays à un autre et souvent d'une région à une autre du même pays, apportent aux relations commerciales, disparaîtraient par l'adoption du système décimal métrique comme système international des poids et mesures. Le Bill rendu par la Chambre des Communes, auquel M. Mathieu a applaudi pour sa part, est un heureux acheminement vers ce résultat.

M. le Play montre que le point de départ ainsi que l'a indiqué M. Leone Levi, consiste, pour le moment, à organiser une Exposition Internationale des Mesures, des Poids et des Monnaies, et croit pouvoir faire espérer à cet égard l'appui de la Commission Impériale.

Les collections des divers pays resteraient distinctes, mais seraient groupées dans un terrain neutre où l'on réaliserait une disposition systématique empruntée au plan général de l'Exposition, de manière à rendre facile la comparaison des objets analogues. Chaque nation contribuerait pour sa part proportionnelle aux frais, peu élevés d'ailleurs, qu'entraînerait l'installation.

Afin de ne pas perdre de temps, on instituerait un Comité peu nombreux, dont les membres Français seraient nommés par arrêté du Président de la Commission Impériale, et dont ferait partie M. Leone Levi, qui garantit, au nom de l'Association dont il est délégué, l'envoie de plusieurs collections importantes.

Ce Comité, complété par l'adjonction de personnes étrangères nommées sur la présentation des Commissions des divers pays, s'occuperait d'abord d'organiser l'Exposition des Mesures, Poids et Monnaies, et des documents y relatifs, et préparerait ensuite pour l'époque de l'Exposition les bases d'une grande Conférence. Cette Conférence, convoquée lors de l'Exposition et réunissant dans son sein de hautes notabilités de diverses contrées, aurait pour but d'étendre l'action de l'Association qui s'est formée en Angleterre pour la propagation du système métrique.

M. le Marquis de Laborde témoigne le désir de voir ce Comité s'occuper tout d'abord de la notice qui accompagnera l'Exposition et dont il faudrait réunir au plus tôt les éléments.

Le projet de la formation d'un Comité est adopté par la Conférence.

Sur la proposition de *M. Rhoth*, il est convenu qu'une expédition du procès-verbal sera mise à la disposition des membres de la Conférence qui voudront bien donner leur concours pour obtenir de leurs Gouvernements, soit la participation matérielle à l'Exposition projétée, soit la nomination de membres étrangers à adjoindre au premier Comité, soit la nomination ultérieure de Délégués devant prendre part aux Conférences Générales, dont le principe est approuvé à l'unanimité.

La séance est levée à cinq heures un quart.

Les procès-verbaux qui précèdent sont adoptés par les membres du Comité institué par arrêté du Ministre d'Etat, Vice-Président de la Commission Impériale, en date du 7 Juin, 1866.

Paris, le 15 *Juin*, 1866.

Ont signé : L. MATHIEU, *Président.*
H. BAUDRILLART, *Secrétaire.*
ED. BECQUEREL, *Secrétaire.*
LEONE LEVI.
EUG. PELIGOT.

A la suite de ces Conférences Préparatoires, l'Arrêté suivant, en date du 7 Juin, 1866, attribuait un emplacement, dans le vestibule du Palais du Champ de Mars, à une Exposition Internationale des Poids et Mesures et des Monnaies de tous les pays.

Un Comité Spécial dit "des Poids et Mesures et des Monnaies" était institué dans la Commission Scientifique pour présider à la formation de cette Exposition.

Ce Comité était en outre appelé à rechercher les moyens les plus efficaces d'utiliser le concours universel de 1867, pour l'adoption et la propagation d'un système uniforme de poids, de mesures, et de monnaies.

Exposition Universelle de 1867, *à Paris.*

COMMISSION IMPÉRIALE.

Second Arrêté nommant des Membres de la Commission Scientifique.

Arrêté instituant un Comité des Mesures, Poids, et Monnaies.

Le Ministre d'Etat, Vice-Président de la Commission Impériale :

Vu l'Article 63 du Règlement Général, délibéré par la Commission Impériale le 7 Juillet, 1865, et approuvé par Décret Impérial en date du 12 Juillet, 1865 ;

Vu l'Arrêté en date du 20 Septembre, 1865, qui institue la Commission Scientifique et la charge notamment de concourir à propager l'usage des découvertes utiles et de provoquer les réformes d'intérêt international, telles que l'adoption des mêmes poids et mesures, de communes unités scientifiques ;

Vu les propositions émanant de deux Sociétés scientifiques d'Angleterre,* propositions qui comprennent : 1. Le projet d'une Exposition Internationale des Mesures, Poids et Monnaies. 2. Le projet de Conférence à instituer en 1867, pour l'adoption et la propagation d'un système uniforme de mesures ;

Vu l'adhésion donnée aux propositions susmentionnées par la Conférence libre,† qui s'est réunie les 2 et 14 Mai, 1866, pour aviser aux moyens de reprendre les travaux de la Commission spéciale formée à l'Exposition Universelle de 1855 ;

Arrête :

Article 1. Un emplacement spécial est attribué dans le vestibule du Palais du Champ de Mars à une Exposition Internationale des Mesures, Poids et Monnaies de tous les pays.

Art. 2. Un Comité spécial, dit "des Mesures, Poids et Monnaies," est institué dans la Commission Scientifique pour présider à la formation de cette Exposition.

* Metric Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science ; International Association for obtaining one Uniform Decimal System of Measures, Weights, and Coins.

† Ont pris part à cette Conférence plusieurs membres de la Commission de 1855 et les delégués accrédités auprès de la Commission Impériale par les Commission Etrangères de l'Exposition.

Art. 3. Ce Comité est, en outre, appelé à rechercher les moyens les plus efficaces d'utiliser le concours universel de 1867, pour l'adoption et la propagation d'un système uniforme de mesures, poids, et monnaies.

Pour atteindre ce but, il se concertera avec les personnes qui ont déjà pris part aux Conférences de 1855 et de 1866, et les notabilités de tous les pays dont le concours paraîtrait désirable.

Art. 4. Sont nommés Membres de ce Comité :—

M. Baudrillart, membre de l'Institut, Professeur au Collége de France ;

M. Edmond Becquerel, membre de l'Institut, Professeur au Conservatoire Impérial des Arts et Métiers ;

M. Leone Levi, Professeur de Droit Commercial à l'Etablissement dit King's College, à Londres, Docteur en Economie Politique, et Délégué des deux Sociétés Scientifiques ci-dessus mentionnées ;

M. Mathieu, membre de l'Institut et du Bureau des Longitudes ;

M. Peligot, membre de l'Institut, Professeur au Conservatoire Impérial des Arts et Métiers, et Vérificateur des Essais à la Monnaie.

Art. 5. Seront nommées ultérieurement membres du même Comité les personnes désignés par les Commissions Etrangères des Etats qui contribueront à l'installation de l'Exposition Spéciale des Mesures, Poids, et Monnaies.

Art. 6. Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général, est chargé de l'exécution du présent Arrêté.

Fait à Paris, le 7 Juin, 1866.

Le Ministre d'Etat, Vice-Président de la Commission Impériale,
(Signé) E. ROUHER.

Pour ampliation :
Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire-Général,
(Signé) F. LE PLAY.

Adhésions des Commissions Etrangères.

Le Comité fit immédiatement appel aux Commissions Etrangères qui avaient pour mission de préparer l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, demanda leurs concours pour l'exposition collective qu'il devait préparer, et les pria de désigner dans leur pays des Membres pour les représenter.

Cet appel fut entendu, et bientôt le Comité reçut les adhésions des Commissions des Pays-Bas, de la Belgique, de la Prusse et des Etats de l'Allemagne du Nord, des Etats de l'Allemagne du Sud, de l'Autriche, de la Suisse, de l'Espagne, du Danemark, de la Suède et de la Norwége, de la Russie, de l'Italie, de l'Empire Ottoman, de l'Egypte, du Japon et de la Chine, du Maroc et de Tunis, du Brésil, des Etats Unis d'Amérique, et du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande. Le choix des Représentants désignés par ces différentes Commissions montre l'importance qu'elles attribuaient dès l'origine aux travaux du Comité. Ces choix furent ratifiés par deux nouveaux Arrêtés, en date du 14 Février et du 10 Avril, 1867, et la liste définitive des Membres du Comité fut fixée ainsi qu'il suit :—

Mathieu, Membre de l'Institut et du Bureau des Longitudes, Président.

Edmond Becquerel, Membre de l'Institut, Professeur au Conservatoire Impérial des Arts et Métiers, Secrétaire.

Baudrillart, Membre de l'Institut, Professeur au Collége de France, Secrétaire.

B. de Chancourtois, Ingénieur en chef et Professeur à l'Ecole Impériale des Mines, Secrétaire de la Commission Inpériale.

Julien, Directeur de Commerce Intérieur au Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Commerce, et des Travaux Publics.

Peligot, Membre de l'Institut, Vérificateur des Essais à la Monnaie de Paris.

E. H. von Baumhauer, Membre de l'Académie des Sciences et de la Commission Royale des Pays-Bas.

Du Pré Ingénieur en chef des Ponts et Chaussées, Commissaire de la Belgique.

G. Magnus, Membre de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et Professeur à l'Université de Berlin, Membre du Comité Central de la Prusse et des Etats de l'Allemagne du Nord.

Varrentrapp, Professeur à l'Ecole Polytechnique, à Brunswick.

Max Günther, Ingénieur, pour la Hesse, Bade, le Wurtemberg, et la Bavière.

Le Baron de Burg, pour l'Autriche.

Le Baron de Hock, Conseiller Intime de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Membre de la Chambre des Seigneurs, pour l'Autriche.
Le Chevalier de Parmentier, pour l'Autriche.
Feer-Herzog, Conseiller National à Aarau, Commissaire de la Suisse.
Ramon de la Sagra, pour l'Espagne.
Guerrero, Intendant Honoraire des Finances, pour l'Espagne.
Le Comte d'Avila, Président de la Commission Royale de Portugal.
Le Maire, Commissaire Adjoint, du Danemark.
De Fahnehjelm, Commissaire de la Suède.
Christiensen, Commissaire de la Norwége.
B. de Jacobi, Conseiller d'Etat actuel, Membre de l'Académie des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg.
Le Général Major Gloukoff, pour la Russie.
Faustin Malaguti, Recteur de l'Académie de Rennes, pour l'Italie.
Giordano, Inspecteur des Mines, Commissaire d'Italie.
Le Colonel Essad Bey, Directeur de l'Ecole Militaire Ottomane à Paris.
Joseph Claude, Négociant, Membre de la Commission Egyptienne.
Le Caïd Nyssim Samama, pour le Maroc.
Valensi, Commissaire pour Tunis.
De Porto-Alegre, pour le Brésil.
Samuel B. Ruggles, Esq., pour les Etats Unis d'Amérique.
Leone Levi, Professeur de Droit Commercial au King's College à Londres, Docteur en Economie Politique.
Le Colonel Younghusband, pour la Grande Bretagne.
Ch. de Billy, Auditeur à la Cour des Comptes, Secrétaire Adjoint.
De Lapparent, Ingénieur Ordinaire des Mines, ,,
Peigné, Lieutenant d'Artillerie, ,,
D'Ussel, Ingénieur Ordinaire des Ponts et Chaussées, ,,

Conférences Internationales

Pour l'Adoption d'un Système Uniforme de Poids et Mesures et de Monnaies.

Première Séance.—*Vendredi*, 21 *Juin*, 1867.

Présidence de M. Mathieu, Président du Comité des Poids et Mesures et des Monnaies.

Ouverture des Conférences Internationales.

Ont pris place au bureau :
MM. de Jacobi, Président de la Sous-Commission des Poids et Mesures; le Baron de Hock, Président de la Sous-Commission des Monnaies; Becquerel, Secrétaire; Baudrillart, Leone Levi; de Billy, de Lapparent, Peigné, d'Ussel, Secrétaires adjoints.

Ont signé la feuille de présence :
MM. le Comte d'Avila, Barnard, Von Baumhauer, de Chancourtois, de Fahnehjelm, Giordano, Guerrero, Kennedy, Mannequin, de Parmentier, Peligot, de Porto-Alegre, Ruggles, membres et membres adjoints du Comité des Poids et Mesures et des Monnaies.

Et MM. d'Abaza, de Arago, Beckwith, Belloco, Bertera, Bowles, Broch, Van de Broeck, de Cabral, S. Brown, L. Casella,* Desenne, Dietz, Ducuing, Général Elorza, Florès, Fortamps, Gadoline, Pablo Gil, Hagemeister, V. Herran, Hulot, Huyot, Jacqmin, Lalanne, Lechatelier, Martin, Mees, Comte de Moriana, Muspratt, W. Blood,† Palha de Lacerda, de Ponton, Rivas, de Santos, Schwab, le Révérend Père Secchi, J. Sherman, Stas, de Steinbeis, Surell, Taché, Thirion, Toppan, Tresca, de Villa-Major, Vrolik, Wallenberg, Wolowski.

Le Président, après avoir déclaré la séance ouverte, expose l'objet des Conférences et les résultats des travaux préliminaires du Comité :

"Messieurs,—Permettez-moi de vous faire connaître les circonstances qui ont amené l'organisation du Comité des Poids et Mesures et des Monnaies, et l'ordre qu'il a suivi dans les travaux dont il a été chargé.

* Pour la Société Internationale de Poids, Mesures, et Monnaies.
† Pour la Chambre de Commerce de Liverpool.

"La variété infinie des mesures de tout genre dans chaque pays, et d'un pays à un autre, rend très-difficiles les relations commerciales.

"L'établissement des chemins de fer et des télégraphes électriques, ces grands instruments de progrès et de civilisation, a, pour ainsi dire, changé la face du monde. Les communications sont maintenant si faciles et si rapides que les pays se trouvent aujourd'hui dans l'état où étaient naguère les provinces d un même Empire. On ne peut plus se borner à quelques essais de simplification: nous sommes amenés par la force des choses à des réformes étendues. C'est le seul moyen d'assurer toutes les garanties désirables aux transactions sociales et aux opérations du commerce dans le monde entier.

"Deux associations scientifiques de Londres se sont beaucoup occupées de cette grande question d'économie politique. Elles ont fait depuis une douzaine d'années de fréquentes publications qui ont eu un grand retentissement.

"M. Leone Levi, délégué de ces Associations, a été chargé, en 1866, de proposer l'exposition d'une collection de poids et mesures et de monnaies, et de former une Conférence Internationale, lors de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867.

"Cette proposition a été acceptée par la Commission Impériale, qui a procédé à la formation d'un Comité spécial.

"Dès l'origine de ses travaux, le Comité a reconnu la nécessité de séparer deux questions bien distinctes: celles des poids et mesures et celle des monnaies, la dernière devant donner lieu à plus de difficultés que la première. Le Comité a donc nommé dans son sein deux Sous-Commissions, dont chacune a formulé ses conclusions dans un rapport: ces rapports ont été imprimés et distribués, et c'est leur discussion qui doit faire l'objet des Conférences pour lesquels nous sommes ici réunis."

Rapport concernant l'Uniformité des Poids et Mesures.

Rapport concernant l'uniformité des poids et mesures.

La Sous-Commission des Poids et Mesures résume dans le Rapport suivant les résultats de ses études et les conclusions de ses travaux.

Les bases de ce Rapport sont les quatre propositions fondamentales présentées par son rapporteur et unanimement adoptées en séance général du Comité.

Ces propositions sont les suivantes:—

Propositions Fondamentales.

Propositions Fondamentales.—I. Le système décimal ou décadique, conforme au système de numération universellement employé, est le plus propre à exprimer les multiples et les sous-multiples des poids et mesures et des monnaies.

II. Le système décimal métrique* est parfaitement propre à être, en raison des principes scientifiques sur lesquels il est établi, de l'homogénéité qui règne dans les rapports de toutes ses parties, de sa simplicité, et de la facilité de ses applications dans les sciences et dans les arts, dans l'industrie, et le commerce.

III. Les instruments de précision et les méthodes employées pour obtenir des copies des poids et mesures prototypes ont atteint une perfection telle que l'exactitude de ces copies répond aux besoins de l'industrie et du commerce, et même aux exigences de la science dans son état actuel.

IV. Comme toute économie de travail, tant matériel qu'intellectuel, équivaut à une véritable augmentation de richesse, l'adoption du système métrique, qui se range dans le même ordre d'idées que les machines et outils, les voies ferrées, les télégraphes, les tables logarithmiques, se recommande particulièrement sous le point de vue économique.

Ces quatre propositions fondamentales renferment les principes posés par le Comité, sous la forme la plus générale qu'il ait donnée à l'expression unanime de son opinion.

En les prenant pour base de ses travaux, la Sous-Commission a cru devoir entrer dans une étude plus approfondie des avantages du système métrique dans les différentes branches de l'activité humaine, et des moyens pratiques d'en étendre l'application.

* Il est bon de rappeler que le système métrique est l'œuvre d'une Commission de savants Français et étrangers. Les savants étrangers avaient reçu l'invitation de se rendre à Paris dans les premiers jours de l'an VII (1798), pour prendre une connaissance intime des opérations exécutées, et pour contribuer, de leur travail et de leurs lumières, à tirer les conséquences qui devaient fixer de la manière la plus authentique l'unité fondamentale du système de mesures. Les savants étrangers étaient: MM. Aenoœ et Van Swinden, députés Bataves; M. Vassali Eandi, député du Piémont; M. Bugge, député du Roi de Danemark; M. Ciscar et Pédrayes, députés du Roi d'Espagne; M. Fabroni, député de Toscane; M. Franchini, député de la République Romaine; M. Mascheroni, député de la République Cisalpine; M. Multedo, député de la République Ligurienne; M. Trallès, député de la République Helvétique. ("Base du Systéme Metrique," tome i, page 92.)

Situation des divers Pays au point de vue de l'Adoption du Système Métrique.

Situation des divers Pays au point de vue de l'Adoption du Système Métrique.—Il lui a paru toutefois nécessaire de se rendre, dès le début, un compte exact de la situation actuelle des divers pays considérés au point de vue de l'adoption du système métrique. On peut ainsi mesurer la distance qui sépare chacun d'eux de la pleine possession des avantages inhérents à l'usage de ce système. La composition du Comité, qui renferme les délégués de presque toutes les nations, a permis à la Sous-Commission de recueillir dans son sein même, sur ce sujet, les renseignements nécessaires.

Les nations, considérées à ce point de vue, se trouvent dans des situations très-diverses. Parmi celles qui ont adopté le système métrique, toutes ne l'ont pas fait de la même manière, ni au même degré. L'adoption a pu être complète ou partielle, avec ou sans modifications, obligatoire ou facultative. Parmi celles qui ne l'ont pas adopté, il faut distinguer celles qui sont en possession d'un système de poids et mesures unique et bien réglé dans toute l'étendue du pays, et celles qui sont encore sous le régime de la multiplicité des systèmes variant avec les lieux et la nature des substances à mesurer.

Etats qui ont adopté le Système Métrique.

Etats qui ont adopté le Système Métrique.—On compte parmi les Etats qui ont complétement adopté et rendu obligatoire l'usage du système métrique tel qu'il est pratiqué en France :—

La France.
La Belgique.
Les Pays-Bas.
L'Italie.
Les Etats Pontificaux.
L'Espagne.
Le Portugal.
La Grèce.
Le Mexique.
Le Chili.
Le Brésil.
La Nouvelle Grenade.
Les Républiques du Sud de l'Amérique Méridionale.

Dans les derniers Etats de cette liste, l'introduction du système métrique est très récente, et la réforme encore loin d'être achevée. Au Brésil même, la loi qui la prescrit ne sera exécutoire qu'en 1873. Ailleurs, l'usage illégal des anciennes mesures a souvent subsisté par suite d'une surveillance administrative insuffisante, soit que les Gouvernements aient moins énergiquement agi, soit que les populations aient plus obstinément résisté.

A la suite de cette première catégorie de pays viennent se ranger les nations qui ont légalement admis l'usage du système métrique, mais d'une manière purement facultative.

L'Angleterre, par exemple, depuis 1864, a admis son usage facultatif. Il existe dans ce pays une très grande multiplicité de systèmes. On y compte dix systèmes de poids autorisés par les lois, et en usage suivant la nature des substances à poser ; quelques-uns d'entre eux ont des divisions décimales. Il arrive même que dans certaines villes, sur un même marché, il y a deux poids différents pour une même marchandise, comme à Belfast, en Irlande, pour la vente du lin. Le système des mesures de longueur est basé sur le yard de 0·914 mètres, qui vaut 3 pieds, chaque pied se subdivisant en 12 pouces et chaque pouce en 12 lignes, et quelquefois en 10 lignes. Mais le commerce emploie des aunes de longueurs différentes, la marine des toises de longueurs différentes suivant leur destination, l'agriculture des acres de différentes dimensions. On compte environ vingt espèces de bushels employés comme mesures de capacité. Le manque de simplicité et d'uniformité dans le système des poids et mesures de la Grande Bretagne est donc des plus manifestes, et le besoin d'une réforme des plus urgents. C'est ce qu'atteste l'enquête Parlementaire ouverte en 1862, à l'occasion de l'introduction facultative du système métrique.

Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique ont les mêmes systèmes que la Grande Bretagne, mais en moins grand nombre. Comme mesure de longueur, le même pied et le même pouce et les multiples, dont la série s'obtient en multipliant le pouce par celle des facteurs 12, 3, 5, 44, 8. On s'y sert de trois principales séries de poids : avoirdupois, troy, et de pharmacie. Le grain de 0·064 grammes est la base commune des trois systèmes. Pour donner une idée des rapports qui existent entre les divers termes d'une de ces séries, pour la première, par exemple, l'échelle de ces rapports, en partant du grain, est formée par la suite des nombres $27\frac{11}{32}$, 16, 16, 25, ou 28, 4, 20. En fait de mesures de capacité, il existe des relations simples entre les termes respectifs de la série employée pour les liquides, comme aussi entre ceux de la série en usage pour les matières séches et de la série cubique. Mais il n'y a aucun rapport simple entre ces diverses séries comparées les uues avec les autres.

Toutefois, aux Etats-Unis, l'opinion publique est très-favorable à l'introduction

du système métrique, et dans un pays où cette opinion est si éminemment active, les réformes ont déjà commencé. Une loi de 1866 a décidé que :

1. Le Secrétaire de la Trésorerie était autorisé et invité à fournir à chaque Etat de l'Union et à délivrer au Gouverneur une série-étalon de poids et mesures du système métrique pour l'usage des Etats.

2. Le Directeur Général des Postes était autorisé et invité à fournir aux bureaux de poste en relation de service avec l'étranger, et à tous ceux qu'il jugerait bon, des balances postales graduées en grammes métriques : que, jusqu'à nouvelle disposition de la loi, la demi-once, avoirdupois, serait considérée comme équivalente à 15 grammes métriques dans le service des postes et ainsi de suite en progression, et que les Tarifs seraient appliqués conformément à ces échelles de poids.

Ces prescriptions de la loi sont aujourd'hui en pleine exécution, et tout porte à croire que le jour d'une adoption complète du système métrique par les Etats-Unis n'est pas éloigné.

Etats qui ont fait des Emprunts au Système Métrique

Etats qui ont fait des Emprunts au Système Métrique.—Viennent ensuite les Etats qui ont fait au système métrique des emprunts plus ou moins complets.

La Suisse est, depuis le 31 Décembre, 1856, en possession d'un système unique de poids et mesures. L'unité de longueur est le pied de 30 centimètres. Les multiples et les sous-multiples en sont décimaux. L'unité de poids est la livre de 500 grammes, avec deux systèmes de multiples et de sous-multiples, dont l'un est décimal et l'autre suivant l'ancienne échelle.

En Suède, une loi de 1855, rendue obligatoire le 1 Janvier, 1858, a introduit un système de poids et mesures complétement décimal quant aux rapports ; mais l'unité de longueur est le pied de 0·297 mètres, et l'unité de poids la livre de 0·42 kilogrammes, Ce système a remplacé un ancien système ayant les mêmes unités, mais sans les rapports décimaux des multiples, et admettant plusieurs séries de mesure de capacité suivant leur nature des substances à mesurer. Les traces de cet ancien système n'ont pas encore disparu dans l'usage.

En Prusse, une loi du 17 Mai, 1856, a admis la livre de 500 grammes divisée en 30 loths. Les subdivisions du loth sont décimales. Un système décimal de mesures de longueur est autorisé par la loi pour l'usage des arpenteurs. La base est la ruthe (perche), qui contient 12 pieds, mais qui est divisée en dixièmes, centièmes, &c. Dans le système duodécimal, la perche contient aussi 12 pieds, le pied 12 pouces, le pouce 12 lignes ; il est employé par les architectes, les ingénieurs, et les commerçants. Le pied Prussien a une longueur de 0·3139 metres. L'application générale du système décimal pour toutes les mesures parait devoir être prochaine dans ce pays.

Dans le Grand Duché de Bade, le pied Badois de 0·30 mètres est subdivisé décimalement. Les mesures de capacité forment des séries dont les termes représentent des volumes dix fois plus grands, en passant de l'un à l'autre. La livre est de 500 grammes.

Le pied Hessois est de 0·25 mètres ; les multiples et les sous-multiples sont décimaux ; les rapports de mesure de surface le sont également. La livre est de 500 grammes.

La Bavière, le Wurtemburg, le Danemark n'ont pris du système métrique que la valeur de la livre de 500 grammes ; mais la Bavière ne l'a admise que pour la douane. En Danemark même, la livre est divisée en 100 quint, chaque quint en 10 orts, et depuis 1863 l'usage de la plus grande partie des multiples de la livre non conformes aux divisions décimales a été défendu. On ne tolère que les fractions $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, &c. ; encore les nouveaux poids de ce genre ne sont-ils même plus poinçonnés. Quant aux mesures de longueur, l'unité est le pied divisé en 12 pouces et le pouce en 12 lignes. On trouve dans ces pays des séries différentes de capacité, dont les termes ont dans une même série des rapports simples les uns avec les autres, mais les séries n'ont entre elles aucune relation simple. Il n'y a donc à ce point de vue aucun rapport avec le système métrique.

L'Autriche a pour unité de longueur un pied de 0·316 mètres, et pour unité de poids dans le commerce une livre de 560 grammes. Les rapports ne sont ni décimaux ni simples entre les diverses séries d'une même nature de mesures, mais dans les droits fiscaux et les douanes le Gouvernement a adopté, en 1853, une livre de 500 grammes avec divisions décimales.

En Allemagne, du reste, d'après les renseignements fournis par les membres Allemands du Comité, l'état des esprits paraît fortement incliner vers l'unification des systèmes de poids et mesures, par le moyen de l'introduction du système métrique. L'opinion des hommes les plus éclairés s'est manifestée dans les Conférences tenues à Francfort, et a laissé dans les Protocoles de ces Conférences une

preuve et un témoignage de ses aspirations. En Autriche, des dispositions sont déjà prises pour effectuer la transformation; un projet de loi sur l'introduction du système métrique sera présenté sous peu à la décision du Reichsrath.

Etats dont les Systèmes n'ont rien de commun avec le Système Métrique.

Etats dont les Systèmes n'ont rien de commun avec le Système Métrique.—En dehors de l'Allemagne, et dans la catégorie des nations qui ont des systèmes complètement en désaccord avec le système métrique, on rencontre la Norvège, qui n'a ni les unités ni les rapports décimaux du système métrique.

La Russie est en possession d'un système unique, uniforme, exclusivement en usage dans tout l'Empire, où l'on n'en connaît point d'autre, à peu d'exceptions près. Les mesures de longueur sont en correspondance exacte avec le système Anglais; l'unite de longueur, le sagène, ayant été choisi égal à la longueur de 7 pieds Anglais. Le sagène se divise en 3 archines, l'archine en 16 verchocks, &c. Mais le sagène aussi par définition se divise exactement en 7 pieds et chaque pied en 12 pouces, &c. Les mesures de capacité et de volume sont exprimées par les carrés et les cubes de mesures de longueur. Dans la pratique, on distingue les mesures de volume pour les liquides et pour les matières sèches, ce qui forme deux séries distinctes. L'unité de poids, la livre de 0·40952 kilogramme, est le poids de 25,019 pouces cubes d'eau pure pesée dans le vide à la température de $16\frac{2}{3}$ degrés centigrades. Les multiples et sous-multiples se déduisent de ces unités par des multiplicateurs simples, mais non décimaux.

Avec un pareil système formant un ensemble bien réglé, mais fort différent du système métrique, la réforme devrait être radicale. Elle compte en Russie beaucoup de partisans. Il a été lu au Comité un Rapport de M. Kupffer, et différents rapports de l'Académie des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg, en faveur de cette introduction. Il semble que la Russie attende encore, pour changer son système, l'exemple des pays avec lesquels elle a des relations de commerce, et de l'Angleterre, dont l'étalon a déjà servi de base au choix de son unité de longueur.

Les nations riverains de la Méditerranée, la Turquie, l'Egypte, le Maroc, Tunis, ont des mesures et des poids sans rapport avec le système métrique. L'unité de longueur Turque est cependant de 0·75 mètre exactement, c'est-à-dire, en relation simple avec le mètre. Si les autres nations acceptaient l'usage du système métrique, son emploi serait général sur les côtes de la Méditerranée et le commerce de cette partie du monde en retirerait incontestablement de grands avantages.

La Sous-Commission est ensuite entrée dans l'étude détaillée des avantages résultant de l'emploi du système métrique appliqué aux différentes branches du travail.

Enseignement du Système Métrique dans les Ecoles Primaires.

Enseignement du Système Métrique dans les Ecoles Primaires.—Il est incontestable que la substitution du système métrique décimal à tout autre système de poids et mesures doit entraîner, dans l'étude de l'arithmétique, de grandes simplifications. Cette étude occupe dans l'instruction primaire qui est donnée à la masse des habitants d'un pays une place très importante. Le résultat des études arithmétiques faits sur des nombres abstraits doit être d'amener à pouvoir effectuer facilement les opérations usuelles sur les nombres concrets, qui, dans la pratique, expriment presque toujours des poids, des mesures ou des monnaies. Si donc le système des poids et mesures est tel que son usage exige le secours des règles les plus compliquées de l'arithmétique au lieu des règles les plus simples, comme le fait le système métrique, il faudra que les élèves soient, dans les écoles, familiarisés avec des opérations arithmétiques compliquées, au lieu de l'être avec des opérations simples. Cette connaissance et cette habitude ne peuvent s'acquérir que par un surcroit de travail et un sacrifice de temps. Beaucoup d'hommes éclairés estiment à un tiers, pour l'éducation, l'économie de temps qui résulterait de l'introduction du système métrique dans les pays qui ne l'ont point encore adopté. Le temps perdu stérilement pourrait être employé à des études beaucoup plus utiles. Toutefois, cette regrettable situation n'a pas seulement pour inconvénient d'occasionner des pertes de temps. Les esprits moins tenaces ou plus bornés fatigués par la difficulté, la confusion, la complication des règles qu'on leur présente, se lassent et quelquefois abandonnent une étude qui les rebute. Ce qui est certain, c'est que dans les pays ou les deux systèmes sont provisoirement en présence et simultanément enseignés, la préférence des élèves se porte décidément sur celui qui leur offre les solutions les plus simples.

La connaissance du système métrique est du reste si facile à acquérir, que les voyageurs, les ouvriers et les commerçants des pays où il n'est point pratiqué, obligés souvent, pour leurs affaires avec des nations étrangères, d'apprendre à s'en servir, en prennent l'habitude en beaucoup moins de temps qu'ils n'en ont mis à

acquérir celle de leur système national, à l'usage duquel d'ailleurs ils ne reviennent jamais.

Un autre avantage du système métrique, c'est qu'il permet d'effectuer immédiatement sur les nombres concrets qui représentent, en mesures métriques, une longueur, ou un poids, ou une valeur, toutes les opérations possibles au moyen de tables, règles et procédés mécaniques de calcul fondés sur le principe des divisions décimales. De cette manière, le principe même de l'utilité inhérente à l'emploi du système métrique, c'est-à-dire, l'économie de temps dans les opérations pratiques, reçoit une extension plus grande par l'usage rendu possible de procédés qui abrégent encore la durée des calculs.

Mentionnons ici qu'aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour faciliter l'introduction du système métrique dans l'éducation populaire, le Congrès, par une loi de 1866, a ordonné l'émission d'une pièce de 5 cents en alliage de nickel et de cuivre, aux poids exact de 5 grammes et au diamètre de 2 centimètres, en sorte que 5 pièces donnent la longueur de 1 décimètre.

La Commission conclut donc que le système métrique doit être enseigné dans toutes les maisons d'éducation avec l'arithmétique, et en même temps que le système en usage dans le pays.

Avantages de l'emploi du Système Métrique dans les Sciences.

Avantages de l'emploi du Système Métrique dans les Sciences.—Le système métrique employé dans les sciences pour exprimer les données des expériences ou des observations, et les transformer par le calcul de manière à en rendre les résultats évidents, présente au savant qui s'en sert la même simplicité, la même économie de temps dans le mécanisme des opérations que nous venons de signaler.

Aussi la plupart des savants l'emploient exclusivement, lors même qu'ils appartiennent à des nations habituées à d'autres systèmes. La science a toujours, non moins que l'économie politique, contribué à en favoriser la vulgarisation. Toutefois il est à désirer que son usage devienne général dans toutes les publications scientifiques. Aujourd'hui encore, malgré les efforts tentés par les Congrès et les Associations diverses en vue de l'unification, il y a beaucoup d'ouvrages dont l'utilité est absolument localisée et en partie perdue, parce que leur lecture est impossible aux étrangers même versés dans la connaissance des langues. Leur transformation coute aux Gouvernements des dépenses auxquelles ils ne sont pas généralement disposés à se prêter, et celui qui veut l'entreprendre lui-même se voit arrêté par la difficulté de l'œuvre et le prix du temps. L'usage général des poids et mesures métriques aurait pour effet de supprimer tout ce pénible travail intermédiaire de transformation d'échelles. Cette tâche est absolument stérile, mais son accomplissement est la condition nécessaire de l'intelligence de ces ouvrages, et de leur publicité. Plus qu'à aucune autre époque, on est convaincu de nos jours des immenses avantages que l'industrie, le commerce et le bien-être des nations retirent du progrès des sciences. Tout ce qui peut entraver leur développement ou la manifestation de leurs résultats crée indirectement, dans le domaine des applications, un obstacle au perfectionnement des méthodes de travail et empêche une production de richesse. A défaut d'une langue universelle, le remède à cette situation existe dans l'unification des systèmes des poids et mesures, et l'adoption universelle du système métrique, dont l'effet sera de rendre les données de la science partout intelligibles, partout comprises, et partout applicables.

Ce qui est vrai de la science en général s'applique d'une manière plus éclatante encore à certaines sciences particulières, qui, par leur nature spéciale, ne peuvent atteindre leur développement, à moins qu'elles n'aient à leur disposition des ressources très-étendues. Telle est, par exemple, la statistique. Cette science ne peut évidemment s'élever à un certain degré de généralité et d'utilité, qu'en recueillant et comparant des éléments de provenances très-diverses, exprimés actuellement en mesures appartenant aux systèmes les plus différents. Depuis longtemps, des Congrès spéciaux tenus à Bruxelles en 1853, à Paris en 1855, à Londres en 1860, à Berlin en 1863, ont émis le vœu que les renseignements fournis par la statistique fussent désormais exprimés en mesures métriques. Dans les pays où le système métrique n'était pas encore adopté, il devait être joint à chaque colonne de nombres en mesures du pays, une colonne indiquant les équivalents en mesures métriques. Les sociétés statistiques de diverses nations, notamment d'Angleterre, d'Autriche, de Suède, ont déjà adopté et appliqué le principe de cette mesure éminemment utile. De cette manière seulement, les renseignements fournis par la statistique peuvent avoir le degré de publicité que comporte le caractère international de cette science.

Nous devons remarquer que, dans la présente Exposition, le manque d'uniformité des poids et mesures a beaucoup gêné les travaux des membres du jury des récompenses, en les exposant aux pénibles calculs de réduction d'é elles, nécessaires à la comparaison des industries des divers pays.

Il serait donc de la plus haute utilité générale que toutes les sociétés scientifiques ayant pour objet la science pure ou ses applications s'engageassent formellement à n'employer, dans leurs publications, que le système métrique. Telle est la déclaration unanime de la Commission.

Avantages du Système Métrique dans les Transactions Commerciales.

Avantages du Système Métrique dans les Transactions Commerciales.—Examinons d'abord l'influence du système métrique sur les transactions commerciales, qui ont lieu dans l'intérieur même d'un pays. Il est incontestable que la simplification introduite dans les calculs par l'adoption de ce système permet aux commerçants en gros de réduire le personnel qui, sans son secours, leur serait nécessaire pour la tenue de leurs comptes. Le système métrique fonctionnant comme une machine à épargner du travail (*labour-saving machinery*), il y aura économie non-seulement dans le nombre des agents employés à ce travail, mais encore réduction dans les conditions de leurs aptitudes. Il résulte en effet de l'expérience et du témoignage que, dans certains pays à systèmes de mesures trés-compliqués, les commis préposés aux comptes de commerce doivent avoir des facultés toutes spéciales pour les calculs. Ces calculs deviennent par le système métrique possibles à une classe beaucoup plus étendue de sujets ; les individus les mieux doués restent ainsi réservés à des fonctions plus élevées et plus utiles. De toutes ces considérations, on peut conclure que la simplification des opérations, conséquence de l'introduction du système métrique, se traduit, aux frais généraux, pour chaque tonne de marchandises, en une certaine économie réalisée. En somme, et sur la masse énorme de marchandises que le commerce moderne met en mouvement, il y a une économie de dépense et de travail difficile à évaluer, mais assurément très-considérable.

D'un autre côté, les chances de fraude dans les transactions commerciales iront en diminuant. A mesure, en effet, que les moyens d'échange reposent sur des bases plus mathématiques et plus simples, chacun peut plus facilement vérifier soi-même si ses droits sont sauvegardés et si le marchand avec lequel il traite lui fournit avec exactitude le poids, le longueur, la surface, ou le volume de matière demandé par lui. Le contrôle de l'intéressé devient plus facile et l'équité est mieux respectée.

Le commerce international, à côté des avantages précédemment énumérés, en acquiert de nouveaux, dus à la suppression des transformations de mesures auparavant nécessaires dans les relations commerciales entre deux pays. De là, simplification, diminution de personnel, rapidité augmentée par la disparition d'un travail intermédiaire inutile, chances d'erreurs évitées. Le commerçant pourra, d'une manière rapide et commode, se tenir au courant du cours des marchés étrangers, et s'en servir pour régler la direction de ses propres affaires. Le bénéfice de l'usage du système métrique est d'autant plus grand que les peuples ont entre eux des relations commerciales plus fréquentes : c'est donc à celles des nations qui font avec l'étranger le commerce le plus étendu qu'il importe surtout de se préoccuper de l'unification.

La Commission conclut donc, que le commerce intérieur et extérieur de chaque nation ne peut que gagner beaucoup à l'adoption, soit seulement spéciale au pays, soit, plus encore, universelle pour tous les Etats, du système métrique des poids et mesures.

Application Facile du Système dans l'Industrie, la Mécanique, les Constructions.

Application Facile du Système dans l'Industrie, la Mécanique, les Constructions.—Les considérations précédemment développées sont applicables à la confection de toutes les œuvres matérielles dont la production constitue l'ensemble des industries.

Toutefois, une considération nouvelle prend place ici : elle concerne la mécanique, les constructions navales, et dans bien des cas les travaux publics, depuis que l'emploi du fer est venu changer leurs conditions primitives, et se substituer dans beaucoup d'ouvrages à celui de la pierre et du bois. Les anciennes mesures et leurs subdivisions étaient seulement adaptées aux besoins des époques où elles furent établies. Aujourd'hui, dans les ouvrages métalliques de mécanique ou de construction, une précision plus grande est devenue nécessaire. Les différentes pièces d'une machine—par exemple, l'épaisseur des lames de tôle d'une poutre en fer—sont évaluées en millimètres, ou en unités équivalentes. Or, la plupart des anciennes mesures n'ont pas de subdivisions aussi petites. Il a fallu en créer. En Russie on ne descend qu'au quart ou au huitième de verchock—c'est-à-dire, 0·0055 mètres ; mais dans ces derniers temps on a dû diviser le sagène en mille

parties de 2 millimètres environ. En Angleterre on a divisé le pouce en huitièmes, en seizièmes, et en trente-deuxièmes—échelles auxquelles l'expérience pratique des mécaniciens fait préférer de beaucoup les subdivisions décimales du mètre.

Dans les travaux il y a en outre un grand avantage à pouvoir déduire facilement le poids des corps de leur volume au moyen de leur poids spécifique. Prenons un exemple. La densité du cuivre étant 8·59, le poids de 1 centimètre cube de ce métal, exprimé en kilogrammes dans le système métrique, est de 0·00859 kilogramme, qui se déduit du poids spécifique par un simple déplacement de virgule, sans le moindre calcul. Avec le système Russe, où le pied cube contient 1,728 pouces cubes, la livre 96 zolotniks, et où le poids d'un pied cube d'eau distillée est de 69 livres et $6\frac{1}{2}$ zolotniks, l'ensemble des opérations nécessaire pour obtenir le poids en zolotniks d'un pouce cube de cuivre est représenté par la formule suivante :

$$\frac{8{\cdot}59 \times 69}{1728 \times 96}$$

qui est simplement approximative, mais qui n'en exige pas moins deux multiplications et une division, avec des chiffres très-compliqués.

Il en serait de même avec tout autre système que le système métrique.

La Commission reconnaît donc et déclare qu'il y a une grande utilité pour l'industrie à accepter le système métrique. Il lui paraît désirable, en outre, que les Gouvernements qui, dans la plupart des pays, font exécuter les travaux publics et les constructions navales prescrivent pour tous ces travaux son usage exclusif dans les devis, séries de prix, cahiers des charges, et autres pièces analogues. La Commission verrait dans cette mesure non-seulement une grande utilité pour la rapidité des opérations arithmétiques et une grande facilité pour leur contrôle, mais encore un moyen efficace de répandre dans les populations la connaissance et l'habitude de ce système. La masse naturellement mobile et incessamment renouvelée des ouvriers et agents en contact avec l'administration rapporterait au sein de la population les habitudes prises au service des entrepreneurs de l'Etat, et exercerait ainsi sur le reste du peuple une influence comparable à celle que pourra produire l'enseignement du système métrique dans les écoles primaires.

Il s'est élevé des objections à propos de la difficulté qu'il y aurait à faire accepter à des ouvriers et à des marchands en détail la substitution de mesures nouvelles à celles dont ils ont coutume de se servir dès l'enfance. La lenteur avec laquelle s'opère, dans les pays qui ont l'accepté, le système métrique, la transformation des usages locaux paraît devoir donner raison à cette objection. Toutefois, il faut remarquer que, chez les peuples qui ont commencé les premiers, et même au sein des populations les moins éclairées, l'assimilation des nouvelles mesures est devenue avec le temps assez complète. Si quelques uns des anciens noms sont parfois restés en usage, les idées n'en sont pas moins bien fixées sur les valeurs des mesures nouvelles ; il n'y a point de confusion produite par le souvenir des mesures aujourd'hui interdites. La multiplicité des degrés de l'échelle métrique n'est pas de nature à apporter du trouble et de la confusion dans son emploi. Comme ces degrés se transforment les uns dans les autres, avec un admirable facilité, l'usage en réduit le nombre. Ainsi, en France, dans la pratique, on mesure toujours les longueurs en mètres et centimètres, et l'hectomètre et le décimètre sont fort peu employés. Du reste, il paraît au Comité qu'en se plaçant au point de vue d'une intelligence d'un ordre quelconque, l'idée d'une mesure de longueur, exprimée en mètres et centimètres, comme on le fait d'habitude, est beaucoup plus claire et plus facile à saisir que celle de la même longueur exprimée en yards, pieds et pouces—trois unités de longueurs et de noms différents, et de rapports différents les unes avec les autres. En présentant donc à un esprit habitué aux anciennes divisions une simplification aussi avantageuse, il n'y a pas lieu de craindre de sa part une objection sérieuse, autre que celle des habitudes.

Or, l'expérience de plusieurs nations a montré que ces dernières ne résistent guère à l'évidence de l'utilité pratique manifeste et à la double action de l'éducation et de la loi.

Utilité du Système dans la Tarification Postale.

Utilité du Système dans la Tarification Postale.—Certaines branches de l'administration publique, qui ont avec l'étranger des relations plus spéciales, comme les postes, sont très-intéressées à l'adoption du système métrique. Dans les postes, en effet, les prix de transport des dépêches sont proportionnels à leur poids, sauf quelques prescriptions relatifs aux volumes ; il existe donc pour chaque pays une échelle de Tarifs formée d'une série de poids et à côté d'une série de prix de transport correspondants : or, les échelles de deux nations qui n'ont pas les mêmes

systèmes de poids sont nécessairement différentes. Leurs degrés sont rendus aussi rapprochés que possible, mais ne peuvent se correspondre complétement, car chacune d'elles ne renferme que les subdivisions usuelles et pratiques du système en usage qui ne coïncident pas avec celles de la nation voisine, comme nous le supposons. Par conséquent, les lettres dont le poids est compris entre les deux degrés de même ordre de chaque échelle se trouvent dans une situation incertaine. Ces lettres sont soumises à l'un ou l'autre des Tarifs, suivant le lieu où se fait le paiement, suivant que la lettre va d'un pays dans l'autre, ou réciproquement, suivant qu'elle est affranchie ou payée à destination. Il arrive même que, dans certains Etats, et pour des cas douteux d'affranchissement, l'administration consulte le Tarif de la nation où la lettre est adressée et fait la pesée avec les poids de cette nation : ce qui revient, pour de cas très-particuliers, à admettre quelquefois en fait l'usage d'une échelle commune.

Il est évident que toutes ces incertitudes, ces anomalies, ainsi que les pertes de temps et les chances d'erreur inséparables d'une pareille complication, disparaissent absolument par l'emploi général du système métrique. Les postes sont partout une branche de l'administration. On ne peut objecter à leur réforme l'inertie des habitudes individuelles de la masse d'une nation, puisque le service en est fait par des agents spéciaux et complétement en dehors de la participation des particuliers. La Commission pense que l'introduction du système métrique dans la tarification postale est urgente et facile, et elle croit devoir inviter les Gouvernements à suivre l'exemple donné par les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, afin d'en hâter l'adoption dans le plus grand intérêt du public et de l'administration.

Télégraphes.

Télégraphes.—Les télégraphes, par la nature des services rendus à la société, ont beaucoup d'analogie avec les postes et sont comme elles une branche de l'administration. Ils gagneraient beaucoup à l'adoption des mesures métriques pour la désignation des distances et pour toutes les questions relatives aux travaux d'établissement et d'exploitation des réseaux.

Droits Fiscaux sur les Marchandises. Douanes.

Droits Fiscaux sur les Marchandises.—Douanes.—L'adoption d'une système métrique faciliterait singulièrement aux agents des Gouvernements la perception des droits fiscaux prélevés sur les matières commerciales, et en général toutes les opérations de ce genre qui se font d'après des tableaux de Tarifs. Le système métrique peut seul donner à ces tableaux la simplicité désirable et rendre ainsi leur application facile et la contrôle commode.

Le service des douanes a des rapports exclusivement internationaux. Plus qu'aucun autre, par conséquent, il a un grand intérêt à l'unification des poids et mesures. Chaque acte de son exercice, entre deux nations, doit être accompagné d'une transformation d'échelle, dont la nécessité et les inconvénients disparaissent avec l'introduction du système métrique.

Si, du côté de l'administration, il y a simplification et économie de travail, les particuliers soumis aux prescriptions de la douane peuvent se rendre plus aisément compte des Tarifs. Les déclarations sont simplifiées, et, par la diminution des chances d'erreur, les commerçants et les voyageurs se trouvent moins exposés à ces pénalités, relativement élevées, dont la loi frappe souvent d'involontaires méprises.

Les Gouvernements sont donc invités à donner cours, dès à présent, au système métrique, placé à côté des systèmes nationaux, dans le service de l'Administration tout internationale des douanes.

Vérification des Poids et Mesures.

Vérification des Poids et Mesures.—Le service de la vérification des poids et mesures est devenu un besoin de toute nation civilisée. Quels que soient le système ou les systèmes employés dans un pays ou dans une fraction de pays, ils présentent une série de types fixes et invariables, que tout le monde est censé connaître et auxquels chacun est supposé se rapporter; or, pratiquement, dans les échanges, les particuliers n'ont ni le temps ni les moyens de se transformer eux-mêmes en vérificateurs des mesures qu'ils emploient. Les Gouvernements doivent donc avoir des agents chargés de vérifier ces mesures courantes et de les comparer à des étalons fixes.

L'importance de cette vérification est très grande à tous les points de vue. La simplicité des systèmes, les ressources qu'ils offrent pour le calcul, la précision théorique de leurs bases, sont choses vaines et inutiles, si les opérations pratiques sont entachées d'erreurs sur les quantités.

Il est évident qu'avec un système simple et unique comme est le système métrique, à égalité de dépense, le service administratif de la vérification doit se faire avec une plus grande perfection. Ou bien, en conservant le degré de perfection correspondant à l'ancien régime d'un pays, si on le juge suffisant, la vérification

de mesures métriques est de nature à entrainer moins de dépense. La Commission voit dans l'usage de ce système, la garantie et la condition d'une vérification administrative plus facile et meilleure.

Nomenclature.—Il a été agité devant la Commission la question de savoir s'il convenait d'adopter, en même temps que le système métrique, les dénominations Grecques et Latines qui généralement servent à en désigner les multiples et sous-multiples. En Hollande, par exemple, on a donné aux mesures métriques les noms des anciennes mesures qui s'en rapprochaient le plus, dans le but de faciliter la vulgarisation du nouveau système. Aujourd'hui, beaucoup d'hommes compétents, en Hollande, regrettent cette disposition. Les préfixes Grecs et Latins servent, en effet, de définition à la mesure qu'ils désignent. Quoique le peuple ne puisse aussi facilement que les classes instruites comprendre la logique qui a présidé à leur adoption, cependant l'instruction primaire a bien peu à faire pour répandre dans la masse d'une nation l'intelligence de ces quelques termes, définissant des rapports décimaux. Le langage usuel les raccourcit quelquefois ; ainsi, du kilogramme il fait le " kilo." Du reste, par leur origine Grecque ou Latine, ils n'appartiennent à aucune nation moderne ; ils sont parfaitement propres à servir de formules internationales et à donner de la généralité à l'unification, en permettant de supprimer les commentaires nécessaires pour traduire d'une langue dans l'autre les divers noms d'une même chose. Nomenclature.

D'ailleurs, il paraît que, pendant la période de transition qui s'écoule entre la disparition complète d'un ancien système encore temporairement en usage et l'assimilation du système métrique nouvellement introduit, il peut être dangereux, en pratique, de conserver aux mesures métriques des noms empruntés à la série des anciennes mesures, une même dénomination servant à désigner deux objets différents : il ne peut pratiquement en résulter que de la confusion.

Inconvénients d'un Système Mixte de Transition.—C'est par la même raison que la Commission croit devoir se prononcer aussi contre l'adoption de tout système provisoire de transition, formé en partie du système national, en partie du système métrique, combinés dans le but de faciliter l'introduction définitive de ce dernier. Telle serait, par exemple, la création d'un pied métrique légal, qui serait exactement le tiers du mètre. Au lieu de deux unités de longueur en présence, on en aurait ainsi trois, l'ancien pied, le nouveau pied, le mètre,—ce qui augmenterait les chances de confusion et donnerait aux populations une habitude qu'il faudrait plus tard faire disparaître. La France, qui, en 1812, avait essayé de cette méthode, a dû y renoncer, et revenir en 1837, par une Loi rendue obligatoire à partir de 1840, à l'adoption du système métrique dans toute sa pureté et avec son échelle logique de dénominations. Inconvénients d'un Système Mixte de Transition.

En résumé, la Commission pense que les Gouvernements doivent se proposer pour but : la substitution, aussi prompte qu'il sera possible, mais intégrale, du système métrique, tel qu'il est pratiqué dans l'ouest de l'Europe et dans plusieurs autres pays, à la place des anciens systèmes de poids et mesures.

Ce système immédiatement introduit et rendu légal, mais à titre facultatif, ne peut être rendu aussitôt obligatoire à l'exclusion de tout autre. Un certain délai est nécessaire à la transformation des habitudes et du matériel. Il est variable avec l'état des différents peuples, leur degré d'instruction, et il appartient aux Gouvernements seuls d'en apprécier la durée. Faisons observer cependant que l'expérience faite chez plusieurs peuples a démontré qu'un trop long délai n'avait pas eu pour résultat de faciliter d'une manière sensible aux Gouvernements l'accomplissement de leur tâche. Dans tous les cas, il est désirable que les Gouvernements prennent dès à présent quelques mesures nécessaires, qui sont :

1. Prescrire l'étude du système métrique dans toutes les écoles et exiger sa connaissance dans tous les concours publics.

2. Introduire son usage exclusif dans les publications scientifiques, dans les statistiques publiques, dans les postes, dans les douanes, dans les travaux publics, et dans telles autres branches de l'administration que les Gouvernements jugeront convenable.

La Commission ne considère pas comme appartenant à sa mission d'avoir à s'occuper de la confection des étalons, copies exactes des prototypes de Paris, dont la possession est, au point de vue pratique, le préliminaire indispensable de toute réforme métrique. La troisième proposition générale exprime l'opinion du Comité à ce sujet. L'administration de chaque pays appréciera le degré d'exactitude convenable aux différentes destinations de ces étalons.

La Commission déclare : que le présent Rapport renferme l'expression de sa

pensée et le résumé de ses conclusions. Elle fait des vœux pour que les pouvoirs compétents des différents nations veuillent bien se rendre aux sollicitations de la science et aux manifestations de l'opinion.

Discussion sur le Rapport concernant les Poids et Mesures.

La lecture du Rapport est achevée par le Secrétaire et la discussion est renvoyée à la prochaine séance.

Le Président annonce que pour l'ordre des délibérations, il convient que les membres qui veulent prendre la parole se fassent inscrire d'avance au bureau.

M. Leone Levi expose quelle est, en Angleterre, la disposition de l'esprit public à l'égard du système métrique: la masse du peuple, accoutumée au système national, manifeste peu d'empressement pour une réforme qui heurte les tendances nécessairement conservatrices du peuple et du Gouvernement; mais les gens éclairés, les Chambres de Commerce, l'Association Britannique et l'Association Décimale secondent de tous leurs efforts l'adoption du système métrique.

M. Leone Levi rend hommage à la libéralité avec laquelle la Commission Impériale a accueilli la proposition d'une Exposition Spéciale des Poids et Mesures et d'une réunion de Conférences Internationales, et, après avoir rappelé les services éminents rendus par M. James Yates à la cause du système métrique, il félicite la France d'être si souvent dans la voie du progrès à la tête des nations civilisées.

Le Président se plaît à reconnaître que c'est à l'initiative Anglaise que sont dues à la fois l'Exposition des Poids et Mesures et les Conférences proposées par M. Leone Levi, au nom des deux Associations qui l'avaient délégué. M. Mathieu constate les progrès rapides faits par cette question en Angleterre; en 1851 on ne parlait que du système décimal, en 1855 on se préoccupait déjà du mètre, et en 1862 le système métrique tout entier était proposé à l'adoption du Gouvernement.

Le Président fixe au Mardi 25 Juin à 1 heure le jour de la prochaine séance.

M. Wolowski pense que la discussion ne se prolongera pas longtemps sur l'excellent rapport de M. de Jacobi, mais qu'elle s'étendra davantage sur la monnaie.

M. Wolowski annonce en même temps qu'il s'inscrit d'avance contre les conclusions du Comité.

La séance est levée à 2 heures et demie.

Deuxième Séance.—*Mardi, 25 Juin,* 1867.

Présidence de M. Mathieu.

Ont pris place au bureau :

MM. de Jacobi, le Baron de Hock, Becquerel, Baudrillart, Leone Levi.

MM. de Billy, de Lapparent, Peigné, d'Ussel, Secrétaires-adjoints.

Le procès-verbal de la séance du 21 Juin est adopté.

Le Secrétaire donne lecture des lettres d'excuses adressées par MM. de Lavenay, du Pré, Bidermann, Malaguti, Fellows, Lord Fortescue, Sir J. Bowring.

Le Président annonce que le Comité des Poids et Mesures et des Monnaies a résolu, à l'unanimité, d'offrir la présidence de la Conférence à Son Altesse Impériale Monseigneur le Prince Napoléon. Cette offre a été acceptée par Son Altesse, qui viendra prendre possession du fauteuil dès la prochaine séance.

L'ordre du jour appelle la discussion du Rapport relatif aux poids et mesures.

M. Wolowski est heureux de se rallier complétement aux propositions adoptées par le Comité.

M. Leone Levi reconnaît que le Rapport est aussi clair que possible et qu'il épuise la question; cependant il est d'avis que plusieurs des observations consignées dans le Rapport gagneraient à être publiées sous la forme de résolutions, afin que toutes les questions importantes abordées dans ce travail fussent ainsi nettement mises en évidence. M. Leone Levi donne alors lecture d'une série de propositions qu'il a rédigées pour réaliser cette pensée.

M. le Président expose que le Comité s'est contenté de poser les principes, et qu'il n'a pas voulu entrer dans des détails d'un caractère administratif.

M. le Baron de Hock estime que le Comité a sagement fait de ne pas accentuer, sous la forme de résolutions, des questions secondaires capables de donner lieu à des difficultés.

M. de Jacobi ajoute qu'on a évité soigneusement tout ce qui pouvait exciter la susceptibilité des Gouvernements à l'appréciation desquels il convient de laisser les matières de détail.

M. Péligot profite de la présence de M. le Général Morin et de M. Tresca pour provoquer de leur part quelques explications sur l'état de conservation des étalons des mesures Françaises, afin de répondre à une des préoccupations le plus souvent manifestées par différentes personnes aux séances du Comité.

M. le Général Morin expose que l'étalon du mètre déposé au Conservatoire a été fabriqué exactement dans les mêmes conditions que celui des Archives qu'on a voulu ainsi ménager, en ne l'exposant pas à des comparaisons trop fréquentes.

M. Tresca fournit des détails circonstanciés sur les comparaisons récemment exécutées par les soins de l'Administration entre les étalons des Archives et ceux du Conservatoire; les différences observées sont tout à fait négligeables pour le mètre et extrêmement minimes pour le kilogramme.

Le Président confirme ces résultats et annonce que le Comité des Poids et Mesures a formé dans son sein une Commission spéciale, chargée de s'assurer directement de l'état de conservation des étalons. Cette Commission rédigera un rapport qui sera publié plus tard.

Le Président, répondant ensuite à l'objection souvent formulée, qui met en doute l'exactitude du calcul du mètre primitif, expose que, vu l'irrégularité du sphéroïde terrestre, deux méridiens différents ne donneraient pas le même résultat, et qu'il convient par conséquent de s'en tenir à ce qui a été fait.

M. Leone Levi ayant proposé d'émettre un vœu pour la correction du kilogramme d'après les données actuelles de la science, MM. Mathieu, Peligot et Wolowski combattent cette proposition comme n'ayant aucune importance dans la pratique.

M. Tresca fait alors connaître les limites de précision imposées aux vérificateurs des poids et mesures du commerce. Il établit que la tolérance accordée pour les poids du commerce est cinq cents fois plus grande que l'erreur qui pourrait résulter de l'emploi des moyens de vérification que la science fournit. La pratique est donc tout à fait désintéressée dans la question.

Après ces explications, le rapport du Comité des Poids et Mesures est adopté à l'unanimité, et la discussion sur les monnaies est renvoyée à la prochaine séance, fixée au Jeudi, 27 Juin, à 2 heures.

La séance est levée.

Troisième Séance.—*Jeudi, 27 Juin,* 1867.

Présidence de Son Altesse Impériale Monseigneur le Prince Napoleon.

Ont pris place au bureau :

MM. Mathieu, de Jacobi, le Baron de Hock, de Baumhauer, Baudrillart, Leone Levi; M. Becquerel, Secrétaire; de Billy, de Lapparent, Peigné, d'Ussel, Secrétaires-adjoints.

Allocution de Son Altesse Impériale le Prince Napoléon

A l'ouverture de la séance, Son Altesse Impériale prononce l'allocution suivante :—

" Messieurs,

" Recevez mes remerciments pour l'honneur que vous m'avez fait de me mettre à votre tête. Je suis particulièrement sensible à ce témoignage spontané que vous m'avez donné par votre élection.

" Permettez-moi d'espérer que ce n'est pas seulement pour ma personne, qui, certes, ne pourra pas apporter une grande somme de lumières, dans cette réunion de savants, d'économistes, d'hommes si capables; mais vous avez voulu peut-être compter sur ma volonté et mon énergie pour obtenir un système général et aussi unifié que possible de poids, de mesures et de monnaies dans les principaux Etats de l'Europe et de l'Amérique.

" Le choix que vous avez bien voulu faire, en me nommant votre Président, me montre que même les défauts d'un homme peuvent avoir du bon quand on sait les utiliser. Certes, l'entêtement n'est pas mon moindre défaut, et en le mettant complétement à votre service pour atteindre le but que nous poursuivons, il pourra vous être utile.

" Je ne veux pas, afin de ménager votre temps, vous rappeler les avantages d'une monnaie internationale, votre conviction est formée à cet égard; je serais du

reste moins apte à le faire que chacun de vous. Nous venons ici pour aboutir à un résultat avec un certain nombre de principes communs, et nous avons pour objet, surtout, je crois, non de discuter les principes, mais de trouver les meilleurs moyens de les faire triompher.

" En même temps que vous procédiez à mon élection, Sa Majesté l'Empereur a bien voulu me désigner pour présider la Conférence Internationale Diplomatique. Il est utile, non pas pour vous, mais pour le public, de bien préciser les caractères de ces deux réunions ; cela nous servira à jalonner les conduites différentes que nous y devons tenir.

" La Conférence Internationale Diplomatique pour l'Unification des Monnaies est composée des Représentants de tous les Gouvernements qui ont bien voulu répondre à l'appel du Gouvernement Français. Là, évidemment, il faut agir avec circonspection, avec un grand sentiment de conciliation. Tout en se rapprochant du but autant que possible, il ne faut pas trop demander, dans la crainte de ne rien obtenir, et, plus que jamais, il faut se rappeler que dans une réunion diplomatique on fait ce qu'on peut et non ce qu'on veut.

" Votre réunion, au contraire, que j'ai l'honneur de présider aujourd'hui, est une association libre, qui a plus à se préoccuper des principes à faire prévaloir et du but général, que des moyens d'exécution de détail qui ne dépendent pas d'elle. Elle peut procéder plus par des conseils que par des décisions. De ce caractère de notre association libre découlent nos moyens d'action et la conduite à tenir. C'est surtout sur l'opinion publique qu'il faut agir, c'est notre véritable, et je dirai notre unique point d'appui. Ce n'est pas auprès des représentants distingués des pays qui sont en possession de tous leurs droits que j'ai à insister sur les moyens d'action à employer, et qui se résument en une agitation modérée, mais incessante, pour obtenir ce que nous voulons.

" Nous avons à éclairer et à entrainer l'opinion publique, cette véritable souveraine du monde moderne, pour qu'elle pèse sur vos Gouvernements respectifs et leur donne la volonté nécessaire pour surmonter les difficultés d'appréciation pour obtenir un meilleur système de monnaies.

" Si, ainsi que je l'ai fait ressortir, les conduites des deux Conférences doivent être différentes, et si la vôtre ne peut espérer qu'un résultat plus éloigné, c'est vous dire qu'il faut avant tout de la persévérance. Je ne crois pas que vous ayez à craindre d'être trop radicaux ; soyez certains que dans l'application, quelles que soient vos exigences, appuyées même par l'opinion publique, vous n'obtiendrez pas tout ce que vous demanderez. Ne craignez donc pas de demander beaucoup pour obtenir peu. Je sais que les vues du Gouvernement Français sont très-larges et très-libérales ainsi que celle de quelques autres Gouvernements ; un petit nombre, quoique inspirés de sentiments aussi loyaux et aussi sympathiques à l'unification des monnaies, sont plus craintifs et hésitent à s'engager dans cette voie sans y être poussés fortement par l'opinion publique.

" Eh bien ! Messieurs, à vous d'appliquer cette parole célèbre : 'Frappez, frappez longtemps et fort, et l'on vous ouvrira.'

" Nous allons maintenant délibérer sur les propositions qui ont été rédigées par le Comité."

Après cette allocution le procès-verbal de la séance précédente est lu et adopté.

M. Michel Chevalier donne lecture d'une lettre de M. Benjamin Smith, qui, en s'excusant de ne pouvoir assister aux Conférences, annonce que le Comité organisé aux Indes Anglaises pour étudier la question des poids et mesures s'est prononcé à l'unanimité en faveur du système métrique. On ne doute pas que ce vote n'obtienne l'adhésion du Vice-Roi.

Son Altesse Impériale remercie l'orateur de cette bonne nouvelle et l'on décide qu'il en sera fait mention dans le Rapport du Comité des Poids et Mesures.

Le Secrétaire donne lecture des propositions du Comité sur les monnaies :—

Rapport concernant l'Uniformité des Monnaies.

Rapport concernant l'Uniformité des Monnaies.

Les inconvénients qui résultent de la diversité des systèmes monétaires sont encore plus grands que ceux qui proviennent de la diversité des systèmes de poids et de mesures. Ceux-ci se bornent à la peine et à la perte de temps occasionnées par les longs calculs nécessaires pour passer d'un système à un autre ; mais les choses qu'on doit peser ou mesurer restent pourtant les mêmes, et on peut en faire usage

partout. Pour les monnaies, au contraire, outre les mêmes calculs de réduction qu'on doit faire, les choses mêmes, c'est-à-dire les monnaies, perdent une partie de leur utilité en passant d'un pays à l'autre.

Les causes qui rendent la diversité des monnaies plus fâcheuse que celles des poids et des mesures ont pour conséquence qu'il est plus difficile d'arriver à l'unification des monnaies qu'à celle des poids et mesures ; car elle exige qu'on change non-seulement la mesure des monnaies, mais aussi les monnaies elles-mêmes. Ainsi, le changement occasionnera des frais bien plus considérables et devra heurter bien plus les habitudes et les préjugés des populations.

Par la raison même que nous venons développer, les efforts pour l'unification de la monnaie ont commencé plus tard et ont procédé avec plus de timidité que ceux qui ont été tentés pour l'unification des poids et des mesures. Ce furent pourtant les mêmes assemblées, les Congrès Statistiques, les Associations Internationales, les Commissaires et les Jurés des Expositions Universelles, qui ont marché dans cette double voie, et ils ont obtenu des résultats assez satisfaisants, surtout si l'on tient compte des grandes difficultés qu'ils avaient à vaincre. Le 23 Décembre, 1865, la France, l'Italie, la Belgique, et la Suisse ont signé un Traité établissant une Convention Monétaire dans toute l'étendue de leur territoire. Déjà les Etats Pontificaux et la Grèce sont entrés en négociations pour se joindre à cette Convention. L'Autriche, aussi bien que l'Espagne, le Portugal, la Roumanie, et même les Etats Unis d'Amérique, sont sur le point d'en faire autant, et au moment de la rédaction du présent Rapport une Commission Monétaire Internationale, convoquée par l'initiative du Gouvernement Impérial, et présidée par Son Altesse le Prince Napoléon, qui a aussi daigné accepter la présidence de nos conférences libres, a terminé ses travaux en établissant les bases sur lesquelles devrait s'élever l'unification universelle des monnaies.

Le Comité pour l'Unification des Poids et Mesures et des Monnaies, institué par la Commission Impériale de l'Exposition Universelle, avait commencé ses travaux longtemps avant la Commission Internationale, et il les terminait en se prononçant également pour l'unification au moment où cette Commission prenait ses premières résolutions. Ces deux réunions ont fonctionné d'une manière parfaitement indépendante l'une de l'autre : à l'exception de trois ou quatre personnes, elles étaient composées chacune de membres différents ; et cependant elles sont arrivées toutes deux aux mêmes conclusions, avec une simple différence de rédaction. C'est certainement le témoignage le plus éloquent de la vérité et de la puissance des idées émises, et de l'influence qu'elles ont déjà exercé sur les hommes de science, de finance, et d'administration de toutes les nations.

Certainement, l'unification universelle des monnaies, en créant une monnaie commune, est un des moyens les plus efficaces pour le développement du commerce universel. Une telle monnaie acceptée par tout Etat et par tout particulier épargne les pertes de temps et la peine occasionnées par la transformation qu'il faut faire continuellement pour préciser la valeur des monnaies différentes ; elle réduit à un minimum le cours du change, ce pénible fardeau du commerce ; elle fait disparaître les pertes résultant pour l'industriel, et non moins pour le voyageur, du change des monnaies ; elle augmente l'utilité de la monnaie, et par cela même sa valeur ; elle diminue les besoins de la circulation, et permet enfin de faire disparaître de suite et radicalement les crises qui surgissent dans la commerce par l'accumulation de la monnaie sur un point et son absence sur un autre.

L'idée d'une unification des monnaies est si élevée et si utile que, dès qu'une situation favorable le rendra possible, aucun peuple en progrès et désireux d'entrer dans la grande et féconde voie du commerce universel ne pourra y rester indifférent, ni la refuser, à moins de motifs de la dernière importance.

Dans le but de l'unification des monnaies, le Comité a formulé neuf propositions qui ont été soumises à la discussion des Conférences libres. La rédaction suivante en a été arrêtée à la presque unanimité des Membres présents à ces Conférences :—

Le Comité,—

Propositions sur l'Uniformité des Monnaies.

Considérant que l'adoption d'un système uniforme pour les monnaies présente des avantages tellement évidents, tant au point de vue de la commodité qu'à celui de l'économie dans le règlement des échanges internationaux, qu'elle se recommande d'elle-même auprès de tout Gouvernement éclairé ;

Considérant, d'autre part, que cette mesure ne peut être réalisée sans qu'un grand nombre de peuples fassent le sacrifice de leurs instruments de trafic anciens et les plus habituels ; qu'il importe, dans leur intérêt, que ce changement puisse se

faire graduellement et d'une manière continue, et que, dèslors, les premières bases de cette transformation doivent être aussi simples que possible et débarrassées de toute complication incidente ;

Propositions sur l'Uniformité des Monnaies.

Emet les propositions suivantes :—

1. La première condition à remplir est l'adoption, par les divers Gouvernements intéressés dans cette question, d'une même unité dans l'émission de leurs monnaies d'or.

2. Il est à désirer que ces monnaies soient partout frappées au titre de neuf dixièmes.

3. Il est à désirer que chaque Gouvernement introduise, parmi ses monnaies d'or, au moins une pièce d'une valeur égale à celle des pièces en usage parmi les autres Gouvernements intéressés, afin qu'il y ait ainsi, entre tous les systèmes, un point de contact commun ; partant de là, chaque nation travaillerait à assimiler graduellement son système de monnaies à celui qui pourrait être choisi comme base uniforme.

4. La série de monnaies d'or actuellement en usage en France se trouvant adoptée par une grande partie de la population de l'Europe se recommande comme base du système uniforme cherché.

5. Considérant que, par suite d'une circonstance accidentelle et heureuse, les unités monétaires les plus importantes peuvent s'adapter à la pièce d'or Française de 5 francs, moyennant des changements peu sensibles, cette pièce serait la plus convenable pour servir de base au système monétaire, et les monnaies frappées sur cette base deviendraient, aussitôt que la convenance des nations intéressées le permettrait, des multiples de cette unité.

6. Il est à désirer que les différents Gouvernements décident que les monnaies frappées par chaque nation, en conformité avec le système uniforme proposé et convenu, aient cours légal dans tous ces pays.

7. Il serait extrêmement désirable que le système du double étalon monétaire fut abandonné là où il existe encore.

8. Il serait extrêmement désirable que le système de numération décimale fût universellement adopté, et que les monnaies de toutes les nations eussent le même titre et la même forme.

9. Il est à désirer que les Gouvernements s'entendent pour adopter des mesures communes de contrôle, afin de garantir l'intégrité des monnaies, tant pour leur fabrication que pendant leur cours.

Nous nous permettons d'ajouter à ces propositions quelques éclaircissements.

Discussion des différentes méthodes pour l'Unification des Monnaies.

Propositions 1, 2, *et* 3.—Pour arriver à l'unification des monnaies, on peut suivre différentes méthodes, qui toutes, il est vrai, n'ont pas le même mérite, surtout au point de vue de leur valeur pratique.

Ainsi on pourrait se borner à créer partout une monnaie de la même valeur intrinsèque, c'est-à-dire, du même poids d'or ou d'argent fin, sans avoir égard à l'unité de poids employée, ni au titre de la pièce, ni à sa forme.

On aurait ainsi certainement une égalité théorique, mais nullement pratique. C'est le poids et la forme qui, dans la circulation, décident de l'acceptation ou du refus d'une monnaie. Il serait presque impossible de faire accepter, pour la même valeur, des pièces tout à fait différentes de poids et de forme ; de plus si les piéces n'avaient ni la même unité de poids ni le même titre, il y aurait toujours des différences entre elles, surtout à cause du rapport irrationnel entre les diverses unités de poids brut. Ces différences seraient petites, sans doute, mais toujours assez considérables pour que les limites de tolérance fixées pour l'admission des monnaies qui n'auraient pas le poids ou le titre plein ne fussent plus les mêmes, et qu'ainsi des monnaies encore bonnes dans un pays risquassent de ne plus l'être dans un autre, circonstance qui empêcherait, à coup sûr, la circulation internationale de monnaies.

Un autre système consisterait à créer dans les pays qui adhéreraient à l'union monétaire des monnaies basées sur la même unité de poids et de titre, et cependant entièrement différentes de valeur ; par exemple, des pièces de 5, 10, et 20 francs dans un pays et dans un autre des pièces de 4, 8, et 16 francs. Certainement, alors, la circulation internationale serait plus facile qu'elle ne l'est aujourd'hui ; mais l'unité de la monnaie n'existerait pas encore. En outre, la peine et la dépense d'une refonte restant la même, si l'on voulait arriver à une coïncidence plus parfaite, il ne saurait être mis en doute qu'il vaudrait mieux arriver de suite à la plus parfaite.

Enfin on peut admettre une unification absolue, c'est-à-dire, l'identité de toutes les monnaies tant courantes que divisionnaires. Mais personne ne peut contester

que cette unification est encore impossible de nos jours ; les intérêts, les habitudes, et les préjugés des nations s'y opposent trop.

L'unification des monnaies à surtout pour but de faciliter et d'augmenter le commerce international, qui n'exige que des monnaies non fractionnaires. C'est d'après ces monnaies que se calculent les prix des marchandises et le cours des effets de commerce. Des monnaies divisionnaires n'ont réellement qu'une utilité locale.

Les pays limitrophes seuls ont un intérêt à avoir des monnaies d'appoint identiques ; mais alors cette identité pourra se réaliser par des Conventions spéciales, sans que l'unification universelle ait à s'en préoccuper. Aussi si les diverses nations ont, pour leurs monnaies, le même étalon de titre et de poids, et que par cela même la comparaison d'une monnaie à l'autre soit facile, il suffira qu'entre deux pays il n'y ait qu'une ou deux pièces identiques. L'assimilation complète des systèmes pourra être réservée pour l'avenir.

Tel est le sens des trois premières propositions.

Choix de la monnaie d'or pour servir de monnaie internationale.

Propositions 4 et 5.—Ce ne sont du reste que les monnaies d'or qui pourront servir de monnaie internationale. L'or en effet est plus portatif que l'argent, et les frais de monnayage en sont peu considérables. Grâce à ces qualités, l'or se prête mieux que l'argent aux transactions et aux transports d'un pays à l'autre ; il remédie par cela même aux crises monétaires et permet de réduire le cours du change à un minimum.

Entre les monnaies d'or des différentes nations, les monnaies d'or Françaises seules pourront être prises pour base du système uniforme désiré. En effet, elles sont déjà acceptées par plus de 70,000,000 d'hommes et elles le seront peut-être encore cette année par 100,000,000 d'autres ; enfin tant à cause de leur titre décimal que de la relation, quoique un peu compliquée, qui existe entre elles et les unités métriques (il y a en effet 155 pièces de 20 francs dans 1 kilogramme), elles correspondent au système des poids et mesures recommandé par tant d'autorités à l'acceptation universelle.

Tant au Comité qu'aux Conférences libres, il y eut, il est vrai, des voix qui proposèrent l'adoption d'un système monétaire tout nouveau, rétablissant pour les monnaies d'or le rapport immédiat et simple avec les unités métriques que les lois organiques avaient établi pour les monnaies d'argent. D'après cette idée, la monnaie d'or du poids de 5 grammes et au titre de 9 dixièmes devrait être l'unité monétaire.

Sans méconnaître les quelques mérites scientifiques qu'aurait un tel système, le Comité et la Conférence n'ont pas hésité un moment à ne pas y adhérer. Ce n'est qu'un système déjà adopté par une grande partie du monde, qui puisse avoir des chances d'être adopté généralement ; la preuve en est dans la Convention Monétaire du 23 Décembre, 1865, dans les adhésions récentes ou prochaines à cette Convention, et dans le vote de la Conférence Monétaire Internationale. Un système tout à fait nouveau ne pourrait être admis par les nations ayant le système Français, sans avoir plus de chance que celui-ci de rallier les autres nations. En outre, le système Français, contenant des unités petites, comme 5 et 10 francs, se substituera facilement aux unités monétaires des autres Etats, tels que le sovereign Anglais, le dollar des Etats Unis, le florin d'Autriche, &c., ne différant pas beaucoup de l'une ou de l'autre de ces unités Françaises. Cet avantage n'existerait pas avec la monnaie proposée de 5 grammes d'or au titre de 9 dixièmes. Cette pièce, en effet, aurait une valeur de 15 francs 50 centimes, qui n'a aucun rapport avec les valeurs des monnaies existantes, et qui serait un facteur commun trop grand pour arriver à une équation.

La même raison a aussi amené le Comité et la Conférence à choisir pour facteur commun la pièce de 5 francs, ce qui signifie que tous les Gouvernements adhérants ne devront frapper des pièces d'or que de 5 francs ou de multiples de 5 francs. Pour éviter les malentendus, on doit ajouter que le Comité n'a jamais voulu imposer aux Gouvernements l'obligation de frapper des pièces de 5 francs plutôt que des pièces de 10 francs ou d'un autre multiple de 5 francs.

Le Comité pense que ces observations peuvent servir d'explication aux propositions 4 et 5.

La monnaie internationale devrait avoir cours légal chez toutes les nations de l'Union.

Proposition 6.—Cependant lors même que les propositions précédentes seraient partout adoptées, la communauté complète des monnaies entre les diverses nations n'existerait pas encore. Pour arriver à ce but de l'unification, il faut encore que les monnaies frappées par une nation, d'après le système uniforme, aient cours légal chez toutes les autres nations de l'Union ; c'est ce que renferme la proposition 6 Peut-être, au commencement, ne faudrait-il pas reconnaitre comme monnaies

communes toutes les monnaies frappées par les différentes nations, mais seulement quelques-unes d'elles ; peut-être aussi pourrait-on se contenter de leur admission dans les caisses publiques, sans imposer le cours légal et forcé. Le Comité a cru toutefois devoir proposer ce qui serait le plus favorable au développement du commerce international.

La question du double étalon.

Proposition 7.—La communauté et l'identité que le Comité cherche à établir sont restreintes aux monnaies d'or. On pourrait en tirer la conclusion que, d'après l'opinion du Comité, les Etats de l'Union auront le droit de maintenir, à côté des monnaies d'or et au même cours légal qu'elles, des monnaies d'argent ; en d'autres termes, qu'ils pourront conserver ou introduire le double étalon. C'est ce que la proposition 7 a pour objet d'éviter.

Le but de l'union monétaire n'est pas seulement de faire frapper par les diverses nations des monnaies identiques ; il faut encore que ces monnaies entrent partout en circulation et s'y maintiennent, et que leur valeur intrinsèque sont scrupuleusement conservée ; c'est ce qui ne saurait arriver sous le régime de double étalon d'or et d'argent, c'est-à-dire, en donnant le même cours légal illimités aux monnaies tant d'or que d'argent.

Ces deux étalons peuvent être admis sans difficulté, quand une de ces deux espèces de monnaies est la monnaie principale ayant seule cours légal illimité, tandis que l'autre est simplement une monnaie d'appoint, n'ayant cours legal que pour des payements minimes, ou lorsqu'elle est une monnaie facultative, acceptée seulement au gré de la partie et au prix fixé par le cours des marchés. Dans ce cas, les deux espèces de monnaies ne se font point concurrence l'une à l'autre ; elles peuvent au contraire exister à la fois, à l'avantage même de la circulation.

Mais, en donnant cours légal et aux monnaies d'or et aux monnaies d'argent, on devrait craindre continuellement un déplacement, soit des unes, soit des autres.

Ce qui est encore moins admissible, c'est d'établir un rapport permanent et invariable de l'étalon d'or à l'étalon d'argent, comme cela a eu lieu en France, aux Etats Unis, et dans quelques Républiques de Amérique Méridionale.

La relation de la valeur de l'or à celle de l'argent est variable, et varie d'un marché à l'autre dans le rapport de l'offre à la demande. Tantôt l'un, tantôt l'autre de ces deux métaux, celui dont le prix est supérieur au taux légal, disparaît donc forcément de la circulation, pour être exporté ou refondu, et les monnaies du métal déprécié restent seules en circulation. Il en résulte, en outre, que les monnaies de meilleur aloi, celles qui ont la plus grande valeur intrinsèque, disparaissent les premières, en sorte que ce ne sont que les monnaies au-dessous du titre ou du poids légal qui restent en circulation.

Ce ne sont point là des craintes gratuites et théoriques : l'expérience faite en France et dans tous les Etats à double étalon en montre la réalité jusqu'à l'évidence. Avant la découverte des riches mines de la Californie, de l'Australie, du nord-ouest des Etats Unis et des possessions Américaines de la Grande Bretagne, l'or ayant un prix supérieur au taux légal, ce furent les monnaies d'or qui sortirent de la circulation, et on ne put s'en procurer qu'en payant une prime. Après ces découvertes, au contraire, l'or ayant baissé au-dessous du taux légal, ce fut l'argent qui disparut. Toutes les masses d'argent que la Banque de France chercha à réunir à grands frais, pour obvier au manque d'argent, furent épuisées en peu de temps : le commerce en détail en souffrit beaucoup, et l'on ne trouva à la fin d'autre remède que de faire frapper des monnaies d'or de 5 francs et des monnaies d'argent d'appoint au titre de 835 millièmes.

Dans les Républiques de l'Amérique du Sud, qui avaient gardé le double étalon du système Espagnol, le malaise que l'abondance de l'or y occasionna fut encore plus grand ; l'argent disparut avec rapidité, et ne fut remplacé que par des monnaies de mauvais aloi ou par du papier déprécié.

L'union monétaire ne subsisterait qu'en apparence, si chaque nation était à même de remplacer à tout moment les monnaies de l'Union par d'autres, ou d'en diminuer le poids convenue par l'Union, et c'est cela même qui aurait lieu sous le système du double étalon. En outre la spéculation sur les monnaies, que l'unification des monnaies veut abolir pour jamais, ne cesserait pas et augmenterait même en proportion de l'étendue de l'union.

C'est pourquoi la proposition 7 déclare que le système du double étalon monétaire devrait être abandonné là où il existe.

Les monnaies doivent avoir la même forme et le même titre.

Proposition 8.—La proposition 8 demande de nouveau que les monnaies de toutes les nations aient le même titre ; mais elle y ajoute qu'elles doivent avoir aussi la même forme. La forme est donnée par les dimensions et par l'empreinte.

Comme toutes les monnaies actuelles sont rondes, et comme, d'après les propositions antérieures, les monnaies de la même valeur doivent avoir le même poids, l'identité de dimension est donnée par l'identité de diamètre.

Quant à l'empreinte, les divers Gouvernements auront toujours la liberté de frapper leurs monnaies avec les effigies, les emblèmes, et les dénominations qu'il leur plaira: mais il serait utile d'ajouter sur la pièce la relation entre sa valeur et celle de la pièce de 5 francs admise comme base du système. Peut-être pourrait-on encore y placer la dénomination de monnaie de l'Union. La Proposition 8 recommande aussi la numération décimale, par les mêmes motifs qui l'ont fait proposer pour les poids et mesures.

Mesures de contrôle afin de garantir l'intégrité des monnaies.

Proposition 9.—Cependant l'union monétairene serait point un bienfait, ce serait plutôt un malheur, si, par des procédés vicieux ou par insouciance dans la fabrication ou dans la circulation, on pouvait introduire dans le commerce des monnaies n'ayant pas le titre ou le poids exact. Il s'ensuivrait une spéculation active sur les monnaies et la corruption de tout le système. Pour prévenir un tel malheur, il faut que les Gouvernements s'entendent sur des mesures communes de contrôle et de conservation, afin de garantir l'intégrité des monnaies. C'est ce que veut établir la 9me et dernière proposition du Comité.

Si le Comité n'est pas entré dans de plus grands détails sur ces mesures de contrôle, c'est qu'il a voulu soigneusement éviter de s'occuper des dispositions réglementaires qui devront intervenir entre les Gouvernements qui adhéreraient à l'union monétaire.

Le Comité, en parfait accord avec la Conférence, à laquelle il a soumis ses propositions, croit avoir suffisamment précisé l'utilité et la nécessité de l'union universelle des monnaies et avoir établi les principes sur lesquels elle devrait être basée.

Sur la proposition de Son Altesse Impériale, il est décidé qu'il n'y aura pas de discussion générale.

La Conférence adopte ensuite les considérants ainsi que la première proposition du Rapport.

M. Leone Levi propose de préciser la deuxième proposition en fixant le titre uniforme à $\frac{9}{10}$ de fin. Cet amendement est ratifié par la Conférence, qui adopte la proposition ainsi modifiée: "Il est à désirer que ces monnaies soient partout frappées au titre de $\frac{9}{10}$ de fin."

La troisième proposition est ensuite adoptée.

Proposition d'adopter pour unité un poids d'or de 5 ou 10 grammes

M. Michel Chevalier désire présenter quelques observations sur l'ensemble des propositions 4 et 5.

L'orateur établit que l'unité monétaire ne doit être qu'un détail dans le système général des poids et mesures, qui est le système métrique, et dont l'essence est de tout subordonner au mètre. La monnaie ne doit pas en être indépendante, et malgré la circonstance accidentelle et heureuse mentionnée dans la proposition 5, M. Michel Chevalier estime qu'il serait préférable de changer radicalement tout le système monétaire et d'adopter partout pour unité un poids d'or de 5 ou 10 grammes à $\frac{9}{10}$ fin.

L'orateur est convaincu d'ailleurs que les Anglais, fidèles gardiens à toutes les époques du titre de leurs monnaies, refuseront toujours d'abaisser la livre sterling à 25 francs, et qu'il ne leur coûterait pas moins de calculs pour ce changement minime que pour un autre plus radical.

M. le Comte d'Avila estime que c'est demander l'impossible que d'exiger une refonte générale; la Convention conclue entre la France, l'Italie, la Belgique et la Suisse fournit une base solide sur laquelle il convient de s'appuyer; il ne faut pas négliger de profiter des rapprochements qu'un heureux hasard permet d'opérer entre les monnaies existantes et dont l'orateur cite de nombreux exemples.

M. Feer Herzog accepterait la pièce d'or de 5 ou de 10 grammes s'il avait l'espoir qu'elle pût devenir l'unité monétaire universelle, mais l'expérience a montré que les unités monétaires ne se créent pas artificiellement; le franc a dû sa facile adoption à sa similitude avec l'ancienne livre Tournois, et les essais entrepris en Allemagne, en 1857, pour créer une monnaie d'or commune d'un poids métrique, ont abouti à un échec complet.

M. Michel Chevalier pense que ce serait faire injure à l'esprit humain que de le croire incapable de renoncer à d'anciennes habitudes; d'ailleurs on reviendrait en réalité à l'esprit du passé, en rendant à la monnaie sa vraie signification qui est celle d'un poids exact, comme le prouvent les mots de livre et de marc. L'orateur compare la transaction proposée par l'Article 5 à ce qui eût été fait si l'on avait

cherché à composer une mesure de longueur universelle avec les pieds, en nombre infini, employés dans les divers pays.

Proposition d'adopter la pièce de 10 francs comme unité de la monnaie.

M. Leone Levi est d'avis d'adopter les propositions 4 et 5, en remplaçant 5 francs par 10 francs, la pièce de 5 francs étant trop facile à perdre et trop petite pour les transactions; celle de 10 aurait l'avantage de valoir 100 pence et d'entrer dans les habitudes du peuple Anglais.

Son Altesse Impériale fait observer que ce changement est inutile, l'unité de 5 francs s'adaptant aussi bien à la pièce de 10 francs qu'à celle de 25.

M. le Baron de Hock croit qu'il convient de garder l'unité de 5 francs parce qu'elle est assez petite pour que tous les Etats puissent s'y rallier.

M. Wolowski, revenant au débat primitif, établit que tout ce dont on a besoin dans la monnaie, c'est la fixité, qui se rencontre aussi bien dans un nombre fractionnaire que dans un nombre entier.

Le Général Favé ayant dit que l'adoption des pièces de 20 francs est déjà une dérogation au système métrique, Son Altesse Impériale justifie les auteurs de ce système en établissant qu'au commencement de ce siècle il n'y avait de monnaie réelle que l'argent, et qu'en fixant l'unité monétaire à 5 francs on était, en toute rigueur, conséquent avec le système métrique.

Suivant le Général Favé, l'avantage essentiel du système métrique consiste dans l'invariablilité de la mesure primitive, et les nombres ronds n'ont aucune importance; d'ailleurs il ne convient pas de changer brusquement les habitudes des peuples; on en peut juger par la difficulté que les mesures agraires métriques éprouvent à se généraliser dans les campagnes. L'orateur approuve complétement les propositions 4 et 5, en émettant le vœu qu'à toutes les pièces d'or modifiées on applique des noms nouveaux.

M. Ruggles déclare que les Etats-Unis veulent l'unité de 5 francs, parce qu'elle est destinée à devenir l'unité monétaire universelle, grâce à l'immense circulation du dollar Américain. Suivant l'orateur, toute la résistance opposée par l'Angleterre à cette mesure vient de son éloignement pour un résultat qui substituerait à l'influence de la livre sterling celle du dollar uni fraternellement à la pièce de 5 francs.

M. de Jacobi croit qu'il n'y a pas de connection nécessaire entre le système métrique et la monnaie, et que l'avantage de simplifier quelques calculs ne mérite pas qu'on fasse le sacrifice d'intérêts beaucoup plus graves.

M. Mathieu défend les propositions du Comité, en exposant qu'il est nécessaire de tenir compte des conditions actuelles des échanges internationaux.

M. Mannequin reconnaît qu'il est difficile de faire accepter des changements aux habitudes reçues; il convient de ne pas s'exposer à changer souvent; il faut donc adopter un système d'une perfection relative suffisante pour faire espérer qu'il deviendra universel. Le projet du Comité ne réalise pas cette condition; il ne supprime pas le change; c'est une base trop étroite pour le large édifice qu'on veut y asseoir.

M. de Baumhauer déclare que les Pays Bas n'adhéreront pas aux propositions du Comité; chez eux, la monnaie d'argent, la seule légale, a un poids métrique, et ce serait retourner en arrière que de s'écarter de cette condition.

Après cette discussion la proposition 4 est adoptée.

Sur la proposition 5, *M. Leone Levi* déclare ne pouvoir adopter la pièce de 5 francs comme unité.

M. Emile Pereire fait observer au contraire qu'il est d'autant plus important de la conserver qu'elle correspond à la piastre, qui a été la monnaie universelle des temps anciens.

Après une discussion à laquelle prennent part *MM. Leone Levi, Feer-Herzog*, le *Général Favé*,

On décide que les mots "l'unité de valeur" seront supprimés, et la proposition 5, ainsie modifiée, est mise aux voix et adoptée.

La Conférence adopte ensuite les Articles 6 et 8, et la discussion sur l'Article 7 est renvoyée à la prochaine séance, qui aura lieu le Samedi, 29 Juin, à 2 heures et demi.

La séance est levée à 5 heures et quart.

Quatrième Séance.—*Samedi*, 29 *Juin*, 1867.

Présidence de Son Altesse Impériale Monseigneur le Prince Napoleon.

La séance est ouverte à 2 heures et trois-quarts.

Ont pris place au bureau :

MM. Mathieu, de Jacobi, le Baron de Hock, de Baumhauer, Baudrillart, Leone Levi.

M. Becquerel, Secrétaire.

MM. de Billy, de Lapparent, Peigné, d'Ussel, Secrétaires-adjoints.

Discussion de la question du double étalon.

Le procès-verbal de la séance précédente est lu et adopté.

L'ordre du jour appelle la discussion sur les dernières propositions relatives aux monnaies.

L'Article 7 est divisé en deux parties : la première, ayant trait au système décimal, est adopté.

La discussion est ouverte sur la seconde partie concernant l'abandon du double étalon.

M. Wolowski demande la suppression de cette proposition comme ne rentrant point dans la question purement pratique dans laquelle la Conférence a entendu se maintenir. Les délibérations de la Conférence ont déterminé les conditions d'une monnaie d'or internationale ; le but est donc atteint, sans qu'il soit nécessaire de soulever un problème qui divise encore les esprits et que chaque nation peut résoudre, pour son propre compte, à sa convenance.

Abordant ensuite le fond de la question, M. Wolowski établit qu'il ne saurait y avoir d'étalon pour la valeur, parce que la mesure qu'elle admet varie nécessairement. Tout se réduit à savoir si la valeur intrinsèque de la monnaie varie moins avec un seul métal qu'avec deux métaux. L'orateur préfère la seconde solution à cause des changements inévitables qui affectent la production des métaux. En outre, il est d'avis que la loi de Germinal, an XI, en établissant la faculté légale de payer en or ou en argent, a été fidèle à l'esprit du Code Napoléon, qui proclame que toute Convention doit être interprétée en faveur de l'obligé ; la sage prévision de la loi donne à tous les contrats une fixité relative et permet de mieux asseoir les calculs d'avenir.

M. Wolowksi croit d'ailleurs le moment mal choisi pour enlever à l'argent la qualité de monnaie légale, alors que la production annuelle de l'or diminue d'une manière sensible depuis dix ans, tandis que la production de l'argent suit une marche ascendante prononcée.

De plus, en retirant la monnaie d'argent, on diminuerait de moitié la masse des métaux précieux qui oppose aux nouveaux arrivages une force d'autant plus grande que cette masse est plus considérable.

Enfin, la circulation forcée du papier doit cesser un jour en Autriche, en Russie, en Amérique, et cet événement déterminera une nouvelle demande de métal pour l'outillage monétaire, devant laquelle il ne faut pas être pris au dépourvu ; autrement, la valeur du métal seul doté du cours légal augmenterait de façon à bouleverser tous les contrats aux dépens des débiteurs.

Dans quelque mesure que cette hausse se produisît elle serait inévitable et aggraverait d'autant la dette des Etats et celle des particuliers.

M. Mannequin, dans un discours écrit, constate qu'aucune voix dans le sein du Comité n'a plaidé la cause du double étalon, et que l'Angleterre, aussi bien que l'Amérique, se prononce pour l'étalon unique d'or. Après avoir dit que la commodité est une des conditions essentielles de la monnaie, et qu'elle n'est réalisée que dans la monnaie d'or, M. Mannequin cherche à démontrer que la valeur de l'or est plus stable que celle de l'argent, et que le balancement opéré par le double étalon n'a pas les avantages qui lui prête M. Wolowski. L'orateur trace le tableau des calamités financières de l'Amérique du Sud, dont il rejette toute la responsabilité sur le sytème de l'étalon double ; enfin, il déclare que ce système porte atteinte au droit de propriété en donnant la faculté de s'acquitter toujours avec le métal déprécié.

M. le Baron de Hock est d'avis que la loi de Germinal, an XI, a cherché à réaliser une œuvre contre nature en établissant une relation légale entre la valeur de l'or et celle de l'argent ; le système du double étalon n'empêche jamais un des deux métaux d'être exporté à un moment donné, et c'est une théorie surannée que de croire que l'Etat puisse être juge de la valeur et de la monnaie. D'ailleurs, les pays soumis au double étalon sont ceux qui souffrent le plus des crises financières.

M. Baudrillart déclare que le système de l'étalon double consacre une injustice en donnant aux deux métaux le faculté libératoire ; il livre le créancier à l'arbitraire du débiteur, et sacrifie entièrement le petit rentier, le fonctionnaire, et l'ouvrier.

La compensation alléguée entre les deux métaux n'est qu'une illusion, car on ne peut calculer à son gré les variations de l'un pour contrebalancer celles de l'autre ; et si l'immense afflux d'or de ces dernières années n'a pas produit une crise plus forte, ce n'est pas au double étalon qu'on le doit, c'est à l'énorme mouvement d'affaires qui se produisait alors et qui a fourni un débouché monétaire exceptionnel.

L'emploi unique de l'or comme monnaie légale favorisera tantôt le créancier, tantôt le débiteur, et le capital ne sera plus investi de l'injuste privilége de payer toujours en monnaie dépréciée.

Enfin, l'adoption du double étalon aurait l'immense inconvénient de rendre impossible une entente avec l'Angleterre et l'Amérique.

M. Wolowski ne veut pas prolonger le débat et se borne à repousser le reproche d'injustice adressé à son système, qu'il croit aussi favorable que l'autre au sort du petit rentier et de l'ouvrier.

Il soutient que la loi de Germinal, an XI, a détruit l'alea et qu'elle crée entre les deux métaux une sorte d'assurance mutuelle ; la facilité des arrivages équilibre les conditions ; si le prix d'un métal a baissé l'augmentation de la demande fait contre-poids à celle de l'offre et l'écart est faible, au grand avantage et des créanciers et des débiteurs. L'autre système ne fait que déplacer l'injustice sans la détruire.

M. Feer-Herzog reconnaît qu'il n'y a pas d'étalon proprement dit pour la valeur, mais une mesure qui se compose d'un poids et de la designation d'une certaine espèce de métal ; or, il est impossible d'établir un rapport fixe entre deux métaux différents.

Quant à l'outillage monétaire, M. Feer-Herzog admet qu'il est bon et utile d'avoir deux métaux en circulation, mais qu'il n'est pas nécessaire de leur donner à tous deux la fonction monétaire légale.

Fixer par la loi le rapport de la valeur entre deux métaux, c'est établir, par une mesure législative, la légitimité des spéculations qui s'exercent sur la prime du métal rare et qui ne profitent qu'aux grands financiers.

Après cette discussion, la proposition est mise aux voix et adoptée à une grande majorité.

La séance est lévee.

Cinquième et dernière Séance.—*Mardi, 9 Juillet*, 1867.

Présidence de M. Mathieu.

Ont pris place au bureau :

MM. de Jacobi, le Baron de Hock, Von Baumhauer.

M. Becquerel, Secrétaire.

MM. de Lapparent et d'Ussel, Secrétaires-Adjoints.

Le procès-verbal de la dernière séance est lu et adopté, après quelques observations de MM. Wolowski, Mannequin, et le Baron de Hock.

Le Secrétaire donne lecture du Rapport rédigé par le Baron de Hock au nom de la Sous-Commission des Monnaies.

M. de Jacobi présente les observations suivantes :—

Caractère sacré du titre des monnaies.

" M. le Baron de Hock a donné, dans le Rapport que nous venons d'entendre, des explications tellement concluantes sur les neuf propositions du Comité qu'il paraît téméraire d'y vouloir encore ajouter quelque chose. Cependant, pendant tout le cours des discussions dans le Comité et dans les Conférences, j'étais préoccupé par une circonstance sur laquelle je n'ai réussi à m'éclairer que depuis peu. Cette circonstance se rapporte à la 9e proposition et pourrait bien être pasée, il est vrai, sous silence, en laissant aux Conventions futures le soin de la prendre en considération ; mais, par acquit de conscience, je me sens obligé de la relever des à prèsent.

" Il s'agit (1) de se prononcer énergiquement sur le caractère sacré du titre des monnaies, et d'insister pour qu'une mesure fiscale, quelle qu'elle soit, ne soit jamais prise pour en justifier l'altération. J'insiste sur ce point d'autant plus que, aucun article qui se rapporte au principe de l'intégrité la plus rigoureuse du titre des monnaies ne se trouvant dans la Convention Monétaire de 1865, il est du devoir de

la Conférence de signaler ce principe à l'attention des Commissaires d'une Convention future.

" Un second point dont je veux parler concerne la tolérance. La tolérance n'est pas une stipulation arbitraire, elle est la limite des erreurs que comportent toute pesée, toute analyse chimique, toute composition d'alliage ; comme telle, elle dépend de la précision des balances et des méthodes employées dans la fabrication monétaire ; elle se laisse déterminer rigoureusement en y appliquant le calcul des probabilités. Pour rendre peu avantageux le triage ou la refonte des monnaies à titre et poids droits ou forts, ou l'emploi de la tolérance pour couvrir les pertes inévitables et les frais de monnayage, il faut que les différents Etats s'arrangent comme ils veulent pour couvrir leurs frais et leurs pertes, mais qu'ils laissent intacts le poids et le titre des monnaies. Il va sans dire que les progrès de la science et de l'industrie monétaire contribueront bien à resserrer les limites de cette tolérance, mais jamais à les étendre."

M. de Baumhauer donne ensuite lecture du Rapport et des propositions relatives à l'aréométrie :—

Rapport concernant l'Aréométrie.

Rapport concernant l'Aréométrie.

Le Comité des Poids et Mesures et des Monnaies a l'honneur d'appeler l'attention de la Conférence sur la nécessité d'employer pour les aréomètres une échelle également en harmonie avec les principes du système decimal.

L'aréomètre a d'autant plus de droits à ne pas être négligé, quand on s'occupe de poids et de mesures, que destiné à indiquer le volume que les liquides présentent sous l'unité de poids, ou, réciproquement, le poids qu'ils possèdent sous l'unité de volume, c'est un appareil réunissant, pour ainsi dire, la balance et les poids dans le même instrument. C'est d'ailleurs un des instruments les plus usuels ; la commodité de son emploi en fait un auxiliaire utile dans les recherches scientifiques ; et dans les relations commerciales il est devenu tout à fait indispensable, soit pour ses indications propres, soit pour les notions qu'on peut déduire relativement à la quantité de certaines matières solides, liquides ou gazeuses, que les mélanges tiennent en dissolution.

La variété des usages auxquels on l'applique et, en partie aussi, l'arbitraire et les prédilections nationales ont fait proposer et adopter successivement un grand nombre de modifications, sinon dans la forme de l'appareil, qui est à peu près toujours la même, au moins dans la division de l'échelle qu'on y adapte. Il en résulte dans les données aréométriques une complication telle qu'il est souvent difficile de s'y reconnaître, et que leur comparaison devient pénible même aux personnes le mieux au courant des principes qui ont présidé aux différentes graduations.

Cette complication et la multiplicité des échelles aréométriques ne répondent nullement à un besoin et doivent être signalées par le Comité comme un inconvénient réel.

En effet, dans la nombreuse famille de ces instruments, la graduation de la plupart est combinée de manière à faire connaître immédiatement, dans les liquides, la proportion des matières qui font la base de leur valeur commerciale : alcoomètres, pèse-esprits, œnomètres, pèse-sirops, pèse-acides, pèse-sels, et une foules d'autres ayant chacun une échelle particulière.

On allègue en faveur de ces instruments la commodité de leur emploi, qui permet, dit-on, aux personnes les plus étrangères à toute connaissance aréométrique de trouver de suite ce qu'elles ont intérêt à savoir, par une simple lecture, sans avoir de calculs à exécuter, ni même de table à consulter.

Cet avantage serait sans doute d'un grand poids s'il était réel ; mais, dans la pratique, il devient, le plus souvent, tout à fait illusoire. L'échelle de chacun de ces instruments a dû être établie pour une température déterminée, et ce n'est que pour cette température qu'il fournit des indications exactes. Dès qu'on s'écarte de ces conditions, la densité du liquide change et une correction devient nécessaire. Or, comme il est impossible dans les opérations du commerce et de l'industrie de ramener chaque fois le liquide à la température normale, on voit que l'usage des tables de réduction s'impose forcément, et qu'ainsi disparaît l'avantage qu'on attribue ordinairement à ces aréomètres. Si maintenant on considère qu'il n'y a aucun mélange dont la densité soit en proportion directe avec ses parties constituantes, on conçoit que les échelles de ces aréomètres spéciaux doivent présenter des divisions très inégales, même irrégulières, et partant très-difficiles à construire.

En outre ces échelles ne sont que difficilement comparables entre elles, et leur multiplicité des plus gênantes, autant sous le rapport de la science que de la pratique. Il est donc à souhaiter qu'une échelle unique vienne remplacer toutes ces échelles spéciales.

L'aréomètre normal, muni d'une pareille échelle, devant convenir à des liquides quelconques, le principe de sa division doit se rapporter à la mesure directe du volume spécifique ou de la densité de ces liquides. C'est donc entre les volumètres et les densimètres qu'on a à choisir. Chez les premiers, la tige, supposée exactement cylindrique ou prismatique, porte des divisions égales entre elles ; chez les seconds, au contraire, les divisions de l'échelle deviennent d'autant plus grandes qu'elles se rapportent à des liquides plus légers.

La grande facilité que la division en parties égales offre, tant dans l'exécution que dans l'observation, recommande particulièrement l'emploi des volumètres ; cependant le Comité ne peut passer sous silence que, d'un autre côté, la division densimétrique présente le grand avantage de pouvoir, par une simple multiplication, donner immédiatement le poids absolu d'un certain volume donné de liquide, cas qui se présente le plus souvent dans la pratique.

En tout cas, soit que la Conférence se décide pour la division volumétrique, soit pour la division densimétrique, la diversité des échelles doit être rejetée catégoriquement.

La détermination des mélanges liquides, quels qu'ils soient, ne doit plus se faire ni d'après l'échelle de Baumé ou de Cartier ni d'après d'autres échelles arbitraires, déterminées pour la plupart par des prédilections nationales.

Pour que l'aréomètre normal puisse s'adapter à tous les cas, sans qu'il soit nécessaire de donner à sa tige une longueur excessive, on devra avoir recours à plusieurs instruments ne comprenant chacun qu'une partie de l'échelle totale, et dont les degrés pourront d'ailleurs être subdivisés suivant le plus ou moins d'exactitude qu'on voudra atteindre.

Mais tous ces appareils reposant sur le même principe ne pourront être considérés que comme des parties d'un même instrument fractionné pour la commodité de l'usage.

Il est clair, d'ailleurs, que pour que l'aréomètre normal puisse se substituer dans la pratique aux divers instruments employés jusqu'ici dans l'alcoométrie, l'acidimétrie, l'alcalimétrie, &c., il sera nécessaire de construire, pour chacune de ces applications spéciales, des tables particulières permettant de passer facilement des indications de l'aréomètre à celles qu'on a en vue dans l'emploi déterminé qu'on en fait.

Dans la plupart des cas, une petite table joint à l'instrument offrira aux opérateurs toutes les facilités qu'ont pu donner les aréomètres avec des échelles spéciales.

Tels sont les principes généraux qui, de l'avis du Comité, devront servir de point de départ, lorsqu'on voudra soumettre, de commun accord, l'aréomètre à une règle uniforme.

Le Comité désirerait voir prononcer en même temps par la Conférenee la nécessité de l'emploi unique de la division centigrade du thermomètre et de la division de l'échelle barométrique en parties décimales du mètre.

Comme résumé de ce qui précède, le Comité a adopté les trois propositions suivantes :—

1. Il est à désirer que, pour les transactions internationales concernant les liquides, les mêmes systèmes de graduation aréométrique soient adoptés dans les divers pays.

2. Il est à désirer que les échelles particulières employées pour les différents liquides soient décimales et basées sur les densités ou sur les volumes spécifiques.

3. Le Comité émet le vœu que le thermomètre centigrade soit généralement adopté. ainsi qne l'échelle métrique du baromètre.

M. Tresca fait connaître la situation fâcheuse de la France au point de vue de la mesure des liquides.

L'incertitude qui pèse et qui pèsera toujours sur la véritable graduation de l'aréomètre Baumé donnent lieu, dans le commerce, à des contestations sans nombre qui rendent d'autant plus nécessaire le retour à la division décimale.

M. Peligot ajoute que la graduation de l'aréomètre Baumé est sciemment faussée et appropriée aux besoins de telle ou telle branche de commerce.

Après quelques observations échangées entre MM. Tresca, de Jacobi, et de Baumhauer, les propositions sont adoptées.

Le *Président* annonce que le Comité des Poids et Mesures et des Monnaies se réunira prochainement pour rassembler la série des documents résumant les travaux du Comité et de la Conférence, et qu'on l'adressera à la Commission Impériale pour en proposer l'impression.

Le *Président* annonce également qu'il a remercié, au nom de la Conférence, Son Altesse Impériale Monseigneur le Prince Napoléon pour la part qu'il a bien voulu prendre à ses travaux.

Enfin, *M. Mathieu* prononce l'allocution suivante :—

"Messieurs,—Nous voici parvenus au terme de nos travaux : nous avons soumis successivement à vos délibérations les résultats des travaux préparatoires du Comité sur les Poids et Mesures et les Monnaies.

"Après des discussions intéressantes dont vous conservez le souvenir, et auxquelles la présence de Son Altesse Impériale Monseigneur le Prince Napoléon est venue ajouter un éclat nouveau, vous avez adopté une série de résolutions qui sont l'expression fidèle des vœux de la majorité, je dirais presque de l'unanimité de cette assemblée.

"Il vous reste maintenant à appeler sur ces résolutions l'attention de l'opinion publique, car c'est par elle seule que nous pouvons conquérir l'adhésion des Gouvernements.

"Déjà la publicité donnée aux documents préparés par vos soins y aidera puissamment. Pour concourir à ce résultat d'une manière encore plus efficace, il a paru à Son Altesse Impériale Monseigneur le Prince Napoléon qu'il conviendrait de provoquer dans le mois d'Octobre, vers la clôture de l'Exposition, une nouvelle session de la Conférence ; d'ici là, on s'efforcerait d'obtenir, pour cette époque, la présence à Paris d'hommes politiques éminents, surtout d'Angleterre, qui, par leur influence personnelle, pourraient activer beaucoup la solution des problèmes qui nous occupent. En vous donnant rendez-vous pour cette seconde session, dont l'époque précise sera fixée plus tard, il nous reste à vous remercier, Messieurs, du concours que vous nous avez prêté, et grâce auquel les efforts dûs à l'initiative de la Commission Impériale ne resteront certainement pas stériles."

La Conférence se sépare ensuite, après avoir voté des remercîments à M. le Président et à MM. les Secrétaires.

Procès-Verbal de la Visite faite aux Archives de l'Empire par les Délégués du Comité des Poids et Mesures et des Monnaies.

Condition des prototypes étalons du mètre et du kilogramme.

Le Mardi, 2 Juillet, 1867, une délégation du Comité International des Poids et Mesures et des Monnaies s'est rendue à l'Hôtel des Archives pour visiter les prototypes du mètre et du kilogramme, et de là au Conservatoire Impérial des Arts et Métiers, pour examiner les copies de ces prototypes, exécutées à la même époque et dans les mêmes conditions par les mêmes constructeurs.

La délégation était composée de MM. Mathieu, Président du Comité ; de Jacobi, Président de la Sous-Commission des Poids et Mesures ; Barnard, Leone Levi, le Chevalier de Parmentier, et d'Ussel, Secrétaire-Adjoint.

S'y étaient associés, MM. le Docteur O. J. Broch, délégué de la Norwége à la Conférence Monétaire Internationale ; L. P. Casella, attaché à la Députation de l'Association Décimale de Londres à la Conférence Internationale des Poids et Mesures et des Monnaies ; et le Professeur Pisko, de Vienne.

Les délégués sont arrivés à deux heures à l'Hôtel des Archives. Ils ont été reçus par M. le Marquis de Laborde, Directeur des Archives, qui a fait ouvrir la quadruple enceinte de l'armoire de fer où sont déposés et conservés les prototypes.

Les délégués ont pu constater les faits suivants :

L'étalon prototype du mètre est une règle en platine sans aucune inscription ni marque quelconque. Sa largeur est de 25 millimètres et son épaisseur de 3·5 millimètres. Elle est terminée à ses extrémités par des faces perpendiculaires à sa longueur, dont la distance prise sur l'axe de la règle donne la longueur du mètre. L'étalon prototype est donc un mètre à bout.

Les faces qui le terminent quand on les examine à la loupe, présentent quelques légères rayures, dirigées dans divers sens.

Cet étalon est enfermé dans une boîte en acajou, avec gaîne en velours rouge, et la boîte porte, sur une plaque rectangulaire, cette inscription : "Mètre conforme

à la Loi du 18 Germinal, an III, présenté le 4 Messidor, an VII," et à côté "fait par Lenoir."

Le kilogramme prototype est formé d'un cylindre en palatine dont les bords sont légèrement arrondis ; il ne porte aucune marque ni inscription. La surface est en bon état.

Il est renfermé dans une boîte octagonale en chagrin, avec gaîne en velours. Une plaque d'argent en dessus de la boîte porte cette inscription : "Kilogramme conforme à la Loi du 18 Germinal, an III, présenté le 4 Messidor, an VII," et à côté le nom du constructeur "Fortin F."

La députation s'est ensuite rendue au Conservatoire Impérial des Arts et Métiers, où elle a été reçue par M. le Général Morin, Directeur, et M. Tresca, Sous-Directeur. Ces messieurs ont montré aux délégues les copies des prototypes des Archives, exécutées à la même époque, dans la même forme, avec du platine pris dans la même masse de métal, et par les mêmes constructeurs.

Une face du mètre porte à trois centimètres de chaque extrémité une empreinte ovale dont le fond est sillonné en partie de hachures. Sur la même face deux traits fins allant d'un bout à l'autre indiquent l'axe du mètre.

Les délégués ont examiné soigneusement, avec une loupe, les faces extrêmes de ce mètre ; elles paraissaient plus unies et plus parfaitement conservées que celles du prototype des Archives. Pour expliquer ce fait, il a été dit aux délégués que, au début, le prototype avait servi à quelques comparaisons, tandis que la copie était toujours restée sans usage. Mais les étalons des Archives et du Conservatoire construits en même temps il y a 70 ans, par les mêmes artistes et ramenés autant que possible à l'identité, ont été comparés aux Archives en 1864 ; il résulte de ses comparaisons que la différence est seulement de trois-millièmes de millimètre entre les deux mètres, et de sept-dixièmes de milligramme entre les deux kilogrammes. Ces résultats sont consignés dans un rapport officiel du 5 Mars, 1864, adressé au Ministre de l'Agriculture, du Commerce, et des Travaux Publics, par une Commission composée de MM. le Général Morin, Président, le Marquis de Laborde, Tresca, Silbermann, et Froment. Le Ministre en chargeant la Commission de la comparaison de ces étalons a voulu assurer la conservation des prototypes des Archives en destinant plus particulièrement ceux du Conservatoire aux comparaisons à faire avec les étalons des divers Gouvernements qui adoptent le système métrique.

Après avoir pris connaissance de ces travaux et examiné les appareils de comparaison, les délégues ont déclaré que les rayures aperçues à la loupe sur les extrémités du mètre prototype des Archives étaient complètement sans influence sur la longueur du mètre, et que l'état de conservation de ces prototypes, déposés aux Archives, tant pour le mètre que pour le kilogramme, était parfaitement satisfaisant.

Les délégues ont, en outre, émis le vœu que, dès à présent, deux copies du mètre prototype, sous forme de règles à traits, soient construites en platine, et déposées, l'une aux Archives, et l'autre au Conservatoire, pour servir aux comparaisons des mètres à traits.

Ils ont ensuite visité, au Conservatoire, les appareils servant à la comparaison des étalons de vérification courante, destinés au service de la vérification administrative, dans les arrondissements de l'Empire Français. Ils ont témoigné leur satisfaction du degré de perfection apporté à ces opérations, dont la précision dépasse les limites de la tolérance légale.

Les Délégués se sont séparés à 6 heures du soir.

Le Président,
(Signé) L. MATHIEU.

Le Secrétaire-adjoint,
(Signé) D'USSEL.

TRANSLATION.

(TRANSLATION.)

PREPARATORY CONFERENCE

For the Establishment of a Uniform System of Weights, Measures, and Coins, held in Paris at the Palais de l'Industrie.

First Sitting.—*Wednesday, May* 2, 1866.

The meeting commenced at 2 P.M.

Present—Messrs. Arlès-Dufour, Beckwith, Van den Brœck, De Chancourtois, Michel Chevalier, Choiecki, Cumenge, Donnat, Ducuing, Du Pré, De la Guéronnière, Max Gunther, de Haxthausen, Hüffer, Captain Krak, the Marquis de Laborde, Le Play, Baron de Lesseps, Hervé-Mangon, Rhoth, de Scholten, de Thal, Thomsen.

M. Le Play opened the Conference by stating the object of the meeting as follows :— At the time of the Universal Exhibition of 1855, a Special Commission, of which several persons present formed part, were engaged in endeavouring to simplify, by the adoption of a common system of weights and measures, the operations of international commerce. The discussion led to the formation in different countries, especially in England, of societies engaged to prosecute the object. Several among them have expressed the desire that the question should be taken up again on the occasion of the Universal Exhibition of 1867, and M. Leone Levi, accredited by letter of the President of the British Branch of the International Decimal Association, has announced that he would come to Paris to make a communication on the subject. The Conference has been called to hear these communications, but in consequence of a misunderstanding, M. Leone Levi has not been able to arrive at Paris for the meeting, and M. Le Play proposed to utilize the meeting by considering the following four propositions :—

Proposal of a Special Exhibition of Weights, Measures, and Coins.

1. Is it expedient to resume on the occasion of the Universal Exhibition of 1867 what has been commenced in 1855 ?

2. What would be the best means for so doing ?

3. Would it be expedient to have a special Exhibition of Weights, Measures, and Coins ?

4. Is it desirable to embrace in such Exhibition the scales of measures and conventional figures used in the arts and sciences, besides weights and measures properly so called ?

After some observations by the *Marquis de Laborde, Choiecki, the Baron de Lesseps,* and *Ducuing,* the first question was resolved affirmatively.

After some observations by *MM. Arlès-Dufour, Max Gunther,* and *de Haxthausen,* it was agreed, as respects the mode of action, that the first thing to be done should be the formation of a small Committee, in which the principal groups of nationalities should be represented, and that the members present should be invited to name such persons as could and would bestow on it a continued attention.

M. Le Play thought that the Imperial Commission would willingly grant its support to a Committee, but that it should act in an independent manner.

The proposal of a special Exhibition of Measures, Weights, and Coins was then approved, and it was decided that the expense of such Exhibition should be borne respectively by each nation taking part in it.

MM. the Marquis de Laborde and Michel Chevalier dilated on the utility and bearings of such an Exhibition, by which it would be seen that the metric system was adopted as far as the extreme point in Asia.

The question of extending the programme beyond measures, weights, and coins, was reserved.

The meeting adjourned at 3 P.M.

Second Sitting.—*Monday, May* 14, 1866.

The meeting opened at 4 P.M.

Present—MM. Baudrillart, Ed. Becquerel, Beckwith, Calon, Cumenge, Donnat, José de Echeverria, de la Guéronnière, Hervé-Mangon, Hüffer, Gunlogsen, Max Gunther, de Haxthausen, Le Play, Leone Levi, the Marquis de Laborde, Mathieu, Peligot.

The minutes of the Conference of the 2nd of May were read and adopted.

M. Le Play, Commissaire-Général of the Universal Exhibition, introduced M. Leone Levi, Professor of King's College. Delegate of the Metric Committee of the British

Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the International Association for obtaining a Uniform Decimal System of Measures, Weights, and Coins.

Professor Leone Levi read the following note :—

Progress of the question since 1851.

"The Universal Exhibitions have shown that much remains yet to be done to facilitate international relations, and that amongst the great desiderata none is more wanting than one common system of weights, measures, and coins.

"At the International Exhibition in 1851 this want was clearly visible, and at its close, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce of London, represented to the Government that 'it may be of use to inquire whether, by arrangement with neighbouring nations, some steps may not be taken which may tend eventually to an adoption of a uniform system throughout the world.'

"At the Universal Exhibition held in Paris in 1855, the Jurymen and Commissioners of different countries, about 200 in number, signed a declaration to the effect that one of the best methods for advancing industry would be the adoption of one universal system of weights and measures.

"At the International Exhibition in London in 1862, the same want was expressed in the Reports of the Jurymen of different classes, more especially the Chemical.

"Other international and scientific assemblies recently held have expressed the same want. The International Statistical Congress at its meetings in Brussels in 1853 Paris 1855, Vienna 1857, London 1860, and Berlin 1863, found great difficulty in the, diversity of units by which various social and economical facts are stated in the statistics of different countries.

"Scientific Societies, like the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg, have expressed their opinion that great advantage would accrue to science from uniformity in scientific communications.

"Lastly, a Special International Association was formed at the close of the Paris Exhibition, with a view to obtain the universal adoption of one decimal system of measures, weights, and coins.

"Certain legislative steps of considerable importance have also been taken for the same purpose. In England, a Committee of the House of Commons was formed in 1862 to consider the practicability of adopting a simple and uniform system of weights and measures, with a view not only to the benefit of our internal trade, but to facilitate our trade and intercourse with foreign countries. On their unanimous Report, the Legislature passed an Act rendering the metric system legal. The question of decimalizing the coins has also undergone a serious examination on the part of the Legislature, and some progress has already been made with it.

"The German States have experienced the need of uniformity in their weights and measures; and after two official Conferences, held in Frankfort in 1862 and 1865, they have come to the conclusion of recommending the adoption of the metric system.

"Many other States—such as Spain, Portugal, Italy—have taken the same steps; and by a Treaty recently concluded, as regards coins, between France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, these States have formed a Monetary Union. The United States have pursued the same path. They have instituted an inquiry on the subject, and a Bill has been presented to Congress for the adoption of the metric system.

"Still much remains to be done for attaining a general uniformity, and it must be remembered that, over and above the difference in the systems of weights and measures prevailing among nations, there is a large number of local and customary weights and measures which embarrass trade, and introduce great perplexity in international calculations. It is universally acknowledged that the question exhibits numerous practical difficulties; and it has been suggested that an exhibition of all the weights, measures, and coins in use in all countries, on the occasion of the Universal Exhibition of 1867, would be of great aid towards the surmounting of them.

Suggestion for a special Exhibition of, and Conferences on Weights, Measures, and Coins.

"In furtherance of this object, the Metric Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the International Association for obtaining a Uniform Decimal System of Measures, Weights, and Coins, have instructed me to confer with M. the Commissaire-Général as to the means for realizing, under the auspices of the Commission for the Universal Exhibition of 1867, an Exhibition, including—

"1. A collection of the principal weights and measures, their multiples and submultiples, as well as of every other legal weight and measure in use for any object whatever in all countries;

"2. Two collections, to show the face and the reverse, of all the current coins last issued by each Government, with indications relative to the quantity of pure gold, silver, or copper, contained in them, their weights, dimensions, &c.;

"3. Lastly, a copy of every document having relation to this subject of an official

character, and, in particular, of every Report of Commissions or Committees nominated by the Legislature for the purpose of any change or reform, whether in weights, measures, or coins of all countries.

"The two Associations hope, moreover, that steps may be taken for obtaining, at the time of the Exhibition of 1867, an International Conference, consisting of persons eminent in science, industry, and commerce, to study the series of objects and documents exhibited, with a view of suggesting means for realizing as soon as possible the adoption by all countries of a uniform decimal system. This Conference might also consider kindred questions of a more scientific character, the solution of which affects the progress of civilization."

Professor Leone Levi added that both the Metric Committee and the International Association for obtaining a Uniform System of Weights and Measures, established after the Exhibition of 1855, have decided that it would be better to propagate the use of the Metric System, since that system is founded on nature, and is at once the most scientific and most generally in use.

M. Mathieu stated that the Bureau des Longitudes, to which he belonged, had printed in their Annuaire the Permissive Bill passed in England in English, with the translation and comparative table of weights and measures. The trouble experienced by men of science of all countries to understand each other in scientific questions, and the inconvenience that the difference of units between different countries, and often between one portion and another of the same country, produce in commercial relations, will disappear by the adoption of the Metric System as an international system of weights and measures. The Bill to which M. Mathieu referred, and which became law in England, was a happy advance towards this result.

M. Le Play showed that the point of departure, as it was indicated by M. Leone Levi, consisted for the moment in organizing an International Exhibition of Measures, Weights, and Coins, and he could promise in this respect the support of the Imperial Commission.

The collections of different countries would remain distinct, but they would be grouped on a neutral ground, and would be disposed in a systematic method, in accordance with the general plan of the Exhibition, in order to facilitate the comparison of analogous subjects. Each nation would contribute her proportional share of the expenses—not large, however—which might be necessary.

To lose no time, a small Committee would be appointed, the French members of which would be nominated by the President of the Imperial Commission, of which M. Leone Levi would form part, who, in the name of the Associations of which he was delegate, promised for such an exhibition several important collections.

This Committee, completed by the addition of foreign members nominated on the recommendation of the Commissions constituted in different countries, would first organize the exhibition of measures, weights, and coins, and the relative documents, and afterwards lay down the basis of a great Conference. This Conference, called at the time of the Exhibition, would include persons of distinction in all countries, and would have for its object the extension of the action of the Association which had been formed for the propagation of the Metric System.

M. the Marquis de Laborde expressed the wish that this Committee would occupy itself at once in issuing the notice of the Exhibition, in order to secure the transmission of the necessary objects and documents.

The proposal of the formation of the Committee was then adopted by the Conference.

On the proposition of *M. Rhoth*, it was agreed that a copy of the minutes should be put at the disposal of the members of the Conference, who would use their endeavours to obtain from their respective Governments either their material participation in the projected Exhibition, or the nomination of foreign members to be added to the present Committee, or the subsequent nomination of delegates to take part in the general Conference; and the same was unanimously adopted.

The meeting adjourned at half-past 5 o'clock.

The above minutes are adopted by the members of the Committee instituted by decree of the Minister of State, Vice-President of the Imperial Commission, under date 7th June, 1866.

(Signed) L. MATHIEU, *President.*
H. BAUDRILLART, *Secretary.*
ED. BECQUEREL, *Secretary.*
LEONE LEVI.
EUG. PELIGOT.

Paris, June 15, 1866.

In consequence of the preparatory Conferences, the following Ordinance, dated 7th June, 1866, appropriated a place in the vestibule of the Palais du Champs de Mars to an International Exhibition of Weights, Measures, and Coins of all countries. A special Committee "of Weights, Measures, and Coins" of the Scientific Commission was formed to preside over the formation of this Exhibition.

The Committee was, moreover, instructed to seek the best means for taking advantage of the universal concurrence of people in 1867 for promoting the adoption and propagation of a uniform system of weights, measures, and coins.

Universal Exhibition of 1867, *Paris.*

IMPERIAL COMMISSION.

Second Arrêté, naming the Members of the Scientific Commission.

The Minister of State, Vice-President of the Imperial Commission,

Ordinance nominating a Committee on Weights, Measures, and Coins, of Members of the Scientific Commission.

Having seen the 63rd Article of the General Regulations, deliberated by the Imperial Commission on the 7th July, 1865, and approved by Imperial Decree dated 12th July, 1865;

Having seen the Ordinance, dated 20th September, 1865, which constituted the Scientific Commission charged especially to assist in extending the use of useful discoveries, and promote reforms of international importance, such as the adoption of the same weights and measures, and common scientific units;

Having seen the propositions of the two scientific societies in England,* which include, 1, the project of an International Exhibition of Measures, Weights, and Coins; 2, the project of a Conference, to take place in 1867, for the adoption and propagation of an uniform system of measures;

Having seen the adhesion given to the above propositions by a free Conference,† held on the 2nd and 14th May, 1866, to consult as to the means for resuming the labours of the Special Commission formed at the Universal Exhibition of 1855:

Decrees:

Article 1. A special place is appropriated in the vestibule of the Palace in the Champs de Mars to an International Exhibition of Measures, Weights, and Coins of all countries.

Article 2. A Special Committee on Weights, Measures, and Coins is established in the Scientific Commission to preside over the formation of this Exhibition.

Article 3. The Committee is besides called upon to use the most efficacious means for taking advantage of the universal gathering of 1867, for the adoption and extension of a uniform system of measures, weights, and coins.

To attain this object the Committee will place themselves in correspondence with the persons who have already taken part in the Conferences of 1855 and 1866, and with the principal persons of all countries whose assistance may be deemed desirable.

Article 4. The following are nominated members of this Committee:

M. Baudrillart, Member of the Institute, Professor at the College of France;

M. Edmond Becquerel, Member of the Institute, Professor at the Conservatoire Impérial des Arts et Métiers;

M. Leone Levi, Professor of Commercial Law at King's College, London, Doctor of Political Economy, and Delegate of the two Scientific Societies above mentioned;

M. Mathieu, Member of the Institute and of the Bureau des Longitudes;

M. Peligot, Member of the Institute, Professor at the Conservatoire Impérial des Arts et Métiers, and Verifier of Assays at the Mint.

Article 5. Persons designated by the foreign Commissions of the States which will contribute to the special Exhibition of Measures, Weights, and Coins, will afterwards be nominated members of the same Committee.

Article 6. The Councillor of State, Commissaire-Général, is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance.

The Minister of State, Vice-President of the Imperial Commission,

(Signed) E. ROUHER.

The Councillor of State, Commissaire-Général,

F. LE PLAY.

Done at Paris, June 7, 1866.

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* Metric Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; International Association for obtaining one uniform Decimal System of Measures, Weights, and Coins.

† To this Conference several members of the Commission of 1855, and delegates accredited to the Imperial Commissions by foreign Commissions for the Exhibition, have taken part.

The Committee thus constituted, invited the co-operation of foreign Commissions for the Universal Exhibition, and desired them to nominate persons to represent the different countries. The appeal was well received, and the adherence was thereafter obtained from the Commissions of the Netherlands, Belgium, Prussia, the Northern German States, the States of Southern Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Russia, Italy, the Ottoman Empire, Egypt, Japan, China, Morocco, Tunis, Brazil, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom. The choice of Representatives, which indicated the importance ascribed to the labours of the Committee, was afterwards ratified by two other Ordinances, dated 14th of February and 10th of April, 1867, and the complete list of the Committee was thus fixed as follows : -

Adhesion of foreign Commissioners.

Mathieu, Member of the Institute and of the Bureau des Longitudes, President.

Edmond Becquerel, Member of the Institute, Professor at the Imperial Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, Secretary.

Baudrillart, Member of the Institute, Professor at the College of France, Secretary.

B. de Chancourtois, Chief Engineer and Professor at the Imperial School of Mines, Secretary of the Imperial Commission.

Julien, Director of Internal Commerce at the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.

Peligot, Member of the Institute, Verifier at the Mint, Paris.

E. H. von Baumhauer, Member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Royal Commission of the Netherlands.

Du Pré, Chief Engineer of Ponts et Chaussées, Commissioner of Belgium.

G. Magnus, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Professor at the University of Berlin, Member of the Central Committee of Prussia and the States of Northern Germany.

Varrentrapp, Professor at the Polytechnic School, Brunswick.

Max Günther, Engineer, for Hesse, Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria.

The Baron de Burg, for Austria.

The Baron de Hock, Intimate Councillor of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Member of the House of Lords, for Austria.

The Chevalier de Parmentier, for Austria.

Feer-Herzog, National Councillor at Aarau, Commissioner for Switzerland.

Ramon de la Sagra, for Spain.

Guerrero, Honorary Intendant of Finance, for Spain.

The Count d'Avila, President of the Royal Commission of Portugal.

Le Maire, Assistant Commissioner of Denmark.

De Fahnehjelm, Commissioner of Sweden.

Christiensen, Commissioner of Norway.

B. de Jacobi, Councillor of State, Member of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg.

The General Major Gloukoff, for Russia.

Faustin Malaguti, Rector of the Academy of Rennes, for Italy.

Giordano, Inspector of Mines, Commissioner of Italy.

The Colonel Essad Bey, Director of the Ottoman Military School at Paris.

Joseph Claude, Merchant, Member of the Egyptian Commission.

The Caïd Nyssim Samama, for Morocco.

Valensi, Commissioner for Tunis.

De Porto-Alegre, for Brazil.

Samuel B. Ruggles, Esq., for the United States of America.

Leone Levi, Professor of Commercial Law in King's College, London, Doctor of Political Economy.

Colonel Younghusband, for Great Britain.

Ch. de Billy, Auditor at the Audit Office, Assistant Secretary.

De Lapparent, Mining Engineer, ,,

Peigné, Lieutenant of Artillery, ,,

D'Ussel, Engineer of Ponts et Chaussées, ,,

International Conference

For the adoption of a Uniform System of Weights, Measures, and Coins.

First Sitting.—*Friday, June* 21, 1867.

President, M. Mathieu, President of the Committee of Weights, Measures, and Coins.

There were on the platform :—

MM. de Jacobi, the Baron de Hock, Becquerel, Baudrillart, Leone Levi; and de Billy, de Lapparent, Peigné, and d'Ussel, Assistant Secretaries.

There were also present :—

Opening of the International Conference.

The Comte d'Avila, Barnard, Von Baumhauer, de Chancourtois, de Fahnehjelm, Giordano, Guerrero, Kennedy, Mannequin, de Parmentier, Peligot, de Porto-Alegre, Ruggles, and MM. d'Abaza, de Arago, Beckwith, Belloco, Bertera, W. Blood, Bowles, Broch, Van de Broeck, Samuel Brown, de Cabral, Louis Casella, Desenne, Dietz, Ducuing, General Elorza, Florès, Fortamps, Gadoline, Pablo Gil, Hagemeister, Von Herran, Hulot, Huvot, Jacqmin, Lalanne, Lechatelier, Martin, Mees, Comte de Moriana, Muspratt, Palha de Lacerda, de Ponton, Rivas, de Santos, Schwab, the Reverend Padre Secchi, J. Sherman, Stas, de Steinheis, Surell, Taché, Thirion, Topper, Tresca, de Villa-Major, Vrolik, Wallenberg, Wolowski.

The President after having declared the Conference open, delivered the following address :—

"Gentlemen,—Allow me to inform you the circumstances which have led to the formation of the Committee of Weights, Measures, and Coins, and the order followed in the work with which it has been entrusted.

"The infinite variety of measures of all kinds in each country, and between different countries, has rendered commercial relations very difficult. The establishment of railways and electric telegraphs, those great instruments of progress and civilization, has, so to say, changed the face of the world. Communications are now so easy and so rapid that the different countries are now in a condition in which they were not before, of being rather provinces of the same empire. We cannot now limit ourselves to attempting some simplification: we are led by the force of circumstances to extended reforms. This is the only mode for facilitating social transactions and commercial operations in the entire world. Two scientific associations have been much engaged in this great question of political economy, and they have issued within the last twelve years frequent publications of great value.

"M. Leone Levi, delegate of these Associations, has been instructed in 1866 to propose the exhibition of a collection of weights, measures, and coins, and the summoning of an International Conference at the time of the Universal Exhibition in 1867.

"The proposition has been accepted by the Imperial Commission, which has proceeded to the formation of a special Committee.

"From the commencement of its labours, the Committee has seen the necessity of separating two questions which are quite distinct, viz., that of weights and measures, and that of coinage, the last of which presents greater difficulties than the former. The Committee has therefore nominated two Sub-Commissions, each of which has drawn up its conclusions in a report; these reports have been printed and distributed, and it is for the discussion of such that the Conference has been summoned and for which we are here united."

The following Report by M. de Jacobi, Privy Councillor of Russia, Member of the Imperial Academy of Science of St. Petersburgh, was then read :—

Report on the Uniformity of Weights and Measures.

Report on Weights and Measures.

The Sub-Commission of Weights and Measures embodies in the following Report the results of their studies and the conclusions of their labours.

The bases of the Report are the few fundamental propositions presented by the Reporter, and unanimously adopted at the general meeting of the Committee.

These propositions are as follows :—

Fundamental propositions.

1. The decimal system, in accordance with the system of numeration universally employed, is best adapted to express multiples and sub-multiples of weights, measures, and coins.

2. The metric* decimal system is best adapted for that purpose in consequence of the scientific principles on which it is founded, the homogeneity which exists in the relation of all its parts, and the simplicity and facility of its application, in science, art, industry, and commerce.

3. The instruments of precision and the method employed to obtain copies of prototype weights and measures have attained such a perfection that the exactitude of these copies answers to the wants of industry and commerce, and also to the exigencies of science in its present state.

4. As every economy of labour, whether material or intellectual, is equivalent to a real increase of wealth, the adoption of the metric system, which ranges itself in the same order of ideas as machines and tools, railways and telegraphs, and tables of logarithms, recommends itself particularly in an economic point of view.

These four fundamental propositions comprise the principles laid down by the Committee, and express its unanimous opinion in the most general form.

Taking them as a basis of their labour, the Sub-Commission deemed it desirable to enter into a deeper study of the advantages which might be derived by the use of the metric system in the different branches of human activity, and into the practical means which should be adopted for extending the application of the same.

State of different Countries as regards the adoption of the Metric System.

State of the different Countries as regards the adoption of the Metric System.—It seems, however, necessary at the commencement of this Report to give an exact account of the actual state of different countries, as regards the adoption of the metric system, in order that we may be able to measure the distance which separates each of them from the full possession of the advantages connected with its use. The composition of the Committee, including as it does delegates from almost all nations, has enabled the Sub-Commission to obtain from its own members the necessary information on the subject.

Nations, considered from this point of view, are now very differently placed. Not all the nations which have adopted the metric system have done it in the same manner or to the same extent. The adoption has been complete or partial, with or without modification, obligatory or permissive. And among those which have not adopted it, we must distinguish those which have one and the same system of weights and measures well extended all over the country, and those which have yet a multiplicity of systems varying with the place, and the nature of substances to be weighed or measured.

Countries which have adopted the Metric System.

Countries which have adopted the Metric System.—The States which have adopted the metric system in a complete manner, and have rendered the use of it obligatory, are—

France.	Greece.
Belgium.	Mexico.
Netherlands.	Chile.
Italy.	Brazil.
Papal States.	New Grenada.
Spain.	Other South American Republics.
Portugal.	

In the last States in this list, the introduction of the metric system is quite recent, and the reform has yet to be completed. In Brazil, the law does not make it executory till 1873; on the other hand, the illegal usage of old measures has often subsisted in consequence of insufficient administrative inspection, either because the Governments have acted with less energy, or because the population have offered greater resistance.

After this category come those countries which have introduced the metric system in a permissive manner only.

England, for example, has, since 1864, admitted the permissive use of the same. There exists in this country a great multiplicity of systems. As many as ten systems of weights are authorized by law, and are used according to the nature of the substance to be weighed; some of them having a decimal subdivision. It often happens that in certain towns, in the same market, two different weights are used for the same merchandize, as in Belfast, in Ireland, for the sale of flax. The system of measures of length is based on the yard of 0·914 metre, equivalent to three feet, each foot divided

* It is well to state that the metric system is the work of a Commission of men of science belonging to France and other countries. The men of science who received the invitation to go to Paris in the first days of the year VII (1798) to take cognizance of the operations already executed, and to contribute by their labour and their knowledge to draw the consequences which should fix in the most authentic manner the fundamental unit of the system of measures, were MM. Aenoœ and Van Swinden, Batavian Deputies; Vassali Eandi, Deputy of Piedmont; Bugge, Deputy of the King of Denmark; Ciscar and Pedrayes, Deputies of the Roman Republic; Mascheroni, Deputy of the Cisalpine Republic; Multedo, Deputy of the Ligurean Republic; and Tralles, Deputy of the Helvetic Republic. ("Base of the Metric System," tome i, p. 92.)

into twelve inches, and each inch into twelve lines, and sometimes into ten lines. But the aune of different length is also used in trade; in shipping, different lengths are used according to their destination; in agriculture, acres of different dimensions. There are about twenty kinds of bushels used as measures of capacity. The want of simplicity and uniformity in the system of weights and measures in Great Britain is, therefore, most manifest, and the want of reform is most urgent. This is shown in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1862, on the occasion of the permissive introduction of the metric system.

The United States of America have the same systems as Great Britain, but fewer in number. As measures of length, they have the same foot and the same inch and their multiples, the series being obtained by multiplying the inch by the factors 12, 3, 5, 44, 8. There are principally three series of weights, viz., avoirdupois, troy, and for pharmacy. The grain of 0·064 grams is the common basis of the three systems. To give an idea of the relation which exists between the different terms of this series—in the first case, the scale of relations, departing from the grain, is formed by the numbers $27\frac{11}{32}$, 16, 16, 25 or 28, 4, 20. In measures of capacity there exists a simple relation between the respective terms in the series employed for liquids, and in those in use for dry materials in the cubic series; but there is no simple relation by which the different series may be comparable among themselves. Nevertheless, in the United States public opinion is very favourable to the introduction of the metric system; and in a country where public opinion is so eminently active, reform has already commenced. A law of 1866 has decided—1. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and invited to furnish to each State of the Union, and to deliver to the Governors of such, a series of standards of weights and measures of the metric system, for the use of the States: 2. That the Director-General of the Post Office be authorized and invited to furnish to the post-offices in relation with foreign countries, and to all those whom he may consider it desirable, postal balances graduated in metric grams; that, until further change is made, the half-ounce avoirdupois should be considered as equivalent to 15 metric grams in the postal service, and so on in progression, and that the tariff should be made out in conformity with this scale of weights. These requirements of the law have been fully carried out; and there is reason to hope that the day is not far distant for the complete adoption of the metric system in the United States.

Countries which have adopted parts only of the Metric System.

Countries which have adopted parts only of the Metric System.—After these come those countries which have adopted parts only, more or less complete, of the metric system.

Switzerland has, since the 31st December, 1856, one system of weights and measures. The unit of length is the foot of 30 centimetres, the multiples and submultiples of which are decimal. The unit of weight is the pound of 500 grams, with two systems of multiples and submultiples, one decimal and the other according to the old scale.

In Sweden, a law of 1855, introduced in an obligatory manner from the 1st January, 1858, a system of weights and measures, completely decimal as to its relations; but the unit of length is the foot of 0·297 metre, and the unit of weight is the pound of 0·42 kilogram. This has been substituted for the old system, with the same unit, but without the decimal relation of the multiples, and allowing several series of measures of capacity, according to the nature of the substances to be measured. Traces of this old system have not yet disappeared.

In Prussia, a law of the 17th May, 1856, has introduced the pound of 500 grams, divided into 30 loths. The subdivisions of loths are decimal. A decimal system of measures of length is authorized by law for the use of land measurers, the basis of which is the ruthe ("perche") which contains 12 feet, but divided into tenths, hundreds, &c. In the duodecimal system the perch contains also 12 feet, the foot 12 inches, the inch 12 lines. This is used by architects, engineers, and merchants. The Prussian foot is 0·3139 metre long. The general application of the decimal system for all measures appears very near.

In the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Baden foot of 0·30 metre is divided decimally. The measures of capacity form a series, the terms of which represent volumes increased by ten. The pound is of 500 grams. The Hessian foot is of 0·25 metre, and its multiples and submultiples are decimal. The relations of measures of surface are also decimal. The pound is of 500 grams.

Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Denmark have adopted of the metric system the pound of 500 grams; but Bavaria has only introduced it in the Custom-house. In Denmark, also, the pound is divided into 100 quintals; each quintal into 10 orts; and since 1863 the use of multiples of the pound not agreeing with the decimal division

has been prohibited. The only fractions allowed are $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{10}$; as the new weights of this kind are not arranged. As regards measures of length, the unit is the foot divided into 12 inches, and the inch into 12 lines. There are in these countries different series of measures of capacity which have simple relations with one another in the same series, but the different series have no simple relation among themselves. There is therefore no relation between them and the metric system.

Austria has for unit of length a foot of 0·316 metre, and for unit of weight in trade a pound of 500 grams. The relations between the different series of the same kind of measure are neither decimal or simple, but for fiscal duties and the Customs, the Government has adopted, in 1853, a pound of 500 grams, with decimal divisions.

In Germany, according to information given by the German members in the Committee, public opinion is strongly inclined towards the unification of the system of weights and measures, by the introduction of the metric system. The opinion of the most enlightened men has been manifested at the Conferences held at Frankfort, and they have left in the Protocols of these Conferences a proof and testimony of these aspirations. In Austria means have been already taken to effect the change; a project of law on the introduction of the metric system will be soon introduced in the Reichsrath.

Countries whose systems have nothing in common with the Metric System.

Countries whose systems have nothing in common with the Metric System.—Out of Germany, and among nations which have systems completely at variance with the metric system, we find Norway, which has neither the units or the decimal relations of the metric system.

Russia has one uniform system in use in all the Empire, and no other is known, with few exceptions. The measures of length are in exact correspondence with the English system, the unit of length, the sagene, having been chosen equal to the length of 7 English feet. The sagene is divided into 3 archines, the archine into 16 verchocks, &c. But the sagene is also divided exactly into 7 feet, and each foot into 12 inches, &c. The measures of capacity and volume are expressed by squares and cubes of measures of length. In practice, the measures of volume are distinguished as between liquids and dry materials, which form two distinct series. The unit of weight, the pound of 0·40952 kilograms is the weight of 25·019 cubic inches of pure water, weighed in a vacuum at the temperature of $16\frac{2}{3}$ degrees centigrades. The multiples and sub-multiples are deduced from these units by simple multipliers, but not decimals.

With such a system well regulated, but very different from the metric, the reform must be radical. It has, consequently, but few partizans in Russia. The Committee read a Report of M. Kupffer and different Reports of the Academy of Science of St. Petersburg in favour of the introduction of the metric system. It appears, however, that Russia will wait before changing its system to see what is done by those countries with which she has relations of commerce, and England especially, whose standards have served as the basis in the choice of her unit of length.

The nations on the coast of the Mediterranean, such as Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, and Tunis, have measures and weights having no relation to the metric system. The Turkish unit of length is nevertheless of 0·75 metres exactly, that is to say, has a simple relation to the metre. If the other nations should accept the use of the metric system, its adoption would be general on the coasts of the Mediterranean, and the commerce of that part of the world would derive great advantages from it.

The Sub-Commission afterwards entered into a detailed study of the advantages which would result from the use of the metric system applied to the different branches of labour.

Teaching of the Metric System in Primary Schools.

Teaching of the Metric System in Primary Schools.—It is incontrovertible that the substitution of the metric decimal system to all other kinds of weights and measures would produce great simplification in the study of arithmetic. This study now occupies in the primary instruction given to the mass of inhabitants a very important place. The object of arithmetical studies in abstract numbers is to facilitate the usual operations on concrete numbers which in practice are expressed, almost always, by weights, measures, and coins. If, therefore, the system of weights and measures is such as to demand the help of the most complicated instead of the simplest rules of arithmetic, it follows that the students are in the schools familiarized with complicated arithmetical operations instead of very simple ones. But such knowledge and habit cannot be acquired without excessive labour and great sacrifice of time. And many enlightened men have estimated that a third of the time would be saved by the introduction of the metric system in those countries which have not yet adopted it. The time thus lost might be employed in more useful studies. But the

evil is not confined to the great loss of time. Those who possess less perseverance or strength, annoyed by the difficulties, confusion, and complication of rules, presented to them, get tired, and sometimes abandon a study which is disagreeable. As a matter of fact, wherever the two systems are provisionally present, and simultaneously taught, the preference of the students is always given to that which offers the simplest solution.

The knowledge of the metric system is so easy to acquire, that when travellers, workmen, and merchants of the countries where it is not in use, are obliged to learn it for their business with foreign nations, they acquire the habit in much less time than they employed in learning their national system, to the use of which, however, they never return.

Another advantage of the metric system is, that it enables one to make immediately on the concrete numbers which represent in metric measures a length, a weight, or a value, all possible operations by means of tables, rules, and mechanical processes of calculation, founded on the principle of decimal divisions. And thus economy of time in practical operations is still further promoted by the use of processes which abridge also the duration of calculations.

We may mention here that in the United States, in order to facilitate the introduction of the metric system in popular education, the Congress by a law of 1866, has ordered the issue of a piece of 5 cents, in nickel and copper, of the exact weight of 5 grams and of the diameter of 2 centimetres, so that five pieces give the length of one decimetre.

The Commission concludes, therefore, that the metric system should be taught in all educational institutions in connection with arithmetic, and simultaneously with the system in use in the country.

Advantage of the use of the Metric System in Science.

Advantage of the use of the Metric System in Science.—The metric system employed in science to express the data of experiences or observations, and to convert them by calculation so as to render their results evident, presents to the learned who uses it, the same simplicity and economy of time in the mechanism of those operations as we have already described. Already a great number of men of science use it exclusively, even though belonging to nations accustomed to other systems. Science has always, not less than political economy, contributed to favour the extension of the system. Yet it is much to be desired that its usage should become general in all scientific publications. Even now, notwithstanding the efforts made by the Congresses and different Associations with a view to unification, there are many works, the utility of which is absolutely localised, and in part lost, because the reading of them is impossible to foreigners, even where they are acquainted with the language in which they are written. The conversion of them costs the Governments large sums, which they are not always disposed to give, and those who wish to undertake it themselves are hindered by the difficulty of the work and the value of time. The general usage of metric weights and measures would have the effect of avoiding all unnecessary labour of converting the scales. This labour is absolutely of no use, yet its accomplishment is the necessary condition to the understanding of these works and to their publicity. More than at any other time we are now convinced of the immense advantage that industry, commerce, and the welfare of nations derive from the progress of science. Whatever checks the development of science, or the manifestation of its results, produces, indirectly, an obstacle to the improvement of the methods of labour, and hinders the production of wealth. In the absence of an universal language, the remedy to this evil can only be found in the unification of the systems of weights and measures, and the universal adoption of the metric system, the effect of which will be to render the data of science everywhere intelligible, understood, and applicable.

What is true of science in general, is so in a special manner as regards certain sciences, such as statistics, which by their nature cannot attain their proper development unless they have at their disposal extended resources. Statistical science can only rise to a degree of certainty and utility by gathering and comparing elements from different sources, stated in measures belonging to most different systems. The Statistical Congress held at Brussels in 1853, in Paris in 1855, in London in 1860, in Berlin in 1863, have expressed the hope that the information given by statistics should be expressed in metric measures. In the countries where the metric system has not yet been adopted, there should be added to the column of figures in the measures of the country a column indicating the equivalent in metric measures. The Statistical Societies of different nations, especially of England, Austria, and Sweden, have already adopted and put in practice the principle of this measure, eminently useful. And by this means only, the information given by statistics

can obtain the degree of publicity which properly belongs to the international character of this science. We may note that at the present Exhibition the want of uniformity of weights and measures has hindered much the work of the members of the Jury, necessitating them to make arduous calculations for reducing the scales necessary for the comparison of the industry of different countries. It would therefore be of the highest general utility that all scientific societies having for their object the advancement of pure science or its applications should use in their publications no other than the metric system. Such is the unanimous conclusion of the Commission.

Advantage of the Metric System of Weights aud Measures in commercial transactions.

Advantage of the Metric System of Weights and Measures in Commercial Transactions.—Let us examine first the influence that the metric system would have on those commercial transactions which take place in the interior of a State. It is incontestable that the simplification introduced in calculations by the adoption of this system permits wholesale merchants to reduce the number of clerks required to keep their accounts. The metric system operates in the same manner as a machine in saving labour; it is a labour-saving machine, it produces economy not only in the number of clerks employed, but also in the conditions of their aptitude. It is seen, in fact, from experience and testimony that in countries which have systems of measures of a complicated character, the clerks employed in commercial offices require a special knowledge for calculation. But, by means of the metric system, these calculations become easy to a more extended class of persons, and those better instructed are reserved for higher and more useful duties. From all these considerations we may conclude that the simplification of operations produced by the introduction of the metric system does in fact reduce the general expenditure on every ton of merchandize, and causes a certain realized economy. Altogether, in the enormous mass of merchandize that modern commerce puts in motion, there is an economy of expense and work which it is difficult to estimate, but assuredly it is very considerable.

On the other hand, the chances of fraud in commercial transactions are thereby diminished. Just in proportion, in fact, as the means of exchange rest on mathematical and simple bases, so every one may easily see for himself if his rights are duly protected, and if the merchant with whom he deals gives him the exact weight, length, or volume of the article demanded. The party interested has greater control over the transaction, and equity itself is better respected.

International commerce, besides the advantages enumerated, benefits from the diminution of the conversions of measures which were previously necessary in the commercial relations between the two countries. Hence, simplification, diminution of clerks, augmented rapidity by the removal of useless intermediary work, and avoidance of the chance of errors. The merchant is able in a more rapid and convenient manner to keep himself informed of the current prices in foreign markets, and to use them to regulate his own business. The advantage of the use of the metric system augments in proportion as international commercial relations increase; it is therefore those nations which have the largest foreign commerce that are most interested in this unification.

The Committee, therefore, come to the conclusion that trade both inland and foreign will gain much by the adoption within the country, and still more universally among all States, of the metric system of weights and measures.

Easy application of the system in industry, mechanics, and construction.

Easy Application of the System in Industry, Mechanics, and Construction.—The preceding considerations developed are applicable to the preparation of all material works, the production of which constitutes the total of national industries. Nevertheless, a new consideration may be introduced here concerning mechanics, naval construction, and in many cases public works, since the substitution of iron for many works for stone or timber has greatly changed the condition of labour. The old measures and their subdivisions were adapted to the wants of the times when they were established. But now in metallic works of mechanics or construction, a much greater precision has become necessary.

In the different parts of a machine, for example, the thickness of a bar of iron is valued in millimetres, or in equivalent units, yet the greater part of old measures have no sub-divisions so small. It has been found necessary to create them. In Russia the measure only descends to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a verchock, that is, 0·0055 millimetre; but recently it became necessary to divide the sagene into thousand parts of about 2 millimetres. In England, the inch must be divided into eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second, scales which the practical experience of mechanicians prefers to the decimal sub-divisions of the metre. In public works great advantage is, moreover, derived from the facility of arriving at the weight of a body by its volume, by means of its specific weight. As an example: The density of copper being 8·59, the weight of 1 cubic centimeter of the metal expressed in kilogrammes in the metric system is 0·00859 kilogram, which

is deduced from the specific weight by a simple displacement of the comma without any calculation. With the Russian system, where the cubic foot contains 1,728 cubic inches, the pound 96 zolotniks, and the weight of a cubic foot of distilled water is of 69 lbs. and $6\frac{1}{2}$ zolotniks, the necessary operation for obtaining the weight in zolotniks of a cubic inch of copper is represented by the following formula:—

$$\frac{8{\cdot}59 \times 69}{1728 \times 96}$$

which is only approximative, though requiring not less than two multiplications and one division, with very complicated numbers. It would be the same with any other system than the metric. The Commission finds, therefore, and declares that great utility would result to industry by accepting the metric system. It appears, moreover, desirable that the Governments which in most countries have public works and naval constructions, should prescribe in all those works the sole use of the system in lists of prices, notes of charges, and other documents. The Commission consider this measure very useful, not only on account of the rapidity of arithmetical calculations, but of the great facility of their control which would result from it, whilst it would prove a very efficacious mode for spreading among the people the knowledge and practical use of the system. The number of workpeople, always changing, who come in contact with the Administration, would carry in the heart of the population the habits formed in the service of the State, and would exercise over the rest of the people an influence equal to that produced by the teaching of the system in the primary schools.

It has been objected that it is difficult to induce workmen and merchants to substitute new measures for those which they have been accustomed to use from their infancy. The slow manner with which the change has been made in countries which have accepted the metric system, seems to justify such objection. Still it must be remarked that, among the nations which have been the first to introduce it, and even among the least enlightened people, the assimilation of new measures has become in time quite complete. If some of the old names are still left in use, the value of the new measures is not less fixed in the mind; no confusion is produced by the remembrance of the prohibited measures. The multiplicity of degrees in the metric scale is not of a nature to give any trouble or to produce any confusion. As these degrees merge the one in the other with great facility, custom reduces the number of them in general use. Thus, in France, in practice, the measure of length is calculated by metres and centimetres; the hectometre and decimetre are little used. Still it seems to the Commission that, when regarded from a general point of view, the idea of a measure of length expressed in metres and centimetres, as is usually done, is much more clear and more easily understood than that of the same length expressed in yards, feet, and inches, which are, in effect, three units of lengths, with different names, and having different relation with one another. When we present, therefore, to a mind accustomed to old divisions, a simplification so beneficial, we have no reason to fear any serious objection other than that of custom. Now, the experience of many nations has shown that custom does not resist the evidence of practical utility, and the double action of education and law.

Utility of the system in the Postal Tariff.

Utility of the System in the Postal Tariff.—Certain branches of public administration which have special relations with foreign countries, such as the Post Office, are much interested in the adoption of the metric system. In the Post Office the price of transport of letters and despatches bears a proportion to their weight, except in some cases where there are regulations regarding their volume. There exists, therefore, in each country a tariff, formed upon a series of weights, side by side with a corresponding series of prices of transport. Now, the scales of two nations which have not the same systems of weights are necessarily different. They may approach very near to each other, but they cannot correspond altogether, because each of them includes only the usual and practical subdivisions of the system in use, which do not coincide with those of the neighbouring nation. Consequently, letters, the weight of which is found to be between the two degrees of the same order in each scale, are in an uncertain position. Such letters are subjected to one or other of these tariffs, according to the place where the payment is made, or according as the letter goes from one country to the other, and according as it is prepaid or not. It also happens that, in certain States, and in doubtful cases of prepaid letters, the Administration consults the tariff of the nation to which the letter is sent, and causes the letter to be weighed by the weight of that nation; which amounts, in certain cases, to the adoption of a common scale.

It is evident that all these uncertainties, anomalies, loss of time and chance of error inseparable from such a complication, would disappear absolutely by the general

adoption of the metric system. The Post Office is everywhere a branch of the Administration. No one can object to a reform in the Post Office, the inertia of individual habits of the mass of a nation, since the service is conducted by special agents, and in no manner with the participation of private individuals. The Commission thinks that the introduction of the metric system in the postal tariff is urgent and easy, and that we should invite the Governments to follow the example given by the United States of America, in order to hasten the adoption of the same plan, for public benefit and for the benefit of the Administration.

Telegraphs.

Telegraphs.—The telegraph is, from the nature of its service to society, akin to the Post Office, and, like it, is subject to a branch of the Administration. The telegraph would gain much by the adoption of metric measures for the designation of distances and for all questions relative to the works of the establishment and the preparation of the lines.

Custom Duties.

Custom Duties.—The adoption of the metric system would greatly facilitate the collection of fiscal duties charged on articles of trade, and in general all the operations connected with the Tariff. The metric system can alone give to these tables the desired simplicity, and render their application easy and the control convenient.

The service of the Custom-house has relations exclusively international. It is, consequently, more than any other, greatly interested in the unification of weights and measures. Each act of its exercise between two nations must be accompanied by a conversion of the scales, the necessity and inconvenience of which would disappear with the introduction of the metric system.

While those connected with the Administration would find in it great simplification and economy of labour, all those submitted to the regulations of the Custom-house would more easily understand the working of the Tariff. The declarations would be simplified, and by the diminution of the chance of error merchants and travellers would be less exposed to the penalties, relatively high, which the law often imposes to involuntary breaches.

The Governments are therefore invited to place at once the metric system side by side with the national system in the use of an administration so altogether international as the Custom-house.

Verification of Weights and Measures.

Verification of Weights and Measures.—The verification of weights and measures has become a want of every civilized nation. Whatever be the system or systems employed in a country or in any portion of the same, they exhibit a series of types fixed and invariable, which all the world is supposed to know, and to which every one is supposed to refer: but as a matter of fact, individuals have neither the time nor the means of becoming themselves the verifiers of the measures which they employ. The Governments must, therefore, have agents charged to verify the measures in use and compare them with fixed standards.

The importance of this verification is very great in every point of view. The simplicity of the system, the resources which it offers for calculations, the theoretic precision of its basis, are vain and useless if the practical operations are affected by error in the quantities.

It is evident that with a system simple and unique as is the metric system, the administrative service of verification may be done with greater perfection at an equal expense, or with the same degree of perfection as under the old régime of the country, if found sufficient, at much less expense. The Commission sees in the usage of this system the guarantee and condition of an administrative verification easier and better.

Nomenclature.

Nomenclature.—The Commission have considered whether it is well to adopt with the metric system the Greek and Latin nomenclature which serve to designate the multiples and sub-multiples. In Holland, for example, the metric measures are used with the names of the old measures which come nearest to them, with a view to facilitate the popular reception of the new system. But most competent men in Holland regret this arrangement. The Greek and Latin prefixes serve as definitions of the measures which they designate. Though the people cannot as easily as the intelligent classes see the logic which led to their adoption, still primary instruction has spread among the masses an intelligent knowledge of their terms, which define the decimal relations. In practice the words are shortened, as the kilogram is called a kilo. On the other hand these terms, having a Greek and Latin origin, and not belonging to any modern nation, are best adapted to serve as international formula, and to extend the unification, without the necessity of any book for translating from one language to another the different names of the same thing.

It seems, besides, that during the period of transition from the complete disappear-

ance of the old system, and the practical adaptation of the new metric system, it would be dangerous in practice to give to metric measures names borrowed from the series of old measures, since in that case the same denomination would designate different objects; nothing but confusion would result from it.

Inconvenience of a Mixed System of Transition.

Inconvenience of a Mixed System of Transition.—For the same reason the Commission is against the adoption of every provisional transitory system formed in part of the national system and in part of the metric system, combined with a view to facilitate the definite introduction of the latter; such, for example, as the creation of a legal metric foot, which would be exactly the third of the metre. Instead of two units of length, there would thus be three, viz., the old foot, the new foot, and the metre, and this would increase the chance of confusion, and would make the people acquire a custom which they would have afterwards to abandon. France, which in 1812 tried this method, was compelled to abandon it, and to return, in 1837, to a law which rendered obligatory the adoption of the metric system in all its purity, and with its logical scale of denomination.

In conclusion, the Commission thinks that the Governments should endeavour to bring about the substitution, as soon as possible, of the metric system, but as it is in use in the West of Europe in its integrity, and in several other countries, in lieu of other old systems of weights and measures.

When this system is first introduced and rendered legal, but in a permissive manner only, it cannot at once be rendered obligatory to the exclusion of every other. A certain time is necessary for the change of habits and materials. This time is different according to the state of different countries and their degree of instruction, and it belongs to the Governments alone to appreciate the duration to be given to it. We may observe, however, that the experience of several nations has shown that too long a delay would not facilitate in a sensible manner the accomplishment of the object. In all cases it is desirable that the Government should take at once the necessary measures:

1. To prescribe the study of the metric system in all the schools, and to exact the knowledge of it in all public competition.

2. To introduce its exclusive use in scientific publications, in public statistics, in the Post-office, in the Custom-house, in public works, and in such other branches of the administration as the Government may think desirable.

The Commission does not think that it is its duty to enter into the preparation of the standards, and into the means of obtaining exact copies of the prototypes in Paris, the possession of which is the indispensable preliminary of all metric reform. The third general proposition expresses the opinion of the Committee on this subject. The administration of each country will see the degrees of exactitude which these standards should possess.

The Commission declare that the present Report embodies the expression of their thoughts and the substance of their conclusions. It hopes that the competent authorities of different nations may give heed to the wishes of science and the manifestation of public opinion.

Discussion of the Report on Weights and Measures.

After the reading of the Report the President announced that any one who wished to address the Conference should send his name to the platform.

M. Leone Levi stated that in England the mass of the people, accustomed to the national system, manifested but little interest in a reform which was opposed to the tendencies, necessarily conservative, of the people and the Government, but that with enlightened men it was different. The Chambers of Commerce, the British Association, and the International Decimal Association, seconded with all their efforts the adoption of the metric system.

M. Leone Levi gave his testimony to the liberality with which the Imperial Commission received the proposal of a special Exhibition of Weights and Measures, and the assembling of an International Conference, and after having recalled the services rendered by Mr. James Yates to the cause of the metric system, congratulated France on her having been so often, in the path of progress, at the head of civilized nations.

The President was glad that it was to English initiation that both the Exhibition of Weights and Measures, and the Conference proposed by M. Leone Levi, in the name of the two Associations of which he was delegate, were due. M. Mathieu stated the rapid progress made by this question in England: in 1851 no one spoke of the decimal

system; in 1855 the question of the metre began to be discussed; and in 1862 the metric system was proposed for the adoption of the Government.

The President fixed Tuesday, June 25, for the next meeting, and the Conference adjourned.

M. Wolowski thought that the discussion should not be much prolonged on the excellent Report of M. Jacobi, but that it should rather dwell on the coinage.

M. Wolowski announced at the same time that he wished to speak against the conclusions of the Committee.

The meeting adjourned at half-past 2.

Second Sitting.—*Tuesday, June 25, 1867.*

Presidence of M. Mathieu.

There were on the platform Messrs. de Jacobi, the Baron de Hock, Becquerel, Baudrillart, and Leone Levi.

MM. de Billy, de Lapparent, Peigné and d'Ussel, Secretaries.

The Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Letters of apology were read from MM. de Lavernay, du Pré, Bidermann, Malaguti, Fellows, Lord Fortescue, Sir John Bowring.

The President announced that the Committee of Weights, Measures, and Money, resolved unanimously to offer the presidence of the Conference to His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon. This offer has been accepted by His Highness, and he would take the chair at the next meeting.

The discussion of the Report on Weights and Measures then commenced.

Discussion of the Report on Weights and Measures.

M. Wolowski was happy in giving his entire adhesion to the propositions adopted by the Committee.

M. Leone Levi admitted that the Report was very clear and exhausted the question, yet he was of opinion that some observations made throughout the Report would gain much by being drawn up in the form of resolutions, so that all the important questions therein treated might have due prominence and clearness. M. Leone Levi read a series of propositions which he thought would realize the suggestion.

The President said that the Committee contented itself in putting forth general principles, and would not enter into details of an administrative character.

The Baron de Hock thought that the Committee had acted wisely in not putting in the form of resolutions secondary questions likely to give rise to difficulties.

M. de Jacobi added that all that could excite the susceptibility of Governments had been carefully avoided, and that to its appreciation all matters of detail must be left.

M. Peligot took advantage of the presence of General Morin and M. Tresca to ask some explanations on the state of preservation of the standards of French measures, in answer to the observations made by several members at the meetings of the Committee.

General Morin stated, that the standard of the metre deposited at the Conservatory was exactly the same as that at the Archives, which is better preserved by not being exposed to too frequent comparisons.

M. Tresca gave details respecting the comparisons recently made by the Administration between the standards at the Archives and those at the Conservatory, the difference observed being trifling for the metre, and extremely small for the kilogramme.

The President confirmed these results, and announced that the Committee of Weights and Measures had formed a Special Commission, charged to ascertain the state of preservation of these standards. This Commission will make a Report which shall be published presently. The President, answering afterwards to objections often made as to the exactitude of the calculations of the primitive metre, stated that in consequence of the irregularity of the terrestrial sphere, different meridians would not give the same result, and we must, therefore, accept what has been done.

State of Metric Standards.

M. Leone Levi having proposed that a wish should be expressed that the kilogramme should be placed more in harmony with the present state of science, MM. Mathieu, Peligot, and Wolowski said that such a question was not important in practice.

M. Tresca stated the limits of precision imposed to verifiers of weights and measures of commerce. He showed that the tolerance for weights of commerce is five hundred times greater than the error which may result from the use of the means

of verification which science supplies. In practice, therefore, the question had no interest.

After these explanations the Report of the Committee of Weights and Measures was adopted unanimously, and the discussion on coinage was postponed to Thursday, 27th June.

The meeting then adjourned.

Third Sitting.—*Thursday, June* 27, 1867.

Presidence of His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon.

There was on the platform:

MM. Mathieu, de Jacobi, Baron de Hock, de Baumhauer, Baudrillart, Leone Levi; M. Becquerel, Secretary. De Billy, de Lapparent, Peigné, and d'Ussel, Assistant Secretaries.

At the opening of the meeting His Imperial Highness made the following address:—

Speech of His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon.

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you for the honour you have done me in placing me in the chair. I am very sensible of the spontaneous proof of kindness manifested by your election.

"Let me hope that it is not only for my person, since I cannot certainly pretend to bring much light into this meeting of men of science and economists; but you have been so good as to count upon my goodwill and energy in order to obtain a general system, and as uniform as possible, of weights, measures, and coins in the principal States of Europe and America.

"The choice which you have made in naming me as your President shows that even one's faults may be advantageous when we know how to utilize them. Certainly stubbornness is a defect, yet in putting it altogether at your service, in order to attain the object which we prosecute, it may be useful to you.

"To save time I do not wish to enter into the advantages of an international coinage; your conviction is formed in this respect, and I would be less able to do it than any of you. We have come here to arrive at a result from a certain number of general principles, yet we have not to discuss principles, but to find out the best means to make them triumph.

"At the same time that you were proceeding with my election, His Majesty the Emperor was so good as to designate me as President of the Diplomatic International Conference. It may be useful, not for you, but for the public, to distinguish well the character of these two meetings, so that it may serve as a guide to the different conduct which we may take in them.

"The International Diplomatic Conference for the Unification of Money is composed of representatives of all the Governments who have answered to the appeal of the French Government. There, evidently, one must act with circumspection, and with a great sentiment of conciliation. Whilst endeavouring to come as near the object as possible, we must not ask too much lest we obtain nothing, and especially we must remember that in a Diplomatic Conference we do what we can and not what we wish.

"Your meeting here, on the contrary, over which I have the honour to preside, is a free association which should seek more to advance certain principles and to promote the general object in view than to enter into the means of execution, which do not belong to it. This meeting can proceed better in the way of counsel than of decisions. From this character of our free association there result the modes of action and the conduct we should pursue. It is above all on public opinion that we must act, that is our true, and I may say, our only support. It is not necessary that with distinguished representatives of countries which are in possession of all their rights I should insist upon the means of action which should be used, and which resolve themselves in a moderate but incessant agitation for obtaining what we wish.

"We have to enlighten and draw public opinion, this true Sovereign of the modern world, so that it may influence your respective Governments and give them the necessary will to surmount the difficulties for obtaining a better system of coinage.

"If, as I have stated, the proceedings of the two Conferences must be different and yours can only look to a more distant result, it is evident that you require above all perseverance. I do not think that you have anything to fear by being too radical; be sure that, in practice, whatever be your requests, even though they be supported by public opinion, you will not obtain all you ask. Do not fear, therefore, to ask much to obtain little. I know that the views of the French Government, as well as those

of some other Governments, are very large and very liberal. A small number of them, though inspired by sentiments as loyal and as sympathetic for the unification of money, are more afraid and hesitating to enter into this path unless greatly stimulated by public opinion. Well, gentlemen, it rests with you to act upon the celebrated words 'Knock, knock, a long time, and loudly, and it will be opened to you.'"

We are now proceeding to deliberate on the propositions which have been drawn up by the Committee.

The President then called on Baron de Hock, Presiding Councillor of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Member of the House of Lords, to read the resolutions on coinage.*

Report on the Uniformity of Coinage.

Report on coinage

The inconveniences which result from the diversities of the monetary systems are greater than those which arise from the diversities in the systems of weights and measures. The latter are limited to the trouble and loss of time occasioned by the long calculations necessary to pass from one system to another, the things which are to be weighed or measured remaining the same and may be used everywhere. In the case of money, on the contrary, besides the necessity of making the same calculations of conversion, the things themselves, that is the coins, lose a part of their utility in passing from one country to the other.

The causes which render the diversity of money more troublesome than that of weights and measures make it more difficult to arrive at the unification of money than of weights and measures, since in so doing it becomes necessary to change not only the measures of money but the money themselves. Thus the change does not only produce greater expense, but is more directly against the habits and prejudices of the people.

For these reasons the efforts for the unification of money have commenced later and have proceeded with greater timidity than those for the assimilation of weights and measures. Still they were the same Statistical Congresses, International Associations, Commissioners and Juries of Universal Exhibitions that have proceeded on this double road; and they have obtained results sufficiently satisfactory if we take into account the great difficulties that are to be conquered. On the 23rd December, 1865, France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland signed a Treaty establishing a Monetary Convention in all the extent of their territories. Already the Papal States and Greece have entered into negotiations for giving their adhesion to this Convention. Austria, as well as Spain, Portugal, Roumania, and even the United States of America, are on the point of doing the same, and at this moment, when the present Report is being prepared, an International Monetary Conference, summoned by the Imperial Government, and presided over by his Highness the Prince Napoleon, who has deigned to accept the presidence of our Free Conference, has terminated its labours, establishing the basis on which we should raise the universal unification of money.

The Committee for the unification of weights, measures, and coins, instituted by the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition, commenced its labours a long time before the International Conference, and terminated them, by deciding in favour of the unification at the same moment as this Conference began to consider its first resolution. These two Conferences have worked in a manner perfectly independent one of another; with the exception of three or four persons, they were composed of different men, and yet they arrived both to the same conclusions, differing only in the mode they are drawn out. This is certainly a most eloquent testimony to the truth and power of the views thereby put forth, and of the influence which they have already exercised on men of science, finance, and administration in all countries.

Certainly, a common system of money would provide one of the best means for the development of universal commerce. Such money, accepted by every State, and by every particular, would save the loss of time and trouble occasioned by the conversion necessary for obtaining the precise value of different coins; would reduce to the minimum the course of exchange, that troublesome burden of commerce; would put an end to the loss resulting to industry and to travellers from money changing; would diminish the wants of circulation, and have even the effect of diminishing the crises which arise in trade by the accumulation of money in any place and its absence in another.

The idea of a unification of money is so elevated and useful that as soon as it will become happily possible no people of progress and desirous to enter in the great and fruitful path of universal commerce will be able to be indifferent or resist it, except for motives of the greatest importance.

* This Report was prepared after the Conference, and after the resolutions submitted had been adopted in a somewhat modified manner.

With a view to the unification of money, the Committee prepared nine propositions, which have been submitted for discussion to the Free Conference. The following has been decided upon almost unanimously by the members present at the Conference :—

Propositions.

"Whereas the adoption of a uniform system of coinage presents evident advantages as regards convenience and economy in the settlement of international exchanges, and recommends itself to the attention of all enlightened Governments :

"Whereas, on the other hand, such a desideratum cannot be realized unless several nations are prepared to sacrifice their old and habitual instruments of traffic, whilst it is important that the change may be effected in a gradual and continuous manner, and that the mode of effecting this change should be as simple as possible and free from all incidental complication :

"1. The first condition to be attained is the adoption by the different Governments interested in this question of a similar unit in the issue of their gold coins.

"2. It is desirable that these coins be everywhere coined of the same fineness of nine-tenths fine.*

"3. It is desirable that each Government should introduce among its gold coins one piece at least of a value equal to that of one of the coins in use among the other nations interested, so that there may be among all the systems a point of common contact; from that each nation will afterwards labour to assimilate gradually its system of coinage to that which may be chosen as a uniform basis.

"4. The series of gold coins now in use in France, being adopted by a great part of the population of Europe, the same is recommended as a basis of the uniform system.

"5. Whereas, in consequence of accidental and happy circumstances, the most important monetary units may be adapted to the piece of five francs in gold by means of very small changes, this piece seems the most convenient to serve as a basis of the monetary system; and the coins issued upon such a basis might become, as soon as the convenience of the nations interested permit, multiples of this unit.†

"6. It is desirable that the different Governments should decide that the coins issued by each nation in conformity with the uniform system proposed and agreed upon, should have legal currency in all such countries.

"7. It is very desirable that the system of double monetary standards be abandoned wherever it yet exists.

"8. It is very desirable that the system of decimal numeration be universally adopted, and that the coins of all nations be of the same fineness and the same form.

"9. It is desirable that the Governments should come to an understanding for adopting common measures of control, so as to guarantee the integrity of the coinage both when issued and whilst in circulation."

We take the liberty to add some explanations to these propositions.

Reasons for the method suggested. Comparative merits of different plans.

Propositions 1, 2, *and* 3.—To arrive at the unification of money there are different methods, all of which have not the same merit, above all from a practical aspect.

Thus we might be content with creating everywhere a coin of the same intrinsic value that is of the same weight of gold or of silver fine, without any regard to the unit of weight employed, or to the fineness of the piece, or to its form. We should have certainly in this manner a theoretic equality, but not a practical one. It is the weight and form which, in circulation, decide the acceptance or refusal of a coin. It would be almost impossible to try to make people accept, for the same value, pieces different in weight and form; moreover, if the pieces have not the same unit of weight or the same fineness there would always be some difference among themselves, especially in consequence of the irrational relations between the different units of weight. These differences may be small, but they are sufficiently considerable, to cause that the limits of tolerance fixed for the admission of money not of proper weight or fineness, would not be the same, and thus coins good in one country would stand in danger of not being so in another, a circumstance which might hinder certainly the international circulation of coins.

Another system might be to create in the countries which adhere to the monetary union, a coin based on the same unit of weight and fineness, and yet entirely different in value; for example, pieces of 5, 10, and 20 francs in one country, and in another, pieces of 4, 8, and 16 francs. Certainly, in that case the international circulation would be easier than it is now, but no uniformity of coins would then

* This proposition, as submitted to the Conference, did not state what degree of fineness should be adopted.

† The proposition, as submitted, was as follows: —"Whereas, in consequence of accidental and happy circumstances, the most important monetary units may be adapted to the piece of five francs in gold by means of very small changes. This piece seems the most convenient *unit of value* to serve as a basis of the monetary system; and the coins issued upon such a basis might become, as soon as the convenience of the nations interested will permit, multiples of this unit."

exist. Besides, the trouble and expense of recoinage being the same, if we wish to arrive at a more perfect coincidence, it will doubtless be better to arrive at once at the most perfect.

Lastly, we might suppose an absolute unification, that is an identity in all the coins, both current and divisional. But it is impossible to deny that such unification is as yet impossible; the interests, habits, and prejudices of the people are too strong against it.

The object of uniformity in coinage is to facilitate and increase international commerce, which demands coins without fractions. It is by such coins that the price of merchandize and the rate of bills are calculated. Fractional coins have only a local value.

Neighbouring countries only have an interest in having even token coins identical, but in such cases their identity may be realized by special conventions, without the need of universal unification. Therefore, provided the different nations have for their coins the same standard of fineness and weight, whereby the comparison of a coin with another may easily be made, it is sufficient that between any two countries there are only one or two identical pieces. The complete assimilation of the system may be reserved for the future.

Such is the sense of the three first propositions.

Gold preferable to silver for international coinage.

Propositions 4 *and* 5.—It is only gold coins that can serve as international coins. Gold in effect is more easy of transport than silver, and the expense of coinage of the same, is less considerable. Thanks to these requisites, gold is more convenient than silver for transactions and transport from one country to another; it acts in this mode as a remedy to monetary crisis, and by it the exchanges are reduced to a minimum.

Among all the gold coins of different countries the French gold coins alone can be taken as a basis of the desired uniform system. In effect they have already been accepted by more than 70,000,000 of persons, and they will be by 100,000,000 more this year. Lastly, both on account of their decimal division, and the relation, though a little complicated, which exists between them and the metric units, (there are in effect 155 pieces of 20 francs in 1 kilogramme) they correspond to the system of weights and measures recommended by so many authorities to universal acceptance.

Both in the Committee and in the free Conference it has been proposed to adopt a monetary system altogether new, re-establishing for gold coins an immediate and simple relation with the metric unit, which the organic law had established for silver coins. According to this idea, a gold coin should be of the weight of 5 grams $\frac{9}{10}$ths fine the monetary unit. Without ignoring some scientific merits possessed by this system, the Committee and the Conference have not hesitated one moment to refuse their adhesion to it. It is only a system already adopted by a great part of the world, that could have any chance of being generally adopted; the evidence of this may be found in the Monetary Convention of the 25th December, 1865, in the recent and proximate adhesions to this Convention, and in the vote of the International Monetary Conference. A system altogether new could not be admitted by the nations having the French system, unless it had a better chance than that of rallying round it other nations. Besides the French system, containing small units, such as 5 and 10 francs, can be easily exchanged with the monetary units of other states, such as the English sovereign, the United States' dollar, the Austrian florin, there being not much difference between them and the French units. This advantage would not exist with the proposed coin of 5 grams of gold $\frac{9}{10}$ths fine. This piece would in effect be worth 15 francs 50 cents., having no relation whatever to the existing coin, and would be a common factor, too large to arrive at an equation.

The same reason also led the Committee and Conference to choose for common factor the piece of 5 francs, which signifies that all the Governments adhering to it will be bound not to issue any gold pieces except of 5 francs or a multiple of 5 francs. To avoid misunderstanding, we should add that the Committee never meant to impose on the Governments the obligation of issuing pieces of 5 francs, rather than pieces of 10 francs, or of any other multiple of 5 francs.

The Committee think these observations will serve for explanation of propositions 4 and 5.

International coins to have legal currency.

Proposition 6.—But, even should the preceding propositions be adopted, a complete community of coins between different countries would not yet exist. To obtain this object, the coins issued by a nation according to the uniform system, must have legal course amongst all the nations of the Union; this is provided in proposition 6.

Perhaps at the commencement it would not be necessary to recognise all the coins

issued by the different nations, but only some of them, perhaps also we might remain content with their reception by the public offices, without giving them a legal and forced currency. The Committee have thought nevertheless it their duty to propose what would be more favourable to the development of international commerce.

Objections to double standards.

Proposition 7.—The community and identity which the Committee seek to establish are restricted to gold coins. From this it might be supposed that the States of the Union would have still the right to maintain their silver coins together with their gold coins and with the same legal course; in other terms, that they might preserve or introduce the double standard. This is what proposition 7 seeks to prevent.

The object of the monetary union is not only to have identical coins issued by different nations; it is also necessary that these coins be everywhere maintained in circulation, and that their value be scrupulously maintained. This would not be the case with a double standard of gold and silver, that is, were money of gold and silver to have the same legal course.

Gold and silver may be admitted without difficulty when one metal only is the principal money, having alone legal and unlimited course, and the other is simply a token having legal course only for small payments, or permissive only and to be accepted or not at the pleasure of the party and at the market price. In this case, the two kinds of money would not come in competition with one another, and they may on the contrary exist together even to the advantage of circulation.

But were we to give legal course both to gold and silver coins we should always fear a displacement of one or the other.

What is still less admissible is to establish a permanent and invariable relation between the gold and silver standard as is the case in France and in the United States, and in some republics of South America.

The relative value of gold to silver is variable, and varies from one market to the other according to supply and demand. Sometimes one, sometimes the other of these metals, according as the price is above the legal rate, disappears therefore forcibly from circulation; it is exported or melted, and the depreciated metal alone remains in circulation. It follows, morever, that the coin having greater intrinsic value, disappears first, and the coin of less fineness or legal weight remains in circulation.

These fears are not gratuitous and theoretic; the experience of France and of all the States having a double standard, shows the reality of this. Before the discovery of the rich mines of California, Australia, the North-west of the United States, and the American possessions of Great Britain, gold coins having a price higher than the legal rate, were the first to go out of circulation, and could only be procured at a premium. After these discoveries the contrary was the case; gold having become lower than the legal rate, silver disappeared. All the mass of silver that the Bank of France sought to gather together at great expense, to obviate a want of silver, was exhausted in a little time; the retail trade suffered much, and there was no other remedy at last but to coin gold pieces of 5 francs, and silver token coins of 0·835 fineness.

In the Republics of South America, which preserved the double standard of the Spanish system, the inconvenience produced by the abundance of gold was still greater; the silver disappeared with rapidity and was only replaced by coins of bad alloy, or by depreciated paper money.

The monetary union would exist only in appearance, if each nation were able to replace, at any time, the coin of the union by other coins, or to diminish the weight agreed by the union; and this would take place under the system of the double standard; besides, speculations in coins, which the unification of coinage wishes to abolish, would not cease, and would augment in proportion to the extent of the union.

It is for these reasons that proposition 7 declares that the system of double monetary standard should be abandoned wherever it exists.

Form and fineness of international coins.

Proposition 8.—Proposition 8 demands, again, that the coin of all countries should be of the same fineness, but it adds that they should be of the same form. As all present coins are round, and as, according to the preceding propositions, the coin of the same value should have the same weight, the identity of dimensions is given by the identity of diameter. As regards the inscription, the different Governments should have always the liberty to issue coin with the effigy, emblem, and denomination they please; but it would be well to add on the piece, the relation between its value and that of the piece of 5 francs, admitted as a basis of the system. They might also add the denomination of "Coin of the Union." Proposition 8 recommends also the decimal numeration, for the same motives as in the case of weights and measures.

Proposition 9.—Yet with all this, the monetary union would not be a blessing, but

rather a misfortune, if by vicious process, by carelessness in the fabrication or circulation, there should be introduced in commerce coins not of the exact fineness or weight. This would cause an active speculation on the coinage, and the whole system would be spoiled. To avoid this mischief, it is necessary that the Governments should understand each other on the measures of control and preservation to be taken in common, in order to guarantee the integrity of the coinage. This is what is proposed to establish by the last proposition of the Committee.

If the Committee has not entered into greater detail upon these measures of control, it is because it wished scrupulously to avoid entering into those arrangements which must be made between the Governments entering in the monetary union. The Committee, in perfect accord with the Conference to which it has submitted these propositions, think that they have sufficiently defined the utility and necessity of the universal union of money, and that they have established the principles on which it should be based.

Discussion of the propositions.

On the proposition of his Imperial Highness, it was decided that there should not be any general discussion.

The Conference adopted the "considérants," as well as the first proposition of the Report.

M. Leone Levi proposed to give precision to the second proposition, by fixing the uniform fineness at $\frac{9}{10}$ths fine. The amendment was confirmed by the Conference, which adopted the proposition thus modified: "It is to be desired, that these coins should everywhere be coined of the fineness of $\frac{9}{10}$ths fine."

The third proposition was afterwards adopted.

M. Michel Chevalier's plan of adopting 5 or 10 grams of gold as a universal unit.

M. Michel Chevalier wished to offer some observations on propositions 4 and 5.

The speaker was of opinion that the monetary unit should only be a branch of the general system of weights and measures which is the metric system, the essence of which was to have the whole subordinate to the meter. The coinage ought not to stand on an independent basis; and notwithstanding the accidental and happy circumstances mentioned in proposition 5, M. Michel Chevalier considered that it would be preferable to change radically all the monetary system, and to adopt everywhere as a unit a weight of gold of 5 or 10 grams at $\frac{9}{10}$ths fine. The speaker was convinced that the English, faithful guardians at all times of the fineness of their coins, would refuse to lower the pound sterling to 25 francs; nor would it give them less trouble in calculation to make this small change, than to make one of a still more radical character.

M. the Count d'Avila considered that it was asking what is impossible to exact—a general recoinage. The Convention agreed between France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland furnished a solid basis on which it was desirable to rest; we must not neglect to profit of any approach which a happy circumstance permits to operate between the existing coins, of which he mentioned many examples.

M. Feer Herzog would accept the piece of 5 or of 10 grams, if he had any hope that it would become the universal coin; but experience has shown that monetary units are not artificially created. The franc owes its easy adoption to its similitude to the ancient livre tournois, and the attempt made in Germany, in 1857, to create a common gold coin of a metric weight has proved a complete failure.

M. Michel Chevalier said that it was doing injustice to human intelligence to think that it was incapable to abandon old habits, but, in reality, we would return to the old practice by giving back to money its true significance, an exact weight, as the words pound and marc prove. The speaker compared the agreement, proposed by Article V, with what we should have to do were we to try to find a universal measure of length in the numberless kinds of feet employed in the different countries.

Professor Levi's proposal to adopt 10 francs as the unit.

M. Leone Levi was in favour of adopting propositions 4 and 5, by substituting 10 francs for 5 francs, the piece of 5 francs being too easily lost, and too small for transactions, whilst that of 10 francs would have the advantage of being worth 100*d*., and of entering into the habits of the English people (see his speech, page 65).

His Imperial Highness observed that this change was needless, since the unit of 5 francs would adapt itself to the piece of 10 francs, as well as to that of 25 francs.

Baron de Hock thought that it would be well to keep the unit of 5 francs, because it is sufficiently small to allow all States to rally round it.

M. Wolowski, returning to the original debate, showed that what was wanted in money was fixity, which may be found as well in a fractional number, as in an entire number.

General Fare' having said that the adoption of the piece of 20 francs was already a derogation of the metric system, his Imperial Highness justified the authors of the system by showing that at the commencement of this century the only money in circu-

lation was of silver, and that, in fixing the monetary unit at 5 francs, we were following the metric system.

According to General Favé the essential advantage of the metric system consists in the invariability of the primitive measure, and round numbers have no importance; otherwise it was not desirable to change roughly the habits of the people. We may be convinced of this when we see what difficulty the metric system still finds as regards land measure. The speaker approved altogether of propositions 4 and 5, and expressed the hope that all the gold pieces modified would have new names.

M. Ruggles declared that the United States wished the unit of 5 francs, because it was destined to become the universal monetary unit, thanks to the immense circulation of the American dollars. According to the speaker, the resistance opposed by England to this measure came from fear lest the dollar fraternally united to the piece of 5 francs should take the place of the pound sterling.

M. de Jacobi thought that there was no necessary connection between the metric system and the coinage, and that the advantage of simplifying some calculation was scarcely sufficient to justify the sacrifice of more grave interests.

M. Matthieu defended the propositions of the Committee, showing that it was necessary to take account of the present condition of international exchanges.

M. Mannequin admitted that it was difficult to make changes upon settled habits and that it was not well to make frequent changes; it was, therefore, the more necessary to adopt a system sufficiently perfect to give us the hope that it may become universal. The proposals of the Committee did not realize this condition, it did not suppress the exchange, it had too narrow a basis for the large edifice built upon it.

M. de Baumhauer declared that the Netherlands would not adhere to the propositions of the Committee, the silver coinage being their only legal coin based upon a metric weight, and it would be going back were they to depart from this condition.

After this discussion the 4th proposition was adopted.

On proposition 5, M. Leone Levi declared that he could not approve of taking the piece of 5 francs as unit.

M. Emile Pereire observed that, on the contrary, it was most important to preserve it, since it corresponded to the piastre, which was the universal coin of ancient times.

After a discussion in which MM. Leone Levi, Feer Herzog, and General Favé took part, it was decided that the words "the unit of value" should be removed from proposition 5, and thus modified it was put to the vote and adopted.

The Conference afterwards adopted Articles 6 and 8 and the discussion on Article 7 was remitted to the next meeting, which would take place on Saturday, 29th June, at half-past 2.

The meeting adjourned at 5·15 P.M.

Fourth Sitting.—*Saturday, June* 29, 1867.

Presidence of His Imperial Highness PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Conference is opened at 2·35.

There were on the platform MM. Mathieu, De Jacobi, the Baron de Hock, De Baumhauer, Baudrillart, Leone Levi.

M. Becquerel Secretary.

MM. de Billy, De Lapparent, Peigné, D'Ussel, Under-Secretaries.

The Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The order of the day called the discussion on the last propositions relating to coinage.

Discussion of the question of the double standard.

Article 7 was divided into two parts; the first having regard to the decimal system was adopted; and the discussion was opened on the second part concerning the abandonment of the double standard.

M. Wolowski demanded the suppression of the proposition since the question did not belong to the purely practical subject before the Conference. The Conference determined on the condition of an international gold coinage; the object was, therefore, attained without any necessity of raising a problem on which public opinion was still divided, and which each nation should resolve for herself and according to her own convenience. Entering into the question, M. Wolowski showed that there cannot properly be a standard of value because the measure which it admits is necessarily variable. The only point is whether the intrinsic value of money is likely to change less with one metal than with two metals. The Speaker preferred the second solution

on account of the inevitable changes which affect the production of metals. Besides he was of opinion that the Law of Germinal An XI, which gave authority to pay in gold or in silver, had been faithful to the spirit of the Code Napoleon, which proclaimed that every Convention must be interpreted in favour of the obligor; this wise provision of the law gave to all contracts a relative fixity, and upon it calculations for the future could best be founded. M. Wolowski thought, on the other hand, that it was inexpedient to take from silver the quality of legal tender at a time when the annual production of gold had been diminishing in a sensible manner for the last ten years, whilst that of silver was in an ascending ratio. Moreover, by withdrawing the silver coin we would diminish the half of the mass of precious metals in circulation which placed against new arrivals a force so much greater as this mass is more considerable. Lastly, the forced circulation of paper money must cease one day in Austria, Russia, and America, and when that takes place a new demand of metal for coinage would take place which it would be necessary to meet; otherwise the value of the only metal having alone legal course would increase so much as to turn all contracts against the debtors. In whatever degree this rise should take place it would be inevitable, and would increase in proportion the debt of the State and of individuals.

M. Mannequin in a written speech showed that no person on the Committee had advocated the cause of the double standard, and that England as well as America were in favour of gold as the sole standard. After having said that convenience was one of the essential conditions of coinage, and that it was realized only in gold coinage, M. Mannequin endeavoured to prove that the value of gold was more steady than that of silver, and that the balancing effects of the double standard had not the advantages that M. Wolowski attached to them. The speaker gave a picture of the financial calamities of South America, the responsibility of which he threw on the system of double standard; lastly, he declared that such a system touched the right of property by giving power to the debtor to choose to pay always in the depreciated metal.

Baron de Hock was of opinion that the Law of Germinal An XI sought to realize a work against nature in establishing a legal relation between the value of gold and silver; the system of double standard does not hinder one of the two metals to be exported at a given time, and it was a strange theory to think that the State could be judge of value and of coinage. As a matter of fact the countries submitted to the double standard are those which suffered most from a financial crisis.

M. Baudrillart stated that the system of double standard legalized an injustice, by making it optional to use either of the two metals; it put the creditor in the arbitrary power of the debtor, and sacrificed entirely the small fundholder, the professional man, and the workman. The alleged compensation between the two metals was an illusion, because one cannot calculate at pleasure whether the variations of the one counterbalanced those of the other, and if the immense influx of gold of the last years had not produced a greater crisis, it was not to the double standard that we owed it, but it was to the enormous movement of business which had taken place, and which supplied an unusual outlet to coinage. Lastly, the adoption of a double standard would have the immense inconvenience of rendering impossible any arrangement with England and America.

M. Wolowski did not wish to prolong the debate, and would limit himself to answer the reproach of injustice addressed to his system which he thought as favourable as the other to the small fundholder and to the workman. He maintained that the Law of Germinal An XI had destroyed the *alea* and created between the two metals a kind of mutual insurance, whilst the facility of arrivals balanced the conditions; if the price of a metal was lower, the increased demand counterpoised that of the supply, and the difference is small, to the great benefit of creditors and debtors. The other systems only displaced the injustice, it did not destroy it.

M. Feer Herzog admitted that there is not properly a standard of value, but a measure composed of a weight, and of the designation of a certain kind of metal. Now it was impossible to establish a fixed relation between two different metals. As regards the manufacture of coinage, M. Feer Herzog admitted that it is useful to have two metals in circulation, but it is not necessary that both of them should be legal tender. To fix by law the relative value of these two metals, was to establish by a legislative measure the lawfulness of speculations carried on on the premium of the more scarce metal, and which benefited only great financiers.

After this discussion the proposition was put to the vote and adopted by a great majority.

The meeting then adjourned.

Fifth and last Sitting.—Tuesday, July 9, 1867.

There were on the platform—

MM. de Jacobi, Baron de Hock, Von Baumhauer.

M. Becquerel, Secretary; MM. de Lapparent and d'Ussel, Assistant-Secretaries.

The Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted after some observations by MM. Wolowski, Mannequin, and Baron de Hock.

The Secretary read the Report drawn up by Baron de Hock in the name of the Sub-Committee on Money.

M. de Jacobi made the following observations:—

Declaration as to the scrupulous adherence to the fineness of the coins.

"M. the Baron de Hock gave in the Report which we have heard, explanations so conclusive on the propositions agreed upon by the Committee that it seem bold to add any word. Nevertheless, in course of the discussions in the Committee and Conferences I was anxious about something which only recently cleared itself in my mind. This refers to the 9th proposition, and could well be passed over in silence, leaving to future Conventions the care of taking it under consideration, but to satisfy the conscience I am obliged to state it at present.

"It refers first to the need of declaring energetically the sacred character of the fineness of money, and to the necessity of insisting that no fiscal measure whatever should be taken to justify the alteration. I insist on this point the more especially as no Article referring to the principle of preserving with the most rigorous integrity the fineness of money, was inserted in the monetary Convention of 1865, and it was the duty of this Conference to bring this principle to the attention of the Commissioners of a future Convention.

"A second point of which I wish to speak concerns the tolerance. The tolerance is not an arbitrary stipulation, it is the limit of errors which belongs to every thought, to every chemical analysis, to every composition of alloy, and as such it depends on the precision of the balances, and the methods employed in the fabrication of money; it may be determined rigorously by applying the calculus of probabilities.

"To render unprofitable the picking or melting of coins of right fineness and weight, or the use of the tolerance to cover the inevitable loss and expense of coinage, it is necessary that the different States should arrange as they like to cover their expenses and other losses, but let them leave intact the weight and fineness of coins. It is needless to say that the progress of science and the manufacture of coinage will contribute to reduce the limits of this tolerance but never to extend them.

M. Baumhauer, Member of the Academy of Science and of the Royal Commissioners of the Netherlands, then read the following Report and propositions concerning areometry:—

Report concerning Areometry.

Report on areometry.

The Committee of weights, measures, and coins has the honour to call the attention of the Conference to the necessity of using for areometers a scale in harmony with the principles of the decimal system.

The areometer ought not to be neglected when we speak of weights and measures since, destined to indicate the volume which liquids exhibit under the unit of weight, or reciprocally the weight which they possess under the unit of volume, it is an instrument uniting, so to say, the balance and the weight at the same time. It is, moreover, one of the most common instruments; the convenience of its use makes it an useful auxiliary in scientific researches, and in commercial relations it has become altogether indispensable both on account of its indications and of what can be deduced from it relatively to the quantity of certain matter, whether liquid or gaseous, which the mixtures keep in dissolution. The variety of uses for which it is employed and in part, also arbitrary and national predilections, have suggested many modifications, if not in the form of the instrument which is pretty much the same, at least in the division of the scale. The result is such a complication of areometric data that it is often difficult to ascertain them, and their comparison becomes difficult even to persons best acquainted with the principles which have guided the different graduations. This complication and multiplicity of the areometric scale are not produced by any want and must be admitted by the Committee as a real inconvenience. In effect in the numerous family of such instruments, the gradation of most of them is so combined as to show immediately in liquids the proportion of matters which form the basis of their commercial value, viz., alcoometers, spirit weight, ænometers, syrup weight, acid weight, salt weight, and many more, each having a special scale. It is alleged in favour of these instruments that they are convenient in use, and that they enable one to find what one wishes

to know by a simple reading, without any calculations to execute or even tables to consult.

This advantage would be doubtless great if it was real, but in practice it becomes often altogether illusory. The scale of each of these instruments had to be established by a determined temperature, so it is only for that temperature that it furnishes exact indications. As soon as we depart from these conditions the gravity of the liquid changes and a correction become necessary. Now as it is impossible in operations of commerce or industry to bring back each time this liquid to the normal temperature, it is easily seen that the use of tables of reduction is forcibly imposed, and thus disappear all the advantages that such areometers are supposed to possess. If, now, we consider that there is no mixture, the gravity of which is in direct proportion with its constituent parts, it is seen that the scales of these special areometers must present very unequal and very irregular divisions, and that they are very difficult of construction. Besides these scales are difficult of comparison among themselves and their multiplicity is still more troublesome both in science and in practice. It is, therefore, to be desired that one only scale should replace all these special scales.

The normal areometer, with a similar scale, having to suit any liquid, the principle of its division should have reference to the direct measure of the specific volume or gravity of these liquids. It is, therefore, between the volume-meter and the gravity-meter that we have to choose. In the first, the stem, supposing it to be exactly cylindrical or prismatic, the divisions are equal, in the latter, the divisions of the scale become larger as they refer to lighter liquids.

The great facility that the division in equal parts offers both for execution and observation recommends particularly the use of the volume-meter. Nevertheless, the Committee cannot pass under silence that the gravity-metric division has the great advantage of enabling one, by a simple multiplication, to give immediately the absolute weight of a given volume of liquid—a case which presents itself very often in practice.

In any case, whether the Conference decide for the volume-metric or for the gravity-metric division, the diversity of scales ought to be rejected at once.

The determination of liquid mixtures, whatever they be, should no longer be made either by the Baumé or Cartier or by any other arbitrary scale generally determined by national predilections.

That the normal areometer may be adapted to all cases, without the necessity of giving to the stem an excessive length, recourse may be had to several instruments, neither including more than one-part of the total scale, the gradations of which may otherwise be subdivided with more or less exactness as one may wish to attain.

But all these instruments resting on the same principle should be considered only as parts of the same instrument divided for convenience of use.

It is otherwise clear that, in order that the normal areometer may be substituted in practice to the different instruments hitherto used in alco-metrie, acidi-metrie, alcali-metrie, &c., it is necessary to make for each of these special applications, tables which may facilitate the easy application of the indications of the areometer to those in view for the determined use.

In most cases a small table united to the instrument will give to the workers all the facilities that the areometers with special scales have ever given.

Such are the general principles, in the opinion of the Committee, which should serve for a point of departure when we wish to submit the areometer to a uniform rule.

The Committee would be glad were the Conference to pronounce an opinion at the same time in favour of the sole use of the centigrade division of the thermometer, and the division of the barometric scale in decimal parts of the metre.

As the result of what precedes, the Committee adopted the following three propositions:— Recommendations.

1. It is to be desired that for international transactions concerning liquids, the same system of areometric graduation should be employed in every country.

2. It is to be desired that the special scales employed for different liquids should be decimal, and based on the gravity or on the specific volume.

3. The Committee express the wish that the centigrade thermometer be generally adopted, as well as the metric scale of the barometer.

M. Tresca showed the bad condition in which liquid measures are now in France.

The uncertainty which exists, and which will always exist, in the true graduation of the Baumé areometer causes in commerce disputes without number, so that it is very necessary to return to the decimal division.

M. Peligot added that the graduation of the Baumé areometer is wilfully falsificated, and appropriated to the wants of this or that branch of commerce.

After some observations of MM. Tresca, de Jacobi, and de Baumhauer, the propositions were adopted.

The President announced that the Committee of Weights, Measures, and Coins would assemble soon for uniting the series of documents, and for resuming the work of the Committee and Conference, and that these would be addressed to the Imperial Commission, with a proposal for their publication.

The President announced also that he had thanked his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, in the name of the Conference, for the part he had taken in the work.

Lastly, *M. Mathieu* spoke as follows :—

" Gentlemen,

" We have arrived at the end of our work. We have submitted in succession to your deliberations the results of the preparatory work of the Committee on Weights, Measures, and Money.

" After interesting discussions, of which you preserve the recollection, and to which the presence of his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon has given greater *éclat*, you have adopted a series of resolutions which are the faithful expression of the views of the majority, I should say of almost the unanimity, of this Assembly.

" It remains now for you to call public attention to these resolutions, because it is by that only that we can gain the adhesion of the Governments.

" Already the publicity given to the documents prepared by your care, will aid it powerfully. To help this result in a still greater manner, it seems to his Imperial Highness that it would be well to have in the month of October, towards the close of the Exhibition, a new session of the Conference; by that time we hope we shall obtain the presence at Paris of eminent men, above all from England, who, by their personal influence, will aid much the solution of the problems which interest us. In adjourning till this second session, the precise time of which will be fixed later, it remains to me only to thank you for the assistance you have given, and through which the efforts due to the initiation of the Imperial Commission will not remain without effect."

The Conference then separated, after having passed a vote of thanks to the President and Secretaries.

Report of a Visit made to the Archives of the Empire by the Delegates of the Committee of Weights, Measures, and Coins.

Examination of prototypes at the Archives and Conservatoire.

Tuesday, 2nd July, 1867, a deputation of the International Committee of Weights, Measures, and Coins, went to the Hotel des Archives, to visit the prototypes of the metre and kilogramme, and then to the Conservatoire Impérial des Arts et Métiers, to examine the copies of these prototypes, executed at the same time, and in the same conditions by the same constructors.

The deputation consisted of MM. Mathieu, President of the Committee, De Jacobi, President of the Sub-Commission on Weights and Measures; Barnard, Leone Levi, Chevalier de Parmentier, and D'Ussel, Under Secretary.

There were associated with them Dr. O. J. Broch, Delegate of Norway to the International Monetary Conference; L. P. Casella; and Professor Pisko, of Vienna.

The Delegates arrived at 2 o'clock at the Hotel des Archives. They were received by the Marquis de Laborde, Director of the Archives, who caused the four-walled iron armoury, where are deposited and kept the prototypes, to be opened.

The Delegates have established the following facts :—

State of the standard metre.

The prototype standard of the metre is a bar of platinum without any inscription or mark whatever. Its breadth is 25 millimetres, and its thickness 3·5 millimetres. It terminates at its extremities by sides perpendicular to its length, the distance of which taken on the axis of the bar, gives the length of the metre. The prototype standard is therefore a metre about.

The side when examined with a magnifier, present some slight scratches, directed in different ways.

This standard is closed in an acajo case, with red velvet lining; and the case has, in a rectangular plate, this inscription: " Mètre conforme à la Loi du 18 Germinal, An III, présenté le 4 Messidor, An VII," and at the side, " Fait par Lenoir."

State of the standard kilogramme.

The prototype kilogram is formed of a cylinder in platinum, the corners of which are slightly rounded; it bears no mark or inscription. The surface is in good condition.

It is closed in an octangular leather case with velvet lining. A silver plate above the case has this inscription: " Kilogramme conforme à la Loi du 18 Germinal, An III, presenté le 4 Messidor, An VII," and at the side the name of the maker, " Fortin, F."

The deputation afterwards went to the Conservatoire Imperial des Arts et Métiers, where they were received by General Morin, Director, and M. Tresca, sub-Director. These gentlemen showed to the delegates the copies of the prototypes of the Archives executed at the same time, in the same form, with platinum taken from the same mass of metal, and by the same makers.

A front of the metre has, at three centimètres of each extremity, an oval stamp, the end of which is marked in part by lines. On the same side, two slender clash from one end to the other, indicates the axis of the metre.

The delegates carefully examined with a magnifier the sides of this metre; they seemed more united and in better preservation than those of the prototypes of the Archives. To explain this fact, the delegates were told that at the beginning the prototypes were used for some comparisons, whilst the copy was not used. But the standards of the Archives and the Conservatoire made at the same time seventy years ago by the same artists, and restored as much as possible to their identity, have been compared by the Archives in 1864; and it resulted from these comparisons that the difference was only of 3,000 of millimètres between the two metres, and of seven-tenths of the milligramme between the two kilogrammes. These results are shown in an official report of the 5th March, 1864, addressed to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, by a Commission composed of General Morin, President, the Marquis de Laborde, MM. Tresca, Silbermann, and Froment. The Minister in entrusting the Commission with the comparison of these standards wished to secure the preservation of the prototypes of the Archives by destining those at the Conservatoire for comparison to be made with the standards of different Governments which might adopt the metre system.

After having taken cognisance of these works, and examined the instruments of comparison, the delegates declared that the scratches perceived by the magnifier on the extremities of the prototype metre at the Archives, had no influence whatever on the length of the metre, and that the state of preservation of these prototypes deposited at the Archives, both for the metre and kilogramme, was quite satisfactory.

The delegates have besides expressed the hope that two copies of the prototype metre in the form of metre à trait be constructed in platinum and deposited, one at the Archives, and the other at the Conservatoire, to serve for comparison with metres à trait.

They afterwards visited at the Conservatoire the instruments used for the comparison of standards for current verification destined for the service of the administration in the departments of the French Empire. They expressed their satisfaction at the degree of perfection introduced in these operations, the precision of which exceeded the limit of legal tolerance.

The delegates retired at 6 o'clock.

The President,
(Signed) L. MATHIEU.

The Assistant Secretary,
(Signed) D'USSEL.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1867, A PARIS.

Comité des Poids, et Mesures, et des Monnaies.

Communication faite à la Séance du 24 Mai, 1867.

Letter from Samuel B. Ruggles, Vice-President of the United States' Commission at the Universal Exposition at Paris, 1867, and specially designated as Member of Committee on Weights, Measures, and Coins, to Hon. John Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States of America.

My dear Sir, *Paris, May 17, 1867.*

You are of course aware that there is a Special International "Committee," now in session at Paris, organized by the Imperial

Lettre de M. Samuel B. Ruggles, Vice-Président de la Commission des Etats Unis à l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, et spécialement désigné pour faire partie du Comité des Poids et Mesures et des Monnaies, à M. John Sherman, Président du Comité des Finances au Sénat des Etats Unis d'Amérique.

Cher Monsieur, *Paris, 17 Mai, 1867.*

Vous savez sans doute qu'un "Comité" International Spécial, siégeant actuellement à Paris, est organisé par la Commission

Commission of France, to sit simultaneously with the "Universal Exposition," and composed of delegates from most of the nations therein represented. Its object, among others, is to agree, if possible, on a common unit of money for the use of the civilized world.

It is not improper to mention, that the opinions of the Committee appear to be running strongly in favour of adopting as the unit the existing French 5 franc piece of gold.

May I ask what, in your opinion, is the probability that the Congress of the United States of America would agree at an early period, to reduce the weight and value of our American dollar, to correspond with the present weight and value of the gold 5 franc piece in France, and how far such a change would commend itself to your own judgment.

I also ask the privilege of submitting your answer to the consideration of the Committee.

With high, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

Impériale de France, pour coïncider avec l'Exposition Universelle. Ce Comité, composé de délégués de la plupart des Etats représentés à l'Exposition, a pour objet, entre autres, d'amener, s'il est possible, un accord sur l'adoption d'une commune unité pour les monnaies à l'usage du monde civilisé.

Il convient d'observer que l'opinion des membres du Comité paraît tendre fortement à l'adoption de la pièce d'or Française de 5 francs comme unité.

Puis-je vous demander quelle est, selon vous, la probabilité qu'il y aurait de voir le Congrès des Etats Unis d'Amérique consentir, dans un avenir prochain, à réduire le poids et la valeur de notre dollar Américain de manière qu'il corresponde au poids et à la valeur actuels de la pièce d'or Française de 5 francs, et à quel point un pareil changement vous paraîtrait, à vous-même, justifié ?

Je vous demande aussi la permission de soumettre votre réponse aux réflexions du Comité.

Je suis, &c.

(Signé) SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

Answer from Hon. J. Sherman to Samuel B. Ruggles, Esq.

Hotel Jardin des Tuileries,
May 18, 1867.

My dear Sir,

Your note of yesterday inquiring whether Congress would probably, in future coinage, make our gold dollar conform in value to the gold 5-franc piece, has been received.

There has been so little discussion in Congress upon the subject, that I cannot base my opinion upon any thing said or done there.

The subject has however excited the attention of several important commercial bodies in the United States, and the time is now so favourable, that I feel quite sure, that Congress will adopt any practical measure that will secure to the commercial world a uniform standard of value and exchange.

The only question will be how this can be accomplished?

The Treaty of December 23, 1865, between France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, and the probable acquiescence in that Treaty by Prussia, has laid the foundation for such a standard. If Great Britain will reduce the value of her sovereign twopence, and the United States will reduce the value of her dollar something over 3 cents, we then have a coinage in the

Réponse de M. J. Sherman à M. Samuel B. Ruggles.

Hôtel du Jardin des Tuileries,
18 *Mai*, 1867.

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai reçu votre lettre d'hier par laquelle vous me demandez s'il est probable que le Congrès consentirait, dans l'avenir, à donner à notre dollar d'or une valeur équivalente à celle de la pièce d'or de 5 francs.

Il y a eu si peu de délibérations à cet égard dans le sein du Congrès que je ne puis prendre pour base de mon opinion rien qui ait été fait ou dit dans son enceinte. Cependant ce sujet a fixé l'attention de plusieurs sociétés commerciales importantes aux Etats Unis, et le temps est aujourd'hui si favorable que je crois être tout à fait certain que le Congrès adopterait toute mesure pratique ayant pour but d'assurer la circulation dans tout le monde commercial d'un étalon uniforme de valeur et d'échange.

La seule question à poser, c'est comment ce résultat peut être obtenu.

Le Traité du 23 Décembre, 1865, entre la France, l'Italie, la Belgique, et la Suisse, et l'acquiescement probable de la Prusse à ce Traité, ont fourni les bases qui doivent servir à la fixation de l'étalon. Si la Grande Bretagne veut faire subir au souverain une réduction de deux pence, et si les Etats Unis réduisent d'un peu plus de 3 cents la valeur de leur dollar, on aura une valeur facile à

franc, dollar, and sovereign, easily computed, and which will readily pass in all countries; the dollar as 5 francs, and the sovereign as 25 francs.

This will put an end to the loss and intricacies of exchange and discount.

Our gold dollar is certainly as good a unit of value as the franc; and so the English think of their pound sterling. These coins are now exchangeable only at a considerable loss, and this exchange is a profit only to brokers and bankers. Surely each commercial nation should be willing to yield a little, to secure a gold coin of equal value, weight, and diameter, from whatever mint it may have been issued.

As the gold 5-franc piece is now in use by over 60,000,000 people of several different nationalities, and is of convenient form and size, it may well be adopted by other nations as the common standard of value; leaving to each nation to regulate the divisions of this unit in silver coin or tokens.

If this is done, France will surely abandon the impossible effort of making two standards of value. Gold coins will answer all the purposes of European commerce. A common gold standard will regulate silver coinage, of which the United States will furnish the greater part, especially for the Chinese trade.

I have thought a good deal of how the object you propose, may be most readily accomplished. It is clear that the United States cannot become a party to the Treaty referred to. They could not agree upon the silver standard; nor could we limit the amount of our coinage, as proposed by the Treaty. The United States is so large in extent, is so sparsely populated, and the price of labour is so much higher than in Europe, that we require more currency *per capita*. We now produce the larger part of the gold and silver of the world, and cannot limit our coinage, except by the wants of our people and the demands of commerce.

Congress alone can change the value of our coin. I see no object in negotiating with other Powers on the subject. As coin is not now in general circulation with us, we can readily fix by law the size, weight, and measure of future issues. It is not worth while to negotiate about that which we can do without negotiation, and we do not wish to limit ourselves by Treaty restrictions.

évaluer en francs, dollars et souverains, et qui passera facilement par tous pays, le dollar étant pris pour 5 francs, et le souverain pour 25 francs.

Cela mettra fin aux pertes et aux embarras qui résultent du change et de l'escompte.

Notre dollar d'or est certainement une unité de valeur aussi bonne que le franc, et les Anglais ont la même opinion de leur livre sterling. Toutefois ces monnaies ne peuvent s'échanger que moyennant une perte considérable, et cet échange ne profite qu'aux courtiers et aux banquiers. Toute nation commerçante consentirait sûrement à faire quelque concession pour obtenir la circulation d'une monnaie d'or ayant une valeur, un poids, et un diamètre constants, par quelque monnaie qu'elle ait été fabriquée.

La pièce d'or de 5 francs est maintenant en usage chez plus de 60,000,000 d'hommes appartenant à des nationalités diverses; sa forme et sa dimension sont convenables; elle peut donc bien être adoptée par d'autres nations comme étalon commun de valeur, en laissant à chaque peuple la faculté de régler les subdivisions de cette unité en monnaie d'argent ou de billon.

Si ce résultat est atteint, la France renoncera certainement à l'effort impossible de maintenir deux étalons monétaires. La monnaie d'or répondra à tous les besoins du commerce Européen. L'existence d'un étalon d'or régularisera le monnayage de l'argent, dont les Etats Unis fourniront la plus grande partie, principalement pour le commerce avec la Chine.

J'ai beaucoup réfléchi aux moyens d'accomplir le plus aisément possible ce que vous proposez. Il est clair que les Etats Unis ne peuvent accéder au Traité que j'ai déjà mentionné; ils ne sauraient accepter l'étalon d'argent ni limiter leur monnayage comme le Traité l'impose. Les Etats Unis ont une entendue si considérable, une population si disséminée, le prix de la main-d'œuvre y est si fort au-dessus de ce qu'il est en Europe, qu'il nous faut beacoup plus de monnaie par tête d'habitant. En outre, nous produisons la plus grande partie de l'or et de l'argent employés dans le monde, et nous ne pouvons fixer à notre monnayage d'autres limites que les besoins de notre peuple et les demandes du commerce.

Le Congrès seul peut changer la valeur de notre monnaie. Je ne vois pas qu'il y ait lieu d'entamer à ce sujet des négociations avec les autres Puissances. Comme il n'y a pas de monnaie de circulation générale qui nous soit commune avec d'autres peuples, nous pouvons aisément fixer par une loi la dimension, le poids, et la valeur des futures émissions. Il est inutile de négocier sur ce que nous pouvons faire sans négociations, et nous ne

In England, many persons of influence and different Chambers of Commerce are earnestly in favour of the proposed change in their coinage. The change is so slight with them, that an enlightened self-interest will soon induce them to make it; especially if we make the greater change in our coinage. We will have some difficulty in adjusting existing contracts with the new dollar; but as contracts are now based upon the fluctuating value of paper money, even the reduced dollar in coin will be of more purchaseable value than our currency.

We can easily adjust the reduction with the public creditors in the payment or conversion of their securities, while private creditors might be authorized to recover upon the old standard. All these are matters of detail to which I hope the Commission will direct their attention.

And now, my dear Sir, allow me to say in conclusion, that I heartily sympathise with you and others, in your efforts to secure the adoption of the metrical system of weights and measures.

The tendency of the age is to break down all needless restrictions upon social and commercial intercourse, Nations are now as much akin to each other, as provinces were of old. Prejudices disappear by contact. People of different nations learn to respect each other as they find that their differences are the effect of social and local custom not founded upon good reasons. I trust that the Industrial Commission will enable the world to compute the value of all productions by the same standard, to measure by the same yard or metre, and weigh by the same scales.

Such a result would be of greater value than the usual employments of diplomatists and statesmen.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN SHERMAN.

désirons pas nous soumettre aux restrictions des Traités.

En Angleterre, plusieurs personnes influentes et différentes Chambres de Commerce sont très-favorables au changement qu'on propose d'apporter à leur monnaie. Ce changement est si faible chez eux que l'intérêt bien entendu amènera bientôt à l'adopter, surtout si nous faisons le changement plus considérable qu'on nous demande. Nous aurons quelques difficultés à adapter au nouveau dollar les contrats déjà existants; mais les contrats étant basés actuellement sur la valeur variable du papier-monnaie, même le dollar d'or sera d'un usage plus commode que notre monnaie fiduciaire.

Nous pouvons aisément faire accepter la réduction aux créanciers publics par le remboursement ou la conversion de leurs titres, tandis que les créanciers privés pourront être autorisés à opérer leurs recouvrements sur le pied de l'ancien étalon. Tout cela ce sont des points de détail sur lesquels je pense que la Commission arrêtera toute son attention.

Et maintenant, cher Monsieur, permettez-moi de dire en terminant, que je sympathise de grand cœur avec vous et vos collègues dans les efforts que vous faites pour assurer l'adoption du système métrique des poids et mesures.

La tendance de notre époque est de faire tomber toutes les restrictions inutiles apportées aux relations sociales et commerciales. Les nations sont aujourd'hui aussi voisines les unes des autres que l'étaient autrefois les provinces d'un meme pays. Le contact fait disparaître les préjugés. Les peuples des contrées diverses apprennent à se respecter les uns les autres, parce qu'ils reconnaissent que les barrières qui les séparent sont le résultat de coutumes sociales et locales, et n'ont pas de bonnes raisons pour base. J'ai la confiance que le Comité organisé à l'Exposition de l'Industrie mettra le monde en état de rapporter au même étalon la valeur de tous les produits, et d'évaluer toutes les mesures par le même yard ou le même mètre, tous les poids par les mêmes unités.

Un pareil résultat aurait une plus haute valeur que tous les objets auxquels s'emploient d'ordinaire les diplomates et les hommes d'Etat.

Votre, &c.,
(Signé) JOHN SHERMAN.

Note read by Mr. Ruggles.

The Delegates of the United States of America at the Sub-Commission of Money of the International Committee of Weights and Measures and Coins have proposed the

issue in France of a piece of gold of 25 francs. It may be remarked that France has never had a gold piece containing an exact number of grams. The relation of value between gold and silver having been fixed by law at $15\frac{1}{2}$, it became impossible to establish any decimal relation between the two metals, or in other words, between the number of francs representing silver only, and the number of grams in the gold coin. This legal relation of $15\frac{1}{2}$ is itself fractional, and must be doubled and brought to $\frac{31}{2}$ to obtain a round number.

The franc is only a word which expresses 5 grams of silver at $\frac{9}{10}$ths fine. This is the French unit of money. Gold having a value fifteen times and a-half greater than silver, it requires $15\frac{1}{2}$ francs of 5 grams each, or $5 \times 15\frac{1}{2} = 77\frac{1}{2}$ grams, to buy 5 grams of gold, or 155 grams of silver to buy 10 grams of gold.

As 31 is the smallest exact multiple of this relation, 31 is the smallest number of francs contained in a piece of gold of a weight containing an exact number of grams. But no Government in its senses would limit its gold coin to pieces of 31 francs and its multiples. It is clear, therefore, that France has set aside altogether the metric weight in its gold coin.

			Grains.
The piece of	5 francs	weighs	1·6125
„	10	„	3·3250
„	20	„	6·4500
„	50	„	16·1250
„	100	„	32·2500

The piece of 25 francs would weigh 8 grams 0625, and in effect it would be nearer a metric weight than any other French gold piece.

The French law has fixed that 155 (5×31) pieces of 20 francs should weigh 1 kilogram, but 124 (4×31) gold pieces of 25 francs would equally weigh 1 kilogram.

The United States have never tried to fix a decimal weight for their gold coin, although they were the first to possess a decimal coinage. The gold dollar weighs 25·8 troy grains, nearly equal to 1 gram 670, and exceeds the metric weight of the piece of 5 francs by $57\frac{1}{2}$ milligrams.

A gram of gold $\frac{9}{10}$ths fine is equal, in round numbers, to 30 English pence, or 60 cents of the United States. Consequently, if we take off $57\frac{1}{2}$ milligrams from the dollar, it will produce a reduction of 3 per cent., or, if we take off $287\frac{1}{2}$ milligrams from the half-eagle of 5 dollars, it will produce a reduction of $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents, equivalent to a reduction of 3 per cent.

It is needless to enter at length on the merits of a decimal, duodecimal, or binary system, because in a great part of the civilized world the decimal system has become an accomplished fact, and cannot be changed in practice. In the same manner, the unification of the coinage of the world has become a question of a character much more practical than scientific, and falling principally within the domain of commerce and banking. The International Committee, charged with the labour of instituting an inquiry and preliminary study of the question, should take into consideration not only what is theoretically and abstractly possible, but what is practicable from the point of view of commerce and banking. To fix afterwards a common coinage or a monetary union, it will be necessary to have an international convention with representatives of each nation possessing diplomatic powers.

If the present Committee is, by its labours, to pave the way for a diplomatic conference, it should remember that so great a diminution as 3 per cent. in the gold coin of the United States will seriously affect the existing contracts, and even alter them in part. Such a change would not be sanctioned by the Government of the United States, except to secure the greater and more important benefit of a common coin in the whole world.

Since the expense of coinage will be very great, and will increase in proportion with the production of gold in the United States, it would be well to make the change without delay, if we have to make it. The International Committee should remember that the population of the United States, which is already nearly 40,000,000, will exceed probably in the short period of 34 years—that is, at the end of the century—to 100,000,000 souls.

Long before that time the annual production of gold and silver in the United States will be greatly facilitated and increased by the completion of the continental lines of railways, which will give an outlet on the two oceans to the great metallic territory still difficult of access, and the works of which are now pushed forward with great activity.

This production, which is now about 100,000,000 dollars per annum may reach

300,000,000 or 400,000,000. If the gold coin of the world is to be made uniform, it should be now or never.

It is fortunate that the gold sovereign of Great Britain, around which are naturally attached the prejudices of the English people, only requires, in order to reduce it to the value of 25 francs, a diminution in weight of 64 milligrames of gold fine, or, in value of 2 English pence, or 4 cents of the United States. The reduction to be made by Great Britain will not exceed one-fourth that to be made by the United States.

The very great inconvenience which must result from any delay in unification, at a time when the production of gold, and gold coin, increases rapidly, will appear very clearly by the Statistics of gold in the three States which coin the largest amount of money:—

1. The United States of America, in the fifty-seven years passed from 1792 to 1849, that is, preceding the discovery of gold in California, coined, in gold, only 85,588,038 dollars, which, estimating the dollar at 5 francs, gives 427,940,190 francs. From the 30th of June, 1849, to the 30th of June, 1851, that is, in the two first years of the auriferous period, the issue was 94,596,230 dollars, or 472,981,150 francs. In the fifteen years following, ending 30th June, 1866, the issue was 665,352,323 dollars, or 3,326,761,615 francs. Total gold coins of the United States, 845,536,591 dollars, or 4,227,682,955 francs; of which 146,923,622 dollars have been subjected to the assay and issued in lingots.

2. The present gold coin in Great Britain was established in 1816; from 1816 to 1851 there were issued 96,021,151*l.* sterling, or, in dollars, at 5 dollars per £., 480,105,755 dollars, or 2,400,528,775 francs. In the fifteen years, from 1851 to 1865 inclusive, 91,047,139*l.* sterling, or 455,235,695 dollars, or 2,276,178,475 francs, making the total issue of gold coin of Great Britain 935,341,450 dollars, or 4,676,707,250 francs.

3. In the fifty-eight years from 1793 to 1851 inclusive, France issued in gold coins 324,492,516 dollars, or 1,622,462,580 francs (of this sum 107,604,088 dollars, or 538,024,440 francs, were issued by Napoleon I). In the last fifteen years, from 1851 to 1866, there were issued by Napoleon III, 987,728,298 dollars, or 4,938,641,490 francs, making the total issue of France in gold coin at 1,312,220,814 dollars, or 6,561,104,070 francs.

TOTAL FOR THE THREE NATIONS.

	Dollars.	Francs.
France	1,312,220,814	6,561,104,070
Great Britain	935,341,450	4,676,707,250
United States of America	845,536,591	4,227,682,955
Total	3,093,098,855	15,465,494,275

If we add to this enormous amount the large quantities of gold coins issued by Prussia, Russia, Austria, and other important States of Europe, we may conceive the importance of a monetary unification, which would give the same course, character, and value to the total of this prodigious mass, and the amount which might be saved, which is now expended uselessly in recoinage, breakage, and change.

In the money of the three nations above stated, France, as we see, furnishes 1,312,220,814 dollars, which need not be recoined, whilst Great Britain and the United States furnish the rest, that is 1,780,870,041 dollars, a part of which mus tbe recoined again to obtain the unification of the civilized world.

We must deduct from this—

1st. What may have been coined again in France, after deduction of the French coins which may have been recoined in Great Britain or the United States.

2ndly. What may be lost or employed in the arts.

3rdly. The coins which have been sufficiently used to be reduced to the weight of the number of francs which they should represent. This applies almost exclusively to the coin of Great Britain, which approaches the reduction proposed by at least 1 per cent., whilst that of the United States must be reduced rather more than 3 per cent.

On the other side, it should be remarked that the United States and Great Britain will continue for several periods of fifteen years to add to their issue the gold produced in America and Australia, which will amount probably for each period to little less than 655,352,323 dollars for the United States, and 455,235,695 dollars for Great Britain, a quantity attained, as we have seen, in the last period. To say nothing of

what should not be forgotten—the possibility of an increased production still more rapid which may result from discoveries more extended in the vast auriferous field of the interior of the United States, which has as yet been only partially explored.

Without attempting to calculate this gigantic monetary future which time reserves for the world, we shall only say that the work of unification cannot be commenced too soon.*

It is not the fault of France, but her good fortune, that the burden of this change both for the recoinage and for the modifications necessary in contracts, is to be almost exclusively borne by the United States and Great Britain, whilst France, with her six milliards of gold in circulation, will participate entirely, and without expense, not only of the general benefit, but in the just honour of having unified the money of the world.

In these circumstances it is demanded in the name of the United States, that France in a spirit of wise liberality, should contribute, as she may easily do, to the great work of practical unification, by adding to her existing coins the piece of 25 francs.

This piece will circulate side by side, and in all places in a perfect equality with the half eagle and the sovereign of Great Britain.

These three gold coins, types of three great commercial nations, fraternally united, and different only by their emblems, will, hand in hand, make the tour of the world, having currency in both hemispheres without recoinage or other hindrance. This opportune concession of France to the spirit of unity will complete the work of civilization which she has so much at heart, and will inaugurate that new monetary era which is the most elevated object of the International Committee, and a noble object for the concurrence of nations without precedent in the history of the world.

Professor Levi's Speech on the proposition of taking the Five-franc as a basis of International Coinage.

The gold 5-franc piece too small as a unit.

WITH great deference to the proposal of the Committee, and much as I agree in the principle therein embodied, I must be allowed to express that it seems to me quite inexpedient and impracticable to take the piece of 5 francs in gold as the unit of the monetary system for all countries, because it is too small as a gold coin, very easily lost, too costly to produce, much more subject to wear and tear and diminution in value, and too small for large transactions of commerce and finance. In England, the introduction of this piece as a unit would be impossible. But it may be taken as a sub-multiple. It has been suggested that the 5-franc piece in gold is very nearly the fifth of the pound sterling, and that it might be made identical. But the value of the pound is 25·20 and not 25 francs. To reduce the value of the pound to 25 francs, we should have to reduce its weight of gold from 7·322 grams to 7·258 grams; whilst, according to the proposition which we have just passed, to make the gold coinage nine-tenths fine, the pound would become heavier in weight by 0·0166. We have now some 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 sovereigns in circulation. From 1856 to 1866 only, there were issued 49,200,000 sovereigns. If a new pound were coined of 25 francs exactly, the same would have to circulate together with the old pound of 25·20, but the difference between the two would be so slight that we should constantly mistake the one for the other. It was said that Government might declare the value of the pound now in circulation at 25 francs, because in effect it is somewhat lighter in weight, and if necessary a seigniorage might be charged. But allowing all this, such difference would not reach 20 centimes on each pound; and if the Government should declare the pound 25 francs, which is worth more, the bullion merchants would soon buy it for exportation. And how would old debts and old transactions be affected by such a change? Two pence per pound would have to be given in each case where contracts are pending

The multiple, or 25 francs, does not correspond to the pound.

* The following figures will show the effect produced by the immense differences of gold in the money of the world in altering the established legal relation between gold and silver, from 1851 to 1865 inclusive:—

	Gold.	Silver.
		Francs.
The United States issued	658,000,000	49 000,000
France	987,000,000	43,000,000
Great Britain	455,000,000	25,000 000
	2,100,000,000	117,000,000

That is in the relation of 19 to 1.

on the old coinage, and the labour of altering all the books and accounts for that difference would be still more inconvenient, as it is small and in a manner indefinite. If, therefore, I cannot see my way to approve of the suggestion of reducing the pound to 25 francs, it would be useless for England, and from an international point of view that France should coin a piece of that sum, which otherwise would not be required in France. Nor does it seem that the maintenance of the pound is likely to lead to the decimalization of the British coinage. The only scheme proposed for that based on the pound sterling is, that which contemplates the division of the pound into 1,000 mils instead of 960 farthings, but serious obstacles attend the carrying out of the scheme. The first is the necessity of altering seriously all the copper coinage, including the penny, which is an old unit in the kingdom, and some of the silver coins also. Change the penny, and what shall be its equivalent for penny postage, penny toll, and all the taxes and all the wages regulated by that coin? Four mils would be too little, five mils too much. Any change in the name of the copper coinage is necessarily attended with great difficulty. A still greater defect of the pound and mil scheme is, that many of the coins which this new system would introduce have no distinct equivalent in the coins already in existence. They would stand alone and unchangeable, except with a sacrifice of fractions in every transaction. Another defect is the undeniable fact, that with three decimals, counting always by thousands, no great facility of calculation, no great economy of time, no great conciseness of expression, would in fact be attained. The number of figures required in the present system to express all the sums from 1*d.* to 10*s.* is 250; in the pound and mil scheme it is 335. It would be easier, moreover, especially as it is more familiar to us in England, to conceive the idea embraced in 17*s.* 11*d.* than in 895 mils. Possibly the liability to errors also is even less in the present system than in the other. The only recommendation of that scheme is the maintenance of the pound. But though bankers and merchants confine their attention to that unit, dealing as they do with large transactions, the Government could not overlook the penny, and could not ignore the interests of the millions whose daily transactions might be seriously deranged by such a change. A better mode of arriving at a decimal and international system of coinage, it seems to me, is that England should take the 10-franc piece as a unit, and divide it into 100 pence of the current coin; especially since, in reality, the penny is, intrinsically, if not nominally, equal in value to the 10-centime piece.* What would be the difficulty of her issuing such a coin, which, as suggested, might be called a ducat, and a tenpenny piece as the tenth part of it? Being altogether a new coin, it will be easy to issue it of the new alloy, and nearly all the existing coins would continue untouched. It would certainly be better that the shilling and the half-sovereign should be withdrawn, because they would be too like the 10 pence and the 100 pence; but otherwise no change would be caused in any of the coins in use. Should the 10-franc piece be found too small as a unit, we may easily have a larger unit in a piece of 100 francs, or of the value of nearly four pounds sterling. For France, the unit of 10 francs in gold would be very convenient, as it would perfect her decimal system, and would improve her money of accounts by taking a unit ten times larger than the franc. The United States would have to double their dollar, but the value of everything is now greater than it was some time ago. We find in England that the halfpenny and the farthing are but little used, since we have to pay a penny now for what we paid a halfpenny before, and the experience of the United States will be the same. What we should aim at is, the adoption of one and the same unit by all nations; a unit with subsidiary coins alike everywhere. We must remember that all questions of prices, wages, fares, &c., are generally by such subsidiary coins as the franc, the pence, &c. Unless we attain uniformity in these, we effect no real reform. Now, by adopting the 10 francs, we have all this absolutely, and therefore I commend it to the earnest attention of the Conference. I have much pleasure in announcing that the Chambers of Commerce, the International Decimal Association, and the Metric Committee of the British Association, have all decided that great advantage would result by the adhesion of Great Britain to the principles of the Monetary Convention concluded December 23, 1865, between France, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium, by Article 12 of which Convention the right of accession is, under certain conditions, reserved for other States. I apprehend that the British Government could not

The pound not convenient for decimalization, or international purposes.

Proposal of a 10-francs unit.

* If issued, in the first instance, as a subsidiary coin or token, the gold ducat might be declared by law to be of the value of 100 pence, notwithstanding the slight difference in relation to their nominal value. Should, however, the coin, and the decimal system founded upon it, find favour with the public so as to justify the Government in declaring it a primary unit, then its relation to the sovereign would be regulated by Tariff according to its intrinsic value.

authorize her Representatives at the Monetary Conference held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to make any engagement on this question, because it has not yet been discussed by the nation; but I do not doubt that the resolutions of this and the other Conference will have a great influence on public opinion in England, and that, animated by the most sincere friendship for France and for the great Sovereign who so wisely presides over her destinies, and most desirous to be united by material, moral, and intellectual bonds, with all nations, England will applaud and accept with pleasure the propositions which we may adopt with a view to introducing uniformity in the coinage of all countries.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Report addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury by the Master of the Mint and Mr. C. R. Wilson on the International Monetary Conference.

December 2, 1867.

May it please your Lordships,

WE have the honour to lay before you the minutes of the proceedings of the recent International Monetary Conference which we were instructed to attend on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

The invitation to the Conference emanated, as your Lordships are aware, from the French Government, and its object was stated to be the discussion of the means by which a complete or partial uniformity might be established between the various monetary systems at present in existence in the countries of Europe and in the United States of America.

The Convention of 23rd December, 1865, concluded between the Governments of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, which established an identity in the weight and fineness of the coins of those countries, as well as in the conditions under which they might be manufactured and pass current, was especially indicated as a basis for the deliberations of the Conference; the right of joining the Convention having, by the 13th clause, been reserved to all other countries which might be prepared to adopt its provisions.

The necessity for an understanding between the Governments of those four States, originated in the alteration of the relative value of the precious metals occasioned in recent years by the influx of gold from the newly discovered fields of California and Australia, and the disturbing effect thereby created upon the currencies of those countries which had adopted a double standard.

The law under which the system of the double standard operates in France assumes the hypothesis of an arbitrary relation of value between silver and gold in the proportion of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; and although no doubt this proportion was exact at the period when the law was passed (1803), it has been considerably modified by the cause above-mentioned, which, during the last fifteen years, has thrown upon the market of the world gold to the extent of 340,000,000*l.* in excess of the provision requisite for sustaining the proportion contemplated by the French law

In France, and in Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, where the French system has been adopted, and where, consequently, each of the precious metals is a legal tender, it naturally followed that gold gradually displaced silver as an instrument of exchange, and that the latter almost entirely disappeared from circulation.

The inconvenience occasioned by this state of things was principally felt in the scarcity which it created in the smaller denominations of currency, for which gold is inapplicable and which are indispensable in the ordinary transactions of life, and some attempts at a remedy were made in Switzerland and Italy, and subsequently in France, by increasing the proportion of alloy in some of the smaller silver pieces, thereby reducing them to the position of subsidiary or token coins. The legislation in the three countries was, however, not unanimous, and differed in some essential particulars, while in Belgium no alteration of any kind was attempted.

Under these circumstances overtures were addressed by the Government of the country last-mentioned to the French Government, suggesting a joint examination by France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, of the difficulties which had arisen, and of the remedies to be applied.

The proposal was accepted, and has resulted in the Convention of the 23rd of December, 1865.

The Convention maintains the double standard, fixing the proportion of pure metal in the case of the gold coins of 20, 10, and 5 francs, and of the silver coin of 5 francs at nine-tenths with one-tenth of alloy, as heretofore, but reducing the proportion of fineness in the silver coins below 5 francs from $\frac{900}{1000}$ to $\frac{835}{1000}$, these subsidiary coins being only made a legal tender to an amount not exceeding 50 francs (the same limit as that fixed in the case of the English silver token coinage).

Uniformity of coinage is established by the Convention among the countries that are parties to it, but the obligation of accepting reciprocally the coins struck by the different Governments is confined to the public Treasuries.

Although the causes which led to this Convention were of a special nature, nor are we aware that the promoters of it contemplated any ulterior extension of its principles, the union of so considerable a section of the population of Europe seems at once to have

given rise to the expectation that it might be made the means of ultimately realizing the idea, which has been a subject of speculation at various times, of a Universal Monetary Confederation.

That project has now been officially adopted by the French Government, and it was for the consideration of it in common that the recent Conference was convoked.

Before coming to a decision upon the advisability of accepting the invitation, your Lordships had carefully to consider the grounds upon which the participation of Her Majesty's Government in the proposed inquiry could be justified, and the position which should be assumed by their Representatives in the event of their deciding that the proposal should be accepted.

Upon the one hand, the inconvenience experienced by some of the countries of the Continent owing to the abstraction of silver from circulation, to which we have alluded, has not been felt in England, whose currency is based upon a gold standard, and where, ever since 1816, silver has occupied a subordinate position, the coins of that metal being of the nature of tokens, and only legal tender to the extent of 40*s*.

Moreover, the currency adopted by the Convention of December 1865, and avowedly recommended as the model for imitation, being based upon the decimal system, offered so wide a divergence from that in operation in this country, which, whatever differences of opinion may exist as to its theoretical perfection, adapts itself well to the requirements of the nation, that a transition from one system to the other, with its many attendant difficulties and disadvantages, or even any sensible modification of our system in the direction of that contained in the provisions of the Convention of December 1865, could only be contemplated on the strongest grounds of expediency.

Upon the other hand, the advantages to be derived from international uniformity of currency, admitting such a consummation to be feasible, were too obvious to be overlooked, and of too vast an interest not to warrant many sacrifices for their attainment: and it was well known that the subject had already attracted a considerable share of public interest in this country; while the interest evinced in the project by the French Government, and the anxiety expressed by them for the co-operation of this country, would naturally carry due weight in influencing the determination of Her Majesty's Government.

Upon a review of these considerations your Lordships decided that it would be proper that Her Majesty's Government should be represented at the Conference, but that their delegates should be instructed to abstain from any act or opinion that might appear to pledge Her Majesty's Government to the adoption of any particular course of action, and that their mission should be confined to a general consideration of the questions that might be brought forward.

The Conference was attended by Representatives from twenty different States,* and with the exception of the Austrian Commissioner, Baron von Hock, who immediately after the termination of the Conference negotiated on the part of his Government, and signed a preliminary Treaty of adhesion to the Convention of December 1865, none of our colleagues appeared to have received more ample authority than that which we possessed.

Under these circumstances we felt little hesitation, notwithstanding the reserve imposed upon us by your Lordships, in recording our votes upon most of the resolutions submitted to the consideration of the Assembly.

We proceed at once to state the several propositions which, with more or less agreement, but in all cases after minute discussion, were affirmed by the Conference, and which your Lordships will doubtless consider worthy of attention, as embodying the authoritative opinion of the Representatives of so many countries, and such various systems of currency, as to the most desirable form of monetary union, and as to the most practical means of accomplishing it.

1. The first question which engaged the attention of the Conference was, whether it were desirable to seek among existing systems one which could be adopted, in its integrity or with modifications, for the proposed International Coinage, or whether an entirely new system should be devised.

Whatever the theoretical advantages or perfections which the latter plan might appear to afford—by allowing, for instance, of the creation of a system based upon a gold decimal unit—it was obvious that the acceptance of such a suggestion was inadmissible in practice, owing to the fundamental changes that it would necessitate. The Conference, therefore, had no difficulty in affirming the proposition that "monetary unification may be most readily attained by the adjustment of existing systems, taking

* Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, United States, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Wurtemberg.

into consideration the scientific advantages of certain types and the number of the populations by which they have already been adopted," nor in indicating the system of the Convention of December 1865 as that which might be examined with the greatest advantage. It was understood, however, that this resolution involved no opinion upon the subject of the standard, which was reserved for subsequent and separate discussion, and that it was only intended to imply, with regard to the Convention itself, that its relative completeness, its subordination to the metrical system, and the large number of the population (72,000,000) that had already adopted it, recommended it generally as a nucleus for the further development of the principles of an International Coinage.

It should be mentioned that in the early part of the present year the Papal Government joined the Convention of 1865, and that in the month of April last a law was passed in Greece by which the currency of that country has been remodelled upon the provisions of the Convention.

2. An inquiry for the purpose of determining the proper standard to be adopted in any general system of coinage might have been expected to elicit much diversity of opinion in an assembly where the three systems of a gold standard, a silver standard, and a double standard were represented; and the unanimous declaration of the Conference in favour of a single and a gold standard may be considered as one of the most important features in the deliberations of the Conference.

The importance of the decision will be the better appreciated when it is borne in mind that only two of the States represented—viz., Great Britain and Portugal—possess exclusively a gold standard, and that the question of the relative advantages of a single or double standard—which in France has been much contested—was, as lately as May last, examined in that country by a Government Commission, composed of eminent economists, who pronounced by a majority of voices in favour of maintaining the double standard. We annex a copy of their Report.

The difficulties to which the adoption of a gold standard would be likely to give rise in the countries possessing a silver standard during the period of transition formed naturally the next subject for consideration; and the Conference expressed the opinion that the silver standard might be maintained as a transitory arrangement until such time as gold should become the principal instrument of circulation.

3. With the view of facilitating and accelerating the transition from a silver to a gold currency, it was thought advisable to add a recommendation that care should be taken to fix the relative value of the two metals at such a proportion as would permit the free introduction and maintenance of gold.

4. It was resolved that a common unit should be adopted for the gold coinage possessing identity of fineness.

The standard of fineness was recommended to be 0·900, *i.e.*, 9 parts fine to 1 alloy, and, although differing from the proportion in use in our Mint, which allows $\frac{11}{12}$ths fine and $\frac{1}{12}$th alloy, we saw no reason to prevent us from joining in the recommendation of the other Commissioners, considering that the proportion of $\frac{9}{10}$ths is not only that which was adopted by the Convention of December 1865, but is the almost universal rule in the mints of Europe and in the United States, and has even been recently introduced in the coinage of silver dollars at the Hong Kong branch of Her Majesty's Mint.

The chief recommendation of the proportion of $\frac{11}{12}$ths consists in the superior hardness of the alloy; but the advantage which it affords in that respect over the coins of $\frac{9}{10}$ths fineness is of no considerable importance. At the same time, to guard against any misapprehension, we thought it right to qualify our vote by the explanation that the adoption of the standard of $\frac{9}{10}$ths could only be introduced in England in the event of a re-coinage.

5. The renunciation of the principle of a currency based on a standard of silver seemed to imply and necessitate the adoption of a common unit of higher value than that at present prevailing in countries not possessing a gold standard, and the piece of 5 francs was that which, in spite of individual objections, found favour with the majority of the Commissioners.

Exception was taken to it by some of the members for the practical reason of its insignificant dimensions, and upon the more theoretical ground that it does not perfectly harmonize with the decimal system.

We shared this opinion, and were prepared to have suggested as preferable a 10-franc piece, which would not only be free from these drawbacks, but would be more likely to be acceptable in England, which is accustomed to the higher unit of the sovereign.

A new British coin having the same quantity of gold as the 10-franc piece, with

the same proportion of alloy, would be within $\frac{3}{4}d.$ of 8*s.* in value. Such a piece could be legally introduced into circulation as an additional member of the present coinage, provided it was issued as a token coin for 8*s.*, and made a legal tender to a limited amount only, such as 4*l.* or ten pieces. It could have inscribed upon it "10 francs," in addition to its current value of "8 shillings." This coin would become the unit of computation, the new pound or metrical pound, or it might be made the tenth part of a new metrical pound, if a denomination of higher value were demanded. We would thus become possessed of an international coin.

The scheme of coinage which it would be the means of suggesting is one resting upon the penny reduced 4 per cent. in value, and would include a silver piece of ten such pence, in addition to the gold piece of 100 pence. The ultimate adjustment of the European and American coinages contemplated would present:—

In the French coinage—

1 franc divided into 100 centimes;

In the American—

5 franc (dollar) divided into 100 cents;

In the British—

10 francs (gold florin, one metrical pound, or one-tenth of a metrical pound), divided into 100 pence; with the addition, if desired, of 100 francs (one metrical pound, 4*l.* sterling), divided into 1,000 pence.

Such a coin as the gold 8*s.* piece could be produced without expense, owing to the seignorage of $\frac{3}{4}d.$ which it would yield as a token, and the piece could be made sufficiently distinctive by giving it a plain edge. For the issue of such a piece there is the precedent of the silver florin, which was devised to represent the pound and mil system, and to bring that system under the notice of the public. The 8*s.* piece proposed would represent the metrical system founded upon the penny, which has always been a rival with the former in general estimation, and which seems entitled to equal consideration at the hands of Government. The issue of such a piece, while it brought the metrical system of coinage into notice, would not be conclusive as to the ultimate adoption of that system, but would leave it possible to advance in such a course, or to recede from it at any time without embarrassment.

We may mention that M. de Jacobi, the Representative of Russia, threw out the suggestion that the objections to the 5-franc piece on account of its small size might be obviated by the introduction of platinum as the metal of which it should be composed, observing that a supply in sufficient quantities could be obtained from the Russian and South American mines, and that the disadvantages formerly presented by the difficulties of working it had been, in a great measure, removed by recent improvements.

By a subsequent vote, in which we did not feel called upon to join, an innovation was recommended in the principle of the Convention of 1865, which limited the reciprocal obligation of accepting the coins of the Union to the public Treasuries, by a proposal that the common coin of 5 francs should be made a legal tender throughout the countries which might unite in a Monetary Convention.

6. The next proposition, viz., whether the proposed system should include a coin equivalent to 25 francs, offered considerations of more special interest to the English Delegates, inasmuch as it indicates what, at present at all events, is believed by many persons to be the only probable method by which an alliance may be effected between the English monetary system, and that adopted under the Convention of December 1865 by so large a portion of the Continent of Europe, and which will, no doubt, receive a still wider extension.

Indeed, as we had occasion to point out, the 25-franc piece is by no means a necessary ingredient or consequence of the scheme recommended by the Conference, and was, avowedly, proposed and supported chiefly in the hope of securing the adhesion of Great Britain, to which, on account of her large monetary circulation, the activity and extent of her commercial transactions, and the influence which they exercise in every foreign country, a natural importance was attached.

At various stages of the discussions the question of equalizing the pound sterling with 25 francs of French gold was brought forward by different members of the Conference, with no undue depreciation of the difficulties which must be encountered in carrying the alteration into effect, but with a generally expressed conviction that these difficulties were in no way insurmountable.

The English sovereign contains 123·274 grains troy, including $\frac{1}{12}$th of alloy; that is to say, 113·002 of fine gold, equivalent to a weight in French grammes of 7·322.

A gold piece of 25 francs would contain 7·258 grammes of pure gold, besides $\frac{1}{10}$th of alloy, representing a difference in favour of the English coin of 0·064, or 64 milli-

grammes, and an excess of pure gold in the English over the French coin of 0·825 per cent., equal to, as nearly as possible, 20 centimes, or, speaking roundly, 2*d.*

The process of assimilation would, therefore, consist in diminishing the value of the pound sterling by 2*d.*, and substituting for the present sovereign a coin (reduced in fineness to 0·900) which would exactly correspond in value with the proposed French gold piece.

The mode by which the process might be effected was freely debated, and opinions were expressed that the existing sovereigns might be maintained in circulation by taking advantage of the loss of weight by wear allowed by law, and which permits a divergence of 0·774 grain, or 0·628 per cent. (1½*d.* nearly) from the exact weight; but we felt it our duty to declare our opinion that such an expedient would be considered inadmissible in England, and that we were satisfied that so essential a change could only be carried out at the cost of a re-coinage of our whole gold currency, variously estimated at from 80,000,000*l.* to 120,000,000*l.*

It was allowed that the sovereign might continue to be divided, as at present, into 20 shillings; but it is obvious that, unless the sovereign were divided into 25 francs, small progress would be made towards a general unification of coinage. Now the division of our pound into 25 would be found inconvenient in calculation, and would soon lead, in all probability, to the issue of a 20-franc piece to supersede the former.

We do not feel called upon, in the present Report, to enter into any discussion upon this question, which would doubtless form the subject of serious consideration hereafter, should Her Majesty's Government determine to institute an inquiry into the possibility of associating this country in the system of international coinage recommended by the Paris Conference.

We confine ourselves to reporting the earnestness with which the proposition above-mentioned was pressed upon our attention, and with which the hope was expressed that it would be made the subject of mature consideration by Her Majesty's Government.

Our attention was directed to a small variation in the weight of the sovereign proposed upon other grounds. It is well known that all gold brought to the Mint is returned in the form of sovereigns without deduction or charge; and there is no doubt that our practice is correct in principle, for the metal which, like gold, is adopted as the measure of value. But it is at the same time undeniable that some additional value is imparted to the metal by the work applied to it in coining, and a small charge to cover, or partially cover, the Mint expenses is on that account generally imposed upon coin in the countries of the Continent, under the name of *brassage*. In France the charge thus borne by the holders of bullion amounts to 6 francs 70 centimes on a kilogramme of gold, which is coined into 155 napoleons, or 3,100 francs, being equivalent to 4·32 centimes on a 20 franc-piece. The system of Free Mintage has also, since 1853, been abandoned in the United States, where, in addition to the charge for refining, a charge of ½ per cent. (50 cents on 100 dollars) is now taken upon all gold brought for conversion into coin. A small Mint charge does not appear to be complained of anywhere. The charge acts usefully for the preservation of the coin, by removing any inducement to melt it down for any ordinary technical purpose, or even to supply bullion to foreign Mints. We have reason to fear, from what we learned from professional Members of the Monetary Conference, that the British gold coinage is liable to suffer heavily in this way. London is the entrepôt for the precious metals from which other countries draw their supplies. Now, gold may be procured from London either in the form of bars or sovereigns at the same price; while to the foreign purchaser, if a Mint contractor, sovereigns offer the following advantages: the assay may be safely relied upon, the gold is already alloyed with copper, and, more than all, the suitability of the metal for coining is insured. Further, sovereigns are taken by number, and the aggregate weight may be as nearly as possible correct. But that is not true of the weight of individual pieces, which, from the unavoidable imperfection of manufacture, are some heavy and some light within a certain small range, recognized as the *tolerance* in coining. There is reason to believe that large masses of new British sovereigns are occasionally treated so as to separate out the heavy pieces, and these are disposed of as bullion; while the lighter pieces, which may still be all of legal weight, are preserved and put into circulation. This fact will not surprise those persons who are aware of the small margin of profit upon which bullion transactions are often conducted.

A small Mint charge on the British sovereign thus appears to be called for, as the necessary means of preservation to the coin; while the measure is further recommended as an equitable repayment to the country of the cost of coinage.

Although this question of the introduction of a Mint charge into our system of coinage was only incidentally considered by the Conference, we have thought it desirable to mention it somewhat prominently, in consequence of the notice which it has occasionally attracted in this country, and the importance which it would doubtless assume as an element of discussion in the consideration of any scheme involving a re-coinage of the gold currency.

We must state that the adoption of the 25-franc piece was warmly supported by Mr. Ruggles, the Representative of the United States, who informed the Conference that his Government attached much importance to the coinage by France of pieces of that denomination.

Mr. Ruggles made the important statement that the United States were prepared to re-coin the whole of their gold, with a view of remodelling their system upon the basis of the Convention of December 1865; and that notwithstanding the serious loss which such a proceeding would entail, involving a diminution of no less than 3 per cent. in the value of their gold circulation, a far greater proportion than that involved in the proposed conversion of the English sovereign, they looked to no reciprocal advantage beyond the coinage of a 25-franc piece, which would exactly correspond with the half-eagle.

7. Considerable difference of opinion was expressed upon the proposal that a piece of 15 francs should be included in the recommendations of the Conference. The object of the suggestion was to secure the creation of a coin nearly identical in value with 7 florins of Holland or South Germany, and 4 thalers of Prussia, as an inducement to those countries to adopt a coin representing denominations of their own currency, but which would be interchangeable with a French 15-franc piece.

In common with several of our colleagues we abstained from voting upon this question, respecting which no final decision was taken.

8. Having thus enunciated principles for the construction of an international monetary system, the Conference added an expression of their opinion that it would be convenient, and in accordance with the idea of union sought to be established, that the Governments of such States as might decide on introducing modifications in their system of coinage based upon an adoption of those principles should, as far as possible, make any measures to be taken for that purpose the subject of Diplomatic Conventions.

9. At the final meeting of the Commissioners, his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, the President of the Congress, expressed to them the anxiety of the French Government for a practical and early realization of the scheme embodied in the recommendations of the Conference, and encouraged them with considerable earnestness to communicate to their respective Governments the hope which the Imperial Government entertained that in those countries whose circumstances might render their immediate or complete adhesion to the proposed system impossible, some inquiry might, at all events, be forthwith instituted for the examination of its merits and of its adaptability to their own systems and their own peculiar requirements.

His Imperial Highness accordingly proposed that an early date should be fixed by which the several Governments should be invited to come to some decision as to the course which they might consider it advisable to adopt, and that their views should be then communicated to the French Government, who would examine, upon a review of the several opinions expressed, whether a further combined consideration of the question would be desirable.

We expressed our disinclination to indicate any fixed period within which it could be expected that the English Government would be able to announce a final decision upon so difficult and momentous a question, but stated that in the event of the feeling of the Conference being in favour of accepting the suggestion of the President, we could only desire that a sufficiently long delay should be named to admit of Parliament having an opportunity, should it think proper to do so, of discussing and pronouncing an opinion upon the subject. With this view, we suggested the 1st June, 1868, as a date by which Her Majesty's Government might possibly be in a position to make some official communication of their views and intentions.

The anxiety, however, expressed by Prince Napoleon for an earlier consideration of the matter, was shared by the majority of the Conference, who fixed the 15th of February, 1868, as the date by which the Governments should be invited to make known their intentions to the Government of the Emperor.

It will be for Her Majesty's Government now to determine whether any special inquiry should be established into the results of the deliberations of the Conference, and, if so, what form the inquiry should assume.

Your Lordships will no doubt consider that such an investigation is properly due to the intrinsic importance of the question, as well as to a consideration of deference to the earnest interest with which its development from theory to practice has been advocated by the French Government, under whose auspices the Conference was assembled, and which has expressed so cordial a desire for the further co-operation of this country.

We have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS GRAHAM.
C. RIVERS WILSON.

To the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

Royal Commission.

VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Charles Viscount Halifax, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Charles Pelham Villiers; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Stephen Cave, Our Paymaster-General and Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor John Wilson Patten, Chancellor of Our Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Mountifort Longfield, Doctor of Laws; Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir John Lubbock, Baronet; Our Trusty and Well-beloved Thomas Baring, Esquire; Our Trusty and Well-beloved Lionel Nathan Rothschild, Esquire, a Baron of the Austrian Empire; Our Trusty and Well-beloved John Benjamin Smith, Esquire; Our Trusty and Well-beloved Thomson Hankey, Esquire; Our Trusty and Well-beloved John Gellibrand Hubbard, Esquire; Our Trusty and Well-beloved Thomas Newman Hunt, Esquire, Governor of the Bank of England; Our Trusty and Well-beloved George Biddel Airy, Esquire, the Astronomer-Royal; and Our Trusty and Well-beloved Thomas Graham, Esquire, Master and Worker of Our Mint; Greeting:

WHEREAS the Commissioners of Our Treasury have represented unto Us that they deemed it advisable to appoint two Commissioners to attend the International Monetary Conference held at Paris last year for the discussion of the means by which uniformity might be established between the various systems of Coinage at present in existence; and whereas the said Commissioners of Our Treasury have further represented unto Us that the Commissioners so appointed have reported to them the Proceedings of the said International Conference, and have made certain suggestions thereon, which demand further and careful investigation:

And whereas We have deemed it advisable for these and other good causes and considerations that a Commission should forthwith issue, to consider and report upon the Proceedings of the said International Monetary Conference, and the Report of the said Commissioners in reference to that Conference, and to examine and report upon the recommendations of the Conference, and their adaptability to the circumstances of the United Kingdom, and whether it would be desirable to make any, and what, changes in the Coinage of the United Kingdom in order to establish, either wholly or partially, such uniformity as the Conference had in contemplation.

Now know ye that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your approved wisdom and fidelity, have assigned, nominated, and appointed, and by these Presents do assign, nominate, and appoint you, the said Charles Viscount Halifax, Charles Pelham Villiers, Stephen Cave, John Wilson Patten, Mountifort Longfield, Sir John Lubbock, Thomas Baring, Lionel Nathan Rothschild, John Benjamin Smith, Thomson Hankey, John Gellibrand Hubbard, Thomas Newman Hunt, George Biddel Airy, and Thomas Graham, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

And We do, by these Presents, give and grant unto you, Our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any five or more of you, such persons as you shall judge necessary by whom you may be the better informed of the truth in the premises.

And also to call for, have access to, and examine all and singular Records, Books, Papers, and other Documents as may afford the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We do by these Presents require and command you Our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, as soon as can reasonably be, to report to Us in writing under your hands and seals, all and every your proceedings by force of these Presents, and your opinions touching and concerning the premises.

And We do by these Presents declare and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any five of you, shall and may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And for your assistance in the execution of these presents We have made choice of Our Trusty and Well-beloved Charles Rivers Wilson, Esquire, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and to attend you, whose services and assistance we require you to use from time to time as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at St. James', the eighteenth day of February, 1868, in the Thirty-first Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(Signed) GATHORNE HARDY.

REPORT of the International Conference on Weights, Measures, and Coins, held in Paris, June 1867; communicated to Lord Stanley by Professor Leone Levi:

AND

REPORT of the Master of the Mint and Mr. Rivers Wilson on the International Monetary Conference held in Paris, June 1867.

Presented to the House of Lords by Command of Her Majesty. 1868.

[*Price* 10*d.*]

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS

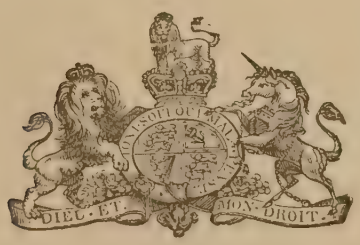
AT

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

AND

TASMANIA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
July 1868.



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ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS

AT

WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 1.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Hampton to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

(No. 52.)

Government House, Perth, March 21, 1868.

My Lord Duke, (Received, May 22, 1868.)

I have the honour to forward the Comptroller-General's Report on the Convict Department for the year 1867, referring almost exclusively to the statistical information enclosed therewith, and not seeming to require any comment from me. 5th March 18

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. S. HAMPTON,

Governor.

His Grace
the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 1. Encl. in No.

Sir, Comptroller-General's Office, Perth, March 5, 1868.

I have the honour to submit the following as my report on the Convict Department for the year 1867.

I entered upon the duties of my office on the 16th May 1867.

The returns which I enclose are prepared in the same form as those submitted by the Acting Comptroller-General in his report for the year 1866.

The first return of the number, 3,220, of Convicts in the Colony on 31st December 1867 shows a reduction of 85, as compared with the number on 31st December 1866. The number was, however, increased by 279 on the arrival of the "Hougoumont" on 9th January 1868, on which date the number of Convicts in the Colony attained its maximum, and was about 600 more than on 31st December 1865.

The second return shows in like manner a decrease of 79 in the number of Convicts maintained by the Imperial Government, which was a few days afterwards changed into a considerable increase.

One Convict ship only, the "Norwood," arrived in 1867 (Return No. 3.) bringing 253 Convicts, 580 having arrived in the previous year.

Return No. 4 shows a decrease of 55 Convicts employed on public works on 31st December 1867, as compared with the same date in 1866.

The next return of the distribution of Convicts on public works throughout the Colony does not call for any remark.

Return No. 6 is very satisfactory as showing that as compared with 1866, while there were 75 ticket-of-leave holders less than in the previous year earning their own livelihood, there was a diminution of the number maintained by Government of 27, and that the number of magisterial sentences passed upon that class of Convicts in 1867 was 85 less than in 1866.

By Return No. 7 the number of Conditional Releases which had been issued up to 31st December 1867 was 59, and during that year three releases were revoked for offences committed by the holders.

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During the year 23 men who either held conditional pardons or whose sentences had expired were received under new sentences (Return No. 8).

The return (No. 9) of offences committed by Convicts on public works shows an increase of offences as compared with 1866 of no less than 383. This increase is chiefly under the heads of "Idleness" and "Miscellaneous." The number of offences indicative of the personal demeanour of the Convicts, and of their conduct to their officers, was somewhat less. The number of assaults upon officers was 8 in 1867 as against 15 in 1866. Under the head of "Escapes or attempts to escape" the number for 1867 is 33 in excess of that for 1866. It is right that I should point out that the large majority of the cases included under this head, although coming under the definition of absconding laid down in the local law, are not of men who really sought either to quit the Colony surreptitiously, or of men who in the Colony sought or expected to free themselves permanently from control, but were cases in which men from some cause or another, such as disagreements with their officers or fellow prisoners, wished for removal to other stations, and quitted their own in the hope that the punishment inflicted would involve the desired change. In such cases the men either were speedily taken by the police, or voluntarily gave themselves up.

Return No. 10 exhibits a diminution of 85 in the number of magisterial convictions of Convicts holding tickets-of-leave as compared with 1866. This fact cannot be otherwise than highly satisfactory, looking to the small number of instances of serious crimes committed by Convicts of this class. Drunkenness has somewhat diminished also among these men, but the proportion of cases of that crime is still unhappily very large, being more than one third of the total number of offences.

There occurred during the year 58 deaths of Convicts (Return No. 11), of which 16 were the result of accident, 2 the extreme penalty of the law, and 1 an escaped Convict, who, being armed and resisting his apprehension, was shot by the police.

The health of the Convicts generally throughout the Colony has been good upon the whole, and considering that a large proportion of them are men with constitutions impaired by irregularity of life.

The officers of the service throughout the Colony have generally performed their duties in a satisfactory manner, and considerable credit is due to a large number of warders who have been placed singly in remote and isolated localities, and without any practical means of coercion in charge of detached working parties of Convicts.

Special commendation is, I think, due to the surgeon (Mr. Attfield), and the chaplain (Rev. R. Alderson), of the Fremantle Prison, which always contains a larger number of Convicts and men of worse character than are to be found in any other station throughout the Colony, and where alone exist the means of preserving strict discipline among the Convicts.

I beg to enclose a statement of the expenditure on account of Convict service during the year, and the reports of the surgeon of Fremantle Prison, and of the surgeon superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, and statements of public works performed in the various districts of the Colony.

I have, &c.
HENRY WAKEFORD,
Comptroller-General.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

SCHEDULE of RETURNS to accompany the REPORT of the COMPTROLLER-GENERAL for the Year ended 31st December 1867.

1. Number of Convicts.
2. Number of men maintained by Government.
3. Number of Convicts that have arrived.
4. Number of Convicts employed on public works on 31st December 1866 and 1867 respectively.
5. Distribution of men on public works throughout the several districts.
6. Comparative return of ticket-of-leave holders for the years 1866 and 1867 respectively.
7. Number of conditional releases issued.
8. Number of conditional-pardon holders and expirees who have received fresh sentences.
9. Description of offences by men on public works.
10. Return of offences by ticket-of-leave holders.
11. Return of deaths.
12. Statement of the expenditure for Convict service during the year ended 31st March 1867.
13. Report of the surgeon, Fremantle Prison.
14. Report of the surgeon superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.
15. and 16. Memoranda of works performed in the various districts. (Not printed).

No. 1.

RETURN of the Number of Convicts in Western Australia on the 31st December 1867.

On the Public Works.			Invalids and Hospital.			Lunatic Asylum.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders in Private Service.	Conditional-Release Holders.	Grand Total.
Probation and Re-convicted Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders out of Employment.	Total.	Probation and Re-convicted Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Total.				
1,657	50	1,707	42	24	66	21	1,367	59	3,220

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,
31st January 1868.

HENRY WAKEFORD, Comptroller-General.

No. 2.

NUMBER of Men maintained by the Imperial Government on the 31st December 1867.

On the Public Works.		Hospital and Invalids.			Lunatic Asylum.			Total.
Probation and Re-convicted.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders out of Employment.	Probation and Re-convicted.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Conditional-Pardon and Expirees.	Probation and Re-convicted.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Conditional-Pardon and Expirees.	
1,657	50	42	24	16	18	3	8	1,818

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,
31st January 1868.

HENRY WAKEFORD, Comptroller-General.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Number of Convicts that have arrived in the Colony from England during the Year 1867.

Ship.	Date of Arrival.	No. by Assignment List.	Deaths on Passage.	No. landed.
"Norwood" -	13th July 1867 -	254	1	253

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,
31st January 1868.

HENRY WAKEFORD, Comptroller-General.

No. 4.

COMPARATIVE Return of the Number of Convicts employed on Public Works on the 31st December 1866 and 1867 respectively.

Years.	Probation and Re-convicted Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders out of Employment.	Total.	Remarks.
1866	1,695	67	1,762	
1867	1,657	50	1,707	

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,
31st January 1868.

HENRY WAKEFORD, Comptroller-General.

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No. 5.

DISTRIBUTION of Men on Public Works throughout the several Districts on the 31st December 1867.

District.	No. of Men.
Fremantle	607
Murray	13
Perth	315
Plantagenet	177
Sussex	62
Swan	224
Toodyay	81
Victoria	111
Wellington	98
York	85
Total	1,773*

* Including 42 probation and re-convicted men, and 24 ticket-of-leave holders in hospital, which leaves a balance of 1,707.

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,
31st January 1868.

HENRY WAKEFORD, Comptroller-General.

No. 6.

COMPARATIVE Return of Ticket-of-Leave Holders for the Years 1866 and 1867.

—	No. earning their own Livelihood, 31st December.	No. on the Hands of Government.			No. of Magisterial Sentences including Fines.
		No. maintained on 31st December.	Greatest Number.	Smallest Number.	
1866	1,442	104	198	104	1,217
1867	1,367	77	124	77	1,132

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,
31st January 1868.

HENRY WAKEFORD, Comptroller-General.

No. 7.

RETURN of the Number of Conditional Releases for the Year 1867.

No. issued.	No. revoked.	Total No. held on 31st December.
53	3	59

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,
31st January 1868.

HENRY WAKEFORD, Comptroller-General.

No. 8.

RETURN of the Number of Conditional-Pardon Holders and Expirees received under fresh Sentences during the Year 1867.

	No.
Conditional-pardon holders	12
Expirees	11
Total	23

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,
31st January 1868.

HENRY WAKEFORD,
Comptroller-General.

No. 9.

DESCRIPTION of Offences by Men on Public Works.

	No.
Assaulting Officers (including Police)	8
Conduct 1. Highly insubordinate	135
2. Insolence or disobedience	304
3. Disrespectful or disorderly	43
Striking or quarrelling with other prisoners	71
Idleness or refusal to work	432
Malingering	66
Escapes or attempts to escape	160
Possession of prohibited articles	109
Theft	38
Destroying prison property	65
Drunkenness	60
Miscellaneous	430
Total	1,921

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,
31st January 1868.

HENRY WAKEFORD,
Comptroller-General.

No. 10.

RETURN of Offences for which Ticket-of-Leave Holders have been convicted by Magistrates during the Year 1867.

	No.
Absconding	45
Assault, common	33
Burglary	1
Drunkenness	412
Felony	44
Forgery	3
Larceny	55
Assault with intent to commit rape	2
Unnatural crime	2
Wounding with intent	3
Miscellaneous	532
Total	1,132

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,
31st January 1868.

HENRY WAKEFORD,
Comptroller-General.

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No. 11.

RETURN of Deaths for the Year ended 31st December 1867.

Reg. No.	Name.	Ship.	Status.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.
6079	Minto, Joseph	"Lincelles"	T.L.	Heart disease	15th January 1867.
9341	Ward, Charles	"Corona"	P.P.	Tubercular disease	19th January 1867.
6230	Byrnes, James	"Norwood" 1st	T.L.	Pneumonia	31st January 1867.
5982	Molloy, John	"Lincelles"	„	Softening of the brain.	22nd February 1867.
7663	Cook, Edward	"Clara" 2nd	„	Gastric fever	16th February 1867.
6668	Maynard, Edward	"York"	„	Tubercular disease	3rd March 1867.
9009	Spence, William	"Belgravia"	P.P.	Dysenteria, Ch.	12th March 1867.
8024	Hughes, George	"Merchantman" 2nd	T.L.	Diarrhœa	9th March 1867.
6713	Roberts, Edward	"York"	„	Do.	10th March 1867.
8705	Storey, William	"Vimiera"	P.P.	Overloading stomach with water.	13th February 1867.
8698	Sweeny, Edward	Do.	„	Dysenteria	7th March 1867.
7323	Kimber, Henry	"Lord Dalhousie"	„	Low fever	16th March 1867.
8088	Marshall, David	"Merchantman" 2nd	T.L.	Drowned	20th March 1867.
8187	Hoyland, William	"Colonial"	P.P.	Gastric fever	23rd March 1867.
2931	Gatehouse, Edwin	Do.	T.L.	Injury by machinery	16th March 1867.
7958	Cooper, Dudley	"Merchantman" 2nd	P.P.	Gastric fever	25th April 1867.
8455	Woods, E. J.	"Racehorse"	„	Do.	2nd May 1867.
8871	Howarth, Charles	"Belgravia"	„	Dysentery	18th May 1867.
3939	Bell, Thomas	"Wm. Hammond"	T.L.	Diarrhœa	18th May 1867.
2954	Cook, Edward	"Ramilies"	„		30th December 1866.
8643	Morris, George	"Vimiera"	P.P.	Shot by police	31st May 1867.
8724	Thompson, James	Do.	„	Stabbed	3rd June 1867.
8507	Craddocks, William	Do.	T.L.	Delirium tremens	9th June 1867.
6015	White, John	"Lincelles"	„	Consumption	31st December 1866.
6606	Garden, John	"York"	„	Do.	25th April 1867.
9213	Joseph, David	"Corona"	P.P.	Dysentery	1st May 1867.
8785	Bligh, Thomas	"Belgravia"	„	Remittent fever	25th June 1867.
7813	Owen, John	"Clara" 2nd	T.L.	Compound fracture of ankle joint.	31st March 1867.
7921	Akers, Samuel	"Merchantman" 2nd	„	Drowned	23rd June 1867.
6708	Price, Isaac	"York"	„	Do.	23rd June 1867.
8759	Ryland, Samuel	"Colonial"	P.P.	Natural causes	14th June 1867.
5994	Potts, Samuel	"Lincelles"	T.L.	Dysentery	9th June 1867.
8589	Hogan, John	"Vimiera"	P.P.	Drowned	11th July 1867.
5891	Lonson, Francis	"Colonial"	„	Diarrhœa	30th July 1867.
8236	Carter, William	"Racehorse"	„	Broken down constitution.	16th August 1867.
7659	Cole, William	"Clara" 2nd	T.L.	Suffocation	7th September 1867.
7049	Cooper, Thomas	"Clyde"	„	Killed in Gwalla mines.	14th August 1867.
6120	Williams, John	"Lincelles"	„	Killed by a fall from his horse.	24th July 1867.
8998	Williams, John	"Belgravia"	P.P.	Drowned	14th August 1867.
7467	Jones, Thomas	"Lord Dalhousie"	T.L.	Do.	28th Sept. 1867.
7727	Ibbotson, Joseph	"Clara" 2nd	„	Do.	October 1867.
6020	Moore, Thomas	"Lincelles"	„	Apoplexy	25th October 1867.
9486	Karrick, John	"Norwood" 2nd	P.P.	Drowned	21st October 1867.
8666	Nicholson, George	"Vimiera"	T.L.	Do.	19th October 1867.
9308	Storey, William	"Corona"	„	Dysenteria	11th November 1867.
9154	Evans, William	Do.	P.P.	Bronchitis	12th November 1867.
7738	Johnson, Thomas	"Clara" 2nd	T.L.	Phthisis, pul.	17th November 1867.
6583	France, William	"York"	„	Bowel complaint	13th November 1867.
8834	Docherty, James	"Belgravia"	P.P.	Dysenteria	29th November 1867.
7288	Woodstock, Henry	"Clyde"	T.L.	Dropsy	23rd November 1867.
7362	Bates, John	"Lord Dalhousie"	„	Delirium tremens	6th November 1867.
8768	Redding, Herbert J.	"Colonial"	P.P.	Water on the chest	6th December 1867.
7734	Johnson, Francis	"Clara" 2nd	T.L.	Consumption	20th December 1867.
9528	Morris, John	"Norwood" 2nd	P.P.	Drowned	27th December 1867.
7576	Varley, Joseph	"Lord Dalhousie"	T.L.	Epilepsy	26th December 1867.
6074	Challoner, Thomas	"Lincelles"	„	Consumption	24th August 1867.

The following men were executed :—

4738	Ahern, Cornelius	"Nile"	T.L.	Hanged	12th April 1867.
6802	Wootton, Bernard	"Colonial"	P.P.	Do.	8th October 1867.

Total - - 58

HENRY WAKEFORD,
Comptroller-General.

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,
31st January 1868.

No. 12.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the Year ended 31st March 1867.

Vote.	Service.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
1	General superintendence - - - - - -	15,797	19	8
2	Religious instruction - - - - - - -	2,664	12	10
3	Medical treatment - - - - - - -	2,062	6	5
4	Provisions - - - - - - - -	31,893	1	4
5	Medicines - - - - - - - -	1	6	6
6	Fuel and light - - - - - - - -	1,607	16	1
7	Prison stores and clothing - - - - - -	76	7	4
8	Land and water transport - - - - - -	5,007	19	6
9	Works, buildings, and stores - - - - - -	2,410	4	7
10	Miscellaneous - - - - - - - -	2,093	10	3
11	Magistracy and police - - - - - - -	14,953	5	7
12	Gratuities to prisoners, and private cash and earnings - -	1,950	0	0
	Total convict - - - - -	80,518	10	1
13	Total military service - - - - - - -	33,622	0	10
	Total - - - - - -	114,140	10	11

Amounting to one hundred and fourteen thousand one hundred and forty pounds ten shillings and elevenpence sterling.

Commissariat, Western Australia,
Perth, 28th February, 1868.

No. 13.

SIR, Fremantle Prison, January 1, 1868.

WITH the exception of an epidemic of diarrhœa and dysentery, which has been prevalent during the last two months, the health of the prisoners, as will be seen by the annexed returns, has been extremely good during the past year. Notwithstanding the effects of this epidemic, the number of hospital admissions has been less than the previous year, and the number of deaths almost unprecedently small.

An absence of fevers of low type, of diarrhœa and of dysentery, may, I think, always be looked upon in a prison as an indication that hygienic precautions are carefully taken, and that probably the water is of good quality and supplied plentifully, the drainage effectual, and the ventilation good. These desiderata have always obtained in this prison, and consequently a marked freedom (considering this hot climate) from epidemic disease has hitherto existed. During the latter part of the past year the main sewer became blocked up, and frequently tainted the air throughout the divisions, and I have no doubt was the paramount cause in producing the numerous cases of diarrhœa and dysentery which were lately under treatment, both amongst the casual sick and in the hospital wards.

An attempt is now being made throughout the prison to substitute the "earth closet system" instead of the sewer and cesspool plan, and I have no doubt whatever that this change will be very beneficial. Part of the old sewer was made of wood, and has now been in use for a number of years; no patching up would, I think, render it safe.

Table II. shows the number and the causes of the deaths that occurred last year. One resulted from a stab through the heart, a case of homicide, one resulted from accidental drowning, three of the remaining seven cases were from tubercular disease, two from dysentery, one from diarrhœa, and one from brain disease.

Table III. shows the diseases for which patients were admitted to hospital, and there is little in it requiring comment. The aggregate number of cases admitted is less than usual, but the number of those suffering from diarrhœa and dysentery is larger.

Table V. has reference to the state of health of the discipline warders of the prison. It shows that there was a daily average strength on the staff of 36, that there were 264 days during the year lost to the service on account of sickness of various sorts, and that the average duration of illness of each officer was 10 days, in fact 26 out of the 36 officers were sick and incapacitated at various times. Most of the illnesses were trivial in character. One officer, Warder Green, was on the sick list for 90 days, consequent on injuries received from a violent assault by a prisoner; this officer has since been "invalided." Warder Ryan also was 30 days off duty on account of being incapacitated by varix; he also was invalided. The officer who died, Warder Scott, had served in the capacity of warder at Bermuda; he arrived here with a broken-down constitution, and was on sick leave for a long time before

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

his death. Leaving out of account these three officers, the general health enjoyed by the remainder has been very fair.

Table VI. shows that 13 men were in the hospital during the year under treatment and observation on account of mental disorders, and that six were ultimately sent to the lunatic asylum. There is nothing in the discipline of this prison which tends to produce mental alienation. Comparatively speaking there is little separate confinement carried out here. Every convict ship brings out a certain number of men of weak intellect, and a few years residence in this hot climate develops the idiosyncracy and brings them under observation.

I have great pleasure in again testifying to the daily painstaking care and attention shown by Compounder Lyons in carrying out my orders with regard to the sick in hospital.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. C. ATTFIELD,
Surgeon.

The Hon. the Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

No. I.

TOTAL NUMBER TREATED.

	Probation and Re-convicted Prisoners.	Conditional Pardon, Ticket-of-Leave, and Expirees.
Number of patients in hospital, 31st December 1866	14	12
Number admitted during 1867	199	57
Total	213	69
Number discharged during 1867 :—		
Cured or relieved	179	51
To invalid depôt	1	5
To the lunatic asylum	6	1
Died	6	3
Remaining in hospital	21	9
Total	213	69

No. II.

NUMBER and CAUSE of DEATH.

	Probation and Re-convicted Prisoners.	Conditional Pardon, Ticket-of-Leave, and Expirees.
Tubercular disease of chest and abdomen	1	2
Softening of brain	—	1
Dysentery	2	—
Diarrhœa	1	—
Stabbed	1	—
Drowned	1	—
Total	6	3

No. III.

DISEASES for which PATIENTS were admitted in 1867.

Wounds, abscess, ulcers, &c.	54	Burn	2
Diarrhœa	35	Necrosis	2
Rheumatism	19	Diabetes	1
Ophthalmia	20	Lumbago	1
Dysentery	16	Cephalalgia	1
Observation	13	Sciatica	1
Febris continua	12	Cancer of Tongue	1
Phthisis	10	Pneumonia	1
Venereal disease	6	Ascites	1
Sprains	4	Melæna	1
Epilepsy	3	Impetigo	1
Paralysis	3	Jaundice	1
Ulcerated throat	3	Cynanche tonsillaris	1
Delirium tremens	3	Tumour (in groin)	1
Hæmoptysis	3	Dropsy	1
Catarrh	3	Hepatitis	1
Gastrodynia	4	Hæmatemesis	1
Otorrhea	3	Albuminuria	1
Fistula in ano	3	Dislocation (shoulder)	1
Hæmorrhoids	2	Neuralgia	1
Carbuncle	2	Pleurisy	1
Tænia	2	Pleurodynia	1
Morbus cordis	2	Scurvy	1
Debility	2		
Stricture	2	Total	256
Dyspepsia	2		

No. IV.

NUMBER in HOSPITAL.

Daily average Number of Prisoners.	Number admitted into Hospital.			Average daily Number in Hospital.				Proportion per Cent. to daily average Number of Prisoners, Ticket-of-Leave, &c., not included.
	Probation and Re-convicted Prisoners.	Expirees, Ticket-of-Leave, and Conditional-Pardon Prisoners.	Total.	Fremantle Prison.	Out-Stations.	Ticket-of-Leave.	Total Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	
1st quarter - 493	80	15	95	18	5	8	31	4·66
2nd „ - 508	48	10	58	14	7	9	30	4·13
3rd „ - 533	30	15	45	10	7	7	24	3·19
4th „ - 448	41	17	58	15	4	7	26	4·24

Average daily number of prisoners in hospital throughout the year, ticket-of-leave, expirees, &c., not included	20
Proportion per cent. to average daily number of prisoners	4·9
Largest number of hospital sick in one day (of all classes)	42
Smallest number of hospital sick in one day (of all classes)	18

No. V.

SICKNESS, &c. of SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

Daily Average of Subordinate Officers.	Daily average Number of Sick, including Accidents.	Average Number of Days each Sick Officer was under Treatment.	Died.
36	$\frac{264}{365}$	10	1

No. VI.

PRISONERS under TREATMENT for MENTAL DISORDERS during 1867.

Class.	Register.	Name.	Age.	Date of Arrival in the Colony.	Mental Condition on Reception.	Whether previously Insane or mentally affected.	Character of present Attack.	Date of first Symptoms.	Date of Admission into Hospital.	Remarks.
P.P.	9113	—	—	December 1866	Strange in manner and conduct.	Not known	Mania	Soon after arrival in colony.	Jan. 1867	Discharged to lunatic asylum, 17/1/67
Do.	8236	—	50	August 1865	Sane	„	Delusions	June 1867	June 1867	„ „ „ 4/7/67
Do.	8616	—	36	—	Weak-minded.		Dementia	—	—	„ „ „ 20/11/67
Do.	8822	—	27	July 1866	Dull-minded.		Dementia	September 1867	Sept. 1867	„ to light labour class, 9/10/67
Do.	9379	—	30	„ 1867	Sane	Not known	Dementia	October 1867	Oct. 1867	„ „ „ 26/12/67
Do.	9067	—	30	December 1866	Sane	Not known	Delusions	November 1867	Dec. 1867	Detained in hospital (under observation).
Do.	9396	—	24	July 1867	Sane	—	Delusions	December 1867	Dec. 1867	„ „ „
Do.	8899	—	26	„ 1866	Sane	Not known	Dementia	November 1867	Nov. 1867	„ „ „
R.C.P.	7785	—	44	April 1863	Sane	Not known	Delusions with homicidal tendency.	October 1867	—	Discharged to lunatic asylum, 8/10/67
Do.	6208	—	52	June 1862	Sane	Not known	Delusions	June 1867	Jan. 1867	„ to invalid depôt, 24/1/67
S.D.C.	5565	—	26	August 1859	Sane	—	Delusions	February 1867	Feb. 1867	„ to lunatic asylum, 12/3/67
Local.	—	—	37	February 1861	Sane	Not known	Dementia	April 1867	Aug. 1867	„ cured.
T.L.	7302	—	35	May 1863	Sane	Not known	Delusions	December 1865	Aug. 1867	„ to lunatic asylum, 12/9/67

No. 14.

Lunatic Asylum, Fremantle,
January 1, 1868.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour herewith to enclose you a Return showing the number of admissions, discharges, deaths, &c. at the Lunatic Asylum during the past year.

Since reporting to you last year, the assistant colonial surgeon at Fremantle has been charged with the care of the Fremantle lunatics.

Nine males (connected with the convict department) and seven colonial males have been admitted as patients during the year, five male patients have been discharged, and six have died.

I have not anything in particular to remark concerning the nine convict males beyond saying, that I do not think their insanity could in any way be connected with the prison discipline of this country, they were all for a long time under treatment and observation in hospital before being sent to the asylum, and they were all more or less delusional.

Of the seven colonial males sent to the asylum during the year, three were highly delusional and quite crazed, three others were partly demented and imbecile, had partial paralysis, and were free from delusions. I consider these symptoms to be indicative of structural disease of the brain rather than that of "insanity," and that on the ground of expediency alone (i.e. there not being any other place of refuge for them) it is right to send these cases to a lunatic asylum, the remaining case out of the seven was one of what in France is termed dypsomania (a mania for drinking): there this habit is recognized as a distinct species of mania, justifying detention in an asylum; but this is not the case in England.

Three convict males were discharged during the year and sent back to prison discipline, and as yet they have not relapsed. One colonial male patient, a pensioner who had been an inmate of the asylum for 19 months was discharged, as also was, after a detention of five days, the case of delirium tremens.

One convict male patient, an old man with a broken-down constitution who had been an inmate of the asylum only six weeks, succumbed to an attack of dysentery; five colonial male patients also died from brain disease, these, however, I think, for the reasons above stated, should have been added to the Tables of Mortality in an hospital or a poor-house rather than those of a lunatic asylum.

The general health of the lunatics of the asylum has been excellent, the male patients have been occupied, busied, and employed about the two gardens and the yard as much as possible: there are not any workshops in the asylum, nor indeed would they be as useful and remunerative here as in other places, as by far the larger proportion of the inmates are merely field labourers. The grounds belonging to the asylum are spacious and cheerful looking, there are now plenty of flowers, shrubs, and vines growing; a kitchen garden also brings in a good supply of vegetables for the patients during the year; there is also a tolerably fair cricket ground, and also a very good fives court.

There is a plentiful supply of books sent down monthly from the prison, which, though not exactly of the sort most suited to the capacity of lunatics, is made tolerably fair use of.

No mechanical restraint whatever has been made use of during the year, seclusion for a few hours, on the exhibition of an unruly temper, has been found quite sufficient.

No attempt at suicide or escape has been made, nor have any assaults worthy of note been made on either fellow patients or the officers.

I have great pleasure in again testifying to the exceeding great care and attention paid, and to the good discretion exercised by Principal Warder Ramsay in the discharge of the many duties attendant on his post as officer in charge of the asylum.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. C. ATTFIELD,
Surgeon.

The Hon. the Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c., Perth.

STATISTICAL RETURN appended to Annual Report of Lunatic Asylum, 1867.

	Males.		Females.	Total.
	Connected with Convict Department.	Colonial.		
No. of patients remaining in the asylum on 31st December 1866	23	16	19	58
No. of patients admitted to asylum in 1867 - - -	9	7	9	25
Total - - - -	32	23	28	83
Discharged, cured or relieved - - - - -	3	2	1	6
Died - - - - - - -	1	5	1	7
Total - - - -	4	7	2	13
Remaining under treatment, 31st December 1867 - -	28	16	26	70

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT.

Males admitted, connected with Convict Department.

Class.	Register.	Names.	Age.	Ship.	Character of Disease.	Arrived in the Colony.	Admitted.	Remarks.
P.P.	9113	—	28	"Coronna" -	Delusion -	22/12/66	17/1/67	Remains in asylum.
R.C.	6208	—	47	"Norwood" 1st -	Dementia with delusions.	9/6/62	19/2/67	Discharged, cured.
H.L.	5365	—	26	"Sultana" -	Delusions -	19/9/59	15/3/67	Remains in asylum.
P.P.	8236	—	50	"Racehorse" -	Dementia with delusions.	10/8/65	4/7/67	Died from an attack of diarrhœa and dysentery.
C.P.	5865	—	28	"Palmerston" -	Delusions - -	1/2/60	7/9/67	Remains in asylum.
T. of L.	7191	—	43	"Clyde" - -	„ - -	9/6/63	27/9/67	Do.
T. of L.	7302	—	35	"Clyde" - -	„ - -	1/6/63	2/10/67	Do. (this is the second time of admission to asylum.)
R.C.	7785	—	47	"Clara - -	„ - -	15/4/64	9/10/67	Do.
P.P.	8616	—	29	"Vimeira" -	Dementia with delusions.	22/12/65	20/11/67	Do.

Males discharged or died, connected with Convict Department.

Class.	Register.	Names.	Age.	Ship.	Character of Disease.	Arrived in the Colony.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remarks.
P.P.	8502	—	48	"Vimeira" -	Delusions -	22/12/65	27/12/66	22/3/67	Discharged.
P.P.	7474	—	45	"Lord Dalhousie."	Dementia -	28/12/63	14/2/65	5/4/67	Do.
R.C.	6208	—	47	"Norwood" -	„ with delusions.	9/6/62	19/2/67	4/10/67	Do.
P.P.	8236	—	50	"Racehorse" -	Dementia -	10/8/65	4/7/67	16/8/67	Died (dysentery).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Males admitted.

Class.	Register.	Names.	Age.	Ship.	Character of Disease.	Arrived in the Colony.	Admitted.	Remarks.
Free	—	—	59	—	Dementia -	—	22/2/67	Died suddenly, fatty degeneration of heart.
Exp.	869	—	50	"Minden" -	„ -	15/10/51	18/4/67	Do. do. do.
Exp.	681	—	65	„ -	„ -	15/10/51	6/7/67	Remains under treatment.
Free	—	—	59	—	Delusions -	3/10/29	11/9/67	Do. do.
Free	—	—	—	—	Delirium a potu	—	14/10/67	Discharged in a few days free from delirium.
Exp.	909	—	36	"Minden" -	Dementia -	15/10/51	18/11/67	Remains under treatment.
Free	—	—	61	—	Dementia -	—	19/12/67	Discharged to invalid depôt.

Males discharged or died.

Class.	Register.	Names.	Age.	Ship.	Character of Disease.	Arrived in the Colony.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remarks.
Free	—	—	51	—	Dementia -	—	2/9/65	10/4/67	Discharged, cured.
Free	—	—	42	—	„ -	—	3/2/66	4/2/67	Died, serous apoplexy.
Exp.	1782	—	28	"Pyrennes" -	„ and delusions.	1/5/53	22/10/65	12/4/67	Died, apoplexy.
Exp.	1284	—	37	„ -	Dementia -	4/8/52	21/11/65	12/4/67	Do.
Exp.	869	—	50	"Minden" -	„ -	15/10/51	18/4/67	8/5/67	Died, softening of the brain.
Free	—	—	59	—	„ -	—	22/2/67	19/9/67	Died, fatty degeneration of heart, and softening of the brain.
Free	—	—	—	—	Dypsomania -	—	14/10/67	19/10/67	Discharged.

TASMANIA.

No. 2.

TASMANIA.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor T. GORE BROWNE, C.B., to His Grace the Duke of BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

(No. 22.)

Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania,
August 20, 1867.

(Received, October 21, 1867.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward the annual reports of the Comptroller-General and the Civil Commandant at Port Arthur.

I entirely approve and confirm these reports, which are so complete that comment on my part would give your Grace unnecessary trouble.

Having reference to my Despatch, No. 11, June 24th, 1867, I have been specially unwilling to sanction any new expenditure at Port Arthur which could possibly be avoided. That which has been incurred has been indispensable, and the additions and repairs will be required whether the establishment is retained under the control of Her Majesty's Government or transferred to that of the Colony, and in either case the division of the expense will remain unaltered.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. GORE BROWNE,
Governor.

His Grace
the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 2.

SIR, Comptroller-General's Office, August 14, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, my annual report on the Convict Department in this Colony for the year ending 30th June 1867.

2. The office of the Comptroller-General is the same as last year, consisting of the Comptroller-General, two clerks, and one messenger.

3. The Convict Station at Port Arthur is the sole establishment under the direction and control of the Imperial Government.

I enclose the report of the Commandant, which will be found to contain full information as to the establishment under his charge. It consisted on the 30th of June 1867 of 494 male convicts under sentence, 238 paupers, and 90 lunatics; of these, 387 convicts, 56 paupers, and 4 lunatics, were chargeable to Colonial funds.

No absconding has occurred during the year, and the general conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory. The buildings are in good condition, with the exception of quarters for some of the inferior officers and the quarters for the lunatics. A new building for the latter will be completed at the close of the year, which will provide in an efficient manner for their accommodation; for these quarters there will be a charge of 600*l.*, being the wages for twelve months of six carpenters, whom I have found it necessary to hire for their completion.

The condition of the whole establishment is most satisfactory, and continues to reflect the greatest credit on the Commandant.

4. At the Prisoners' Barracks there were 20 men chargeable to Imperial funds, 17 of whom were paupers awaiting removal to Port Arthur, and 3 under sentence.

5. At the Cascade Factory there were 15 women, of whom 13 were paupers and 2 were under sentence; there was also one child chargeable to Imperial funds.

6. At the New Norfolk Asylum there were 44½ inmates.

7. At the Colonial Hospital there were 7 wholly and 4 half chargeable.

8. At the General Hospital, Launceston, there were 2 patients.

9. At the Queen's Orphan Asylum there were 88 children wholly and 50 half chargeable to Imperial funds, being equivalent to 113.

10. I enclose the usual returns; 1. and 2. showing the distribution of the convicts, No. 3. showing the number chargeable upon Colonial and Imperial funds; also No. 4. giving a summary of convicts in Tasmania on the 30th June 1867, from which it will be seen that the number of male convicts has been diminished by 26, and females by 2.

11. The cost of the convicts will be shown in my report on the estimate for 1868–69.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. NAIRN,
Comptroller-General.

TASMANIA.—COMPTROLLER-

No. 1.—DISTRIBUTION RETURN of CONVICT

STATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.		Convicts.								Free Men.						Female Convicts.				Free Women.			Children.	
		Chargeable to Colonial Funds.	Chargeable to Imperial Funds.							Chargeable to Imperial Funds.			Chargeable to Colonial Funds.			Chargeable to Imperial Funds.				Chargeable to Imperial Funds.			Imperial.	
		Under Sentence of Penal Servitude passed at Superior Courts.	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude passed at Superior Courts.	On Probation for Ticket-of-Leave and Conditional Pardon.	Passholders under Sentence.	Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.		Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude passed by Superior Courts.	Passholders in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Boys.	Girls.
Comptroller-General's Office		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Arthur		354	72	6	—	27	15	16		2	161	—	64	20	56	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		13 Invalids.	9 Invalids. 3 Lunatics.																					
Prisoners' Barracks		—	—	—	1	—	—	1		2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cascade Factory		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	—	1	—
Hospitals and Lunatic Asylum	Colonial Establishments.	—	—	—	—	3	—	1		—	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	24	—	—
Gaols		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's Orphan Asylum		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	53
TOTAL		367	84	6	1	30	15	18		4	177	1	80	20	56	4	—	—	—	2	13	8	24	61	53

Total Convicts maintained by Government - - 521
Passholders illegally at large, or otherwise unaccounted for - - - - - - - 138
Ticket-of-Leave Holders earning their own living - 37
Total Males - 696
Females - 14
Total Males and Females - 710

TASMANIA.—CONVICT

No. 2.—RETURN showing the STRENGTH of the CONVICT Taken from the Distribution

DATES.	Convicts.									Free Men.						Female Convicts.				Free Women.			Children.	
	Chargeable to Imperial Funds.								Chargeable to Colonial Funds.	Chargeable to Imperial Funds.			Chargeable to Colonial Funds.			Chargeable to Imperial Funds.				Chargeable to Imperial Funds.			Imperial.	
	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude and Imprisonment passed by Superior Courts.	On Probation for Ticket-of-Leave and Conditional Pardon.	Passholders under Sentence.	Passholders under Sentence in private service, or illegally at large.	Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Lunatics, and Invalids.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence earning their own livelihood.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude and Imprisonment passed by Superior Courts.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude and Imprisonment passed by Superior Courts.	Passholders in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence earning their own livelihood.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Boys.	Girls.
1866.																								
31st December.	88	14	—	147	28	20	41	17	376	—	171	3	80	19	63	4	—	—	1	13	1	11	8	25	69	57
1867.																								
30th June.	84	6	1	138	30	15	37	18	367	4	177	1	80	20	56	4	—	—	—	12	2	13	8	24	61	53
Increase.	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	4	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Decrease.	4	8	—	9	—	5	4	—	9	—	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	8	4

GENERAL'S OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT, 30th June 1867.

Stations and Establishments.	Comptroller-General.	Civil Commandant.	Protestant Chaplain.	Roman Catholic Chaplain.	Assistant Magistrates.	Medical Officers.	Clerks.	Accountant of Stores.	Foreman of Works.	Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses.	Keepers.	Station officer.	Keeper Separate Prison.	Overseers.	Assistant Overseers.	Wardmaster.	Coxswains.	Dispenser.	Turnkeys and Warders.	Petty Constables.	Messengers.	Attendants.	Seamen, schooner "Harriett."	Signalman, Mount Augustus.	Superintendent of Timber.	Superintendent of Agriculture.	Dry Store Keeper.	Writer.	Paid Mechanics.
Comptroller-General's Office.	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Arthur.	-	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	8	12	1	4	1	5	68	1	12	5	1	-	1	1	1	6
Colonial Establishments: Prisoners' Barracks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colonial Establishments: Cascade Factory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colonial Establishments: Hospitals and Lunatic Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colonial Establishments: Gaols	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colonial Establishments: Queen's Orphan Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	2	3	1	1	8	12	1	4	1	5	68	2	12	5	1	-	1	1	1	6

W. NAIRN, Comptroller-General.

DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT on the 31st December 1866 and the 30th June 1867.
Return for those Periods.

Date.	Comptroller-General.	Civil Commandant.	Protestant Chaplain.	Roman Catholic Chaplain.	Assistant Magistrates.	Medical Officers.	Clerks.	Accountant of Stores.	Foreman of Works.	Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses.	Keepers.	Station Officer.	Keeper Separate Prison.	Overseers.	Assistant Overseers.	Wardmasters.	Coxswains.	Dispensers.	Turnkeys and Warder.	Petty Constables.	Attendants.	Messengers.	Seamen, schooner "Harriett."	Signalman, Mount Augustus.	Superintendent of Timber.	Writer.	Superintendent of Agriculture.	Dry Store Keeper.	Paid Mechanics.
1866. 31st December.	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	2	3	1	1	8	11	1	4	1	6	71	12	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	-
1867. 30th June.	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	2	3	1	1	8	12	1	4	1	5	68	12	2	5	1	-	1	1	1	6
Increase.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Decrease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

W. NAIRN, Comptroller-General.

TASMANIA.

No. 3.

ABSTRACT showing the Number of Individuals of each Class at Port Arthur on the 30th June 1867, chargeable to Colonial and Imperial Funds respectively.

Station.	Colonial Funds.				Imperial Funds.				Grand Total.
	Under Sentence or Order of Probation.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Total Colonial.	Under Sentence or Order of Probation.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Total Imperial.	
Port Arthur - -	387	56	4	447	107	182	86	375	822

No. 4.

SUMMARY OF CONVICTS, 30th June 1867.

Males.

175	Passholders - -	Under sentence - - - -	Maintained by Government.	1
		On probation for pardons - - -		6
		In hospitals, invalids, and lunatics -		30
		Illegally at large or otherwise unaccounted for	Not maintained by Government.	138
70	Ticket-of-leave holders -	Earning their own living - - -		37
		Under sentence - - - -	Maintained by Government.	15
		In hospitals, invalids, and lunatics -		18
451	- - -	Under sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment - - - -		451
696				696

Females.

	No Passholders.			
14	Ticket-of-leave holders -	In hospitals, invalids, and lunatics - -	Maintained by Government.	2
		Earning their own living - - -	Not maintained by Government.	12
14				14

Maintained by Government, males - - - -	521
Do. females - - - -	2
Not maintained by Government, males - - - -	175
Do. females - - -	12
Grand total of Convicts - -	710

Civil Commandant's Office, Port Arthur,
Tasmania, August 10, 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my annual report on this establishment for the year ending 30th June last.

Conduct of the Subordinate Officers.

The conduct of the officers generally has been satisfactory, and they have discharged their important duties in a zealous and efficient manner.

The following changes have taken place, viz.:—One district constable and one coxswain superannuated, two assistant overseers resigned, one superintendent of timber reduced by abolition of office, one schoolmaster dismissed, and one under keeper of insane, deceased.

Civil Guard.

The pay of the Civil Guard having been materially reduced on the 1st January last, a saving of 51*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per annum has been effected in this item of the expenditure, without in any degree impairing efficiency or lessening the security of the establishment.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings generally are in good condition, except those in which a portion of the insane and the infirmary patients are lodged; as also several of the officers' quarters, which being old weather-boarded structures, will shortly have to be replaced. For the former class the new asylum, adverted to in my last report as being in course of erection, will very soon be completed, and afford excellent accommodation for the mentally afflicted.

Two of the exercise yards at the separate prison have been covered over, and fitted up, one as a workshop for shoemakers and saddlers not under separate discipline, but whom it has been found expedient to employ under the closest supervision; the other is used for store purposes.

The bone and saw mills have been much improved.

The whole of the General Prison has been repainted and the wood work of the large dormitory refitted.

The tower near the guard room, used for storing ammunition and blasting powder, has been re-roofed for safety, lead having been substituted for shingles.

A new semaphore has been provided at Norfolk Bay Police Station, and an iron steam tank fixed in the prisoners' bath room at Port Arthur.

A tannery has also been fitted up, which will prove an economical arrangement, by enabling me to have a large quantity of kangaroo and other skins converted into leather for the manufacture of boots for the inmates, thereby saving purchases to a considerable extent.

In addition to these works, a large amount of repairing has been effected in the buildings throughout the Peninsula, in the launches, boats, semaphores, jetties, bridges, &c.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory. Return (A.) appended shows the nature and number of offences and of punishments during the year. There were 146 offences committed upon an aggregate strength of 592; in the former 12 months 154 offences were recorded with a total of 616 convicts.

No crime of a serious character has to be reported, nor has any case of absconding occurred.

Suicide.

The only case of suicide by a prisoner which has taken place for many years occurred in the month of April last, when number 20,471 hanged himself with the straps of his cell hammock. The prisoner was under a commuted sentence of 10 years imprisonment for a capital offence, and had only been confined in the separate prison five weeks, during which period neither the medical officer in his daily visits, the chaplain, nor any of the discipline officers had noticed anything unusual or suspicious in his manner or appearance.

Re-conviction of discharged Convicts.

198 prisoners were discharged during the two years ending 30th June 1867, and of those 14, or about 7 per cent., have been again received under sentence; some of these men are, however, of the idle, incorrigible class, who no sooner complete one sentence than they commit some other offence, and are returned to a prison or penal settlement; others are becoming too old and infirm to earn an honest livelihood, and are a constant burden on the public either as prisoners or paupers.

New Dietary.

On the 1st of May 1867 new scales of approved dietary were introduced for the convicts, paupers, and lunatics, with perfect order and success. The former rations of meat and bread have been considerably diminished; but various changes of food adopted, with a superior system of cookery, thereby rendering the present dietary much less monotonous than the old, and at the same time securing a very important saving. The reduction of expense for two months, during which the new dietary has been in operation, amounts to 215*l.* 7*s.*, or at the rate of nearly 1,300*l.* per annum.

Increasing Age and Infirmities of the Prisoners, and consequent Incapacity of many for Hard Labour.

In my last report I drew attention to the large proportion of the convicts who were becoming physically unfit for effective work, and to the advanced ages of the men in general.

During the past 12 months the majority of the prisoners received have been pronounced by the medical officers on arrival to be only fit for 2nd or 3rd class labour, while many of the general body have also been exempted, on medical report, from any but the lightest employment. It has, therefore, been impossible to keep up the former strength of the bush and other effective labour parties; this, however, is not surprising, when it is borne in mind that almost the whole of the present convicts originally arrived from England or other places as prisoners many years ago, and that only the worn-out and most useless class are now received.

Employment of the Prisoners.

The appended Return (B.) shows the various descriptions of work carried on.

*(C.) the quantities of farm, dairy, and fishery produce.

*(D.) the quantities of building and other materials, fuel, &c. obtained.

*(E.) the clothing and other articles of stores made and repaired; also the washing performed.

General Observations.

Appendix (F.) gives the number of prisoners, invalids, paupers, and lunatics on 30th June 1866 and 30th June 1867 respectively, with the funds upon which they were chargeable.

(G.) the number of prisoners received and discharged.

(H.) the mortality during the year, and number of persons in the hospitals on 30th June 1867.

(I.) the present classified ages of all the prisoners.

Appended also is a list of the principal visitors, with their recorded observations.

The Governor inspected the whole of the establishment in the month of February last, and a copy of his Excellency's official minute will be found with the entries made by visitors.

I have, &c.

The Honourable the Comptroller-General, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. Boyd,
Civil Commandant.

* Not printed.

TASMANIA.

A.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS under DETENTION at Port Arthur, and their CONDUCT during the Year ending 30th June 1867.

Aggregate Number of Prisoners at the Penal Settlement, Port Arthur, during the Year ending 30th June 1867.	Detailed Statement of Cases adjudicated upon magisterially.												Total No. of Offences Committed.	Offences.	Punishments.															Total.
	Larceny under 5*l.*	Common Assault.	Insubordination.	Wilful Destruction of Government Property.	Disobedience of Orders.	Idleness.	Neglect of Duty.	Drunkenness.	Using Abusive Language.	Insolence.	Absence without Leave.	Misconduct and other Breaches of Discipline.			18 Months Hard Labour.	9 Months Hard Labour in Chains.	9 Months Hard Labour.	6 Months ditto.	Ditto in Chains.	4 Months Hard Labour.	Ditto in Chains.	3 Months Hard Labour.	2 Months Hard Labour and above 1 Month.	1 Month Hard Labour and under.	1 Month and above 14 Days Solitary Confinement.	14 Days and above 7 Days Solitary Confinement.	7 Days and under.	Reprimanded.	
Totals - 592	3	7	3	1	52	11	9	7	4	7	5	37	146	Larceny under 5*l.* -	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
														Common Assault -	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
														Insubordination -	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
														Wilful Destruction of Government Property.	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
														Disobedience of Orders -	—	1	4	4	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	16	22	4	52
														Idleness - -	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
														Neglect of Duty -	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9
														Drunkenness -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	7
														Using abusive language -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
														Insolence - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	7
														Absence without Leave -	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	5
														Misconduct and other Breaches of Discipline.	—	2	4	2	4	—	4	1	—	—	5	10	4	37
														Totals -	1	5	2	15	8	9	4	11	4	1	7	29	37	13	146

B.

RETURN showing the various descriptions of labour at which the Prisoners have been employed during the year ending 30th June 1867.

Attendants on sick.	Farriers.	Quarrying stone.
Bakers.	Gardeners.	Repairing wharves and jetties.
Blacksmiths.	Herdsmen.	Saddlers.
Bookbinders.	Harness makers and repairers.	Sawyers and saw-mill men.
Boat and launch builders.	Labourers, agricultural.	Servants.
Brickmakers.	„ general.	Shinglers.
Bricklayers.	Lime burners.	Shoemakers.
Butchers.	Laying and repairing tramroads.	Splitters.
Barbers.	Laundrymen.	Stokers.
Bullock drivers.	Lamplighters.	Sweeps.
Boatmen.	Lime shell gatherers.	Salt boilers.
Carpenters.	Masons and stonecutters.	Stone breakers.
Cooks.	Moulders and foundrymen.	Scavengers.
Charcoal burners.	Mat makers.	Signalmen.
Coopers.	Plumbers, painters, and glaziers.	Semaphore repairers.
Clearing land.	Potters, making cell urinals.	Tanners.
Carting fuel to officers quarters.	Plasterers.	Tool repairers.
Cemetery keeper.	Ploughmen.	Tailors.
Church and chapel cleaners.	Procuring fire wood.	Tin-plate workers.
Carters.	„ logs.	Writers.
Dairyman.	„ spars.	Wheelwrights.
Engine driver.	„ boat and launch timber.	Watchmen assisting police.
Fitters and locksmiths.	Pile drivers.	Wardsmen and station cleaners.
Fencers.		Water carriers.

F.

RETURN showing the Number of Effective Prisoners, Invalided and Insane Prisoners, Paupers, and Lunatics, with the Funds upon which they were borne on the 30th June 1866 and 30th June 1867 respectively.

Date.	Effective Prisoners Chargeable to Imperial Treasury.	Effective Prisoners Chargeable to Colonial Treasury.	Invalided and Insane Prisoners Chargeable to Imperial Treasury.	Invalided and Insane Prisoners Chargeable to Colonial Treasury.	Paupers Chargeable to Imperial Treasury.	Paupers Chargeable to Colonial Treasury.	Lunatics Chargeable to Imperial Treasury.	Lunatics Chargeable to Colonial Treasury.	Total of all Classes.	Funds.	
										Imperial.	Colonial.
Strength on 30th June 1866.	119	346	13	18	213	71	89	4	873	434	439
Strength on 30th June 1867.	92	374	15	13	182	56	86	4	822	375	447

G.

RETURN showing the number of Prisoners received and discharged during the year ending 30th June 1867, with classification of the sentences of the former.

Number of Prisoners received.	Number of Prisoners discharged.	Classification of Sentences.									Total.
		Under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 6 Years.	6 Years and under 8 Years.	8 Years and under 10 Years.	10 Years and under 12 Years.	12 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 16 Years.	Life.	
96	98	2	19	32	16	10	10	2	2	3	96

TASMANIA.

H.

RETURN showing the average Number of Effective Convicst, Invalids, Paupers, and Lunatics for the Year ending 30th June 1867, the Mortality during the Period, Average Age of each Class at Death, and present Number in Hospital.

Period.	Average Number of each Class.				Mortality during the Year.			Average Age of Convicts at Death.	Average Age of Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics at Death.	Number in Hospital on 30th June 1867.	
	Effective Convicts under Detention.	Paupers and Invalided Convicts.	Lunatics.	Total.	Convicts under Detention.	Paupers, Invalided Convicts, and Lunatics.	Total.			Convicts under Detention.	Paupers, Invalided Convicts, and Lunatics.
From 1st July 1866 to 30th June 1867.											
Total - -	469	288	93	850	6* or $1\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.	30 or 8 per cent.	36	$50\frac{8}{12}$	$70\frac{1}{12}$	19	161

* One of these committed suicide.

I.

RETURN showing the Ages of the Prisoners (all Classes).

Under 20 years.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.
1	10	83	216	128	50	5	1	494

COPY of the ENTRIES made in VISITORS' BOOK.

Having been on Tasman's Peninsula for the past eight days, we beg to express our satisfactory opinion as to the very perfect and skilful arrangements of the various departments connected with the Port Arthur Establishment. The simple yet perfect construction of the model prison is peculiarly striking, while being on a comparatively small scale, it can the more readily be appreciated. The Penitentiary, holding so important and extensive a position in the establishment, affords the greatest satisfaction to the visitor by its regularity and order. Having visited all the departments on the Settlement, we were much attracted by the prevailing air of cleanliness and neatness.

With regard to the treatment of the prisoners, it is evident that while there is a complete absence of undue severity there is no want of necessary discipline to enforce upon their minds the retributive punishment crime entails, and also to train them to a useful course of life. The visits we have made suggest the conclusion, that great credit is due to the Civil Commandant, whose aim is eminently calculated to tone, without unnecessary coercion, the vicious habits of the unfortunate persons under his authority. Indeed, so admirable is the administration of his establishment, that it is fully deserving of the distinguished position it holds, as the best arranged and most perfect in Australia, and would bear favourable contrast with similar institutions in the mother country.

Port Arthur, August 7, 1866. (Signed) THOS. SHEEHY, Barrister-at-Law, Hobart Town.
DAVID AHERNE, Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn.

Having visited this library, it affords us great pleasure to testify that it is being kept in a manner to reflect the greatest credit to its conductors and supporters. We were certainly not prepared to find it in so complete a form, and only regret that we had not sufficient time to make a more minute examination. We cannot, however, refrain from particularly mentioning the extreme politeness of the librarian in pointing out objects of special interest, and we wish further to compliment the members of the institution for the beautiful and correct picture of the Civil Commandant, J. Boyd, Esq., which adorns the institute.

(Signed) J. M. GOLDREICH, Hebrew Minister, Hobart Town.
BEHREAD, Acting Secretary, Hobart Town.

Having visited this establishment, and been kindly shown over the whole, there cannot be any doubt of the perfect system of management throughout, and the excellent arrangements made to economise labour in various ways. The perfectly healthy appearance of the aged, and the thankful manner of expression of many of them, prove that these unfortunate beings are not only well cared for, but most kindly treated by all the officers.

Port Arthur, August 21, 1866. (Signed) JOHN MEREDITH, M.H.A.
Dr. LEWIS, M.H.A.
WM. DODERY, M.H.A.
Mr. and Mrs. T. THOS. COOKSON, New Zealand.
JOHN SCOTT, M.H.A.
A. T. COX, Captain, P. and N.Z. Royal Mail Company.
W. N. WARREN, Lieutenant, R.A.
H. LEIGHTON, New Zealand.
J. PARKER, New South Wales.

Visited the library, and am much delighted with everything I have observed.
September 18, 1866. (Signed) J. HONEY, Commissariat Clerk.

Having visited this establishment, and been shown over it, we have been much delighted with its thorough cleanliness and perfect order, and we desire to record in the most emphatic manner our approval of the establishment as a whole. The attention of the officers to their respective duties appears to us to be beyond all praise. Their attention to visitors is highly satisfactory.
December 17, 1866. (Signed) JAMES ALLEN, Editor, "Mercury" Office.
L. SHAWN, Bank of Victoria, Melbourne.
E. SHAWN.
Mrs. J. ALLEN.
WALTER WATKINS, Melbourne, Agent, T. S. N. Company.

I have visited the greater part of the establishment, and am much pleased with the perfect order and discipline maintained throughout.
December 17, 1866. (Signed) RICHARD DRY, Premier.

I have gone over the establishment, and feel much pleasure in bearing testimony to the perfect manner in which every department is conducted.
(Signed) J. DWYER, Lt.-Col. 2/14th Regiment, Commanding Troops in Tasmania.
J. W. SAUNDERS, Captain, 2/14th Regiment.

I have visited this establishment, and have been delighted with the admirable arrangements and perfect order throughout the whole.
(Signed) F. W. QUILTER, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's, Newtown.

I have carefully inspected this establishment, and have only to repeat what I have so often said before, and to express my continued approval of Mr. Boyd's system, and of his unremitting zeal and attention.
February 17, 1867. (Signed) T. GORE BROWNE, Governor.

I have been much pleased to find everything so near the mark at Port Arthur, and that such excellent rules remain unbroken.
February 17, 1867. (Signed) ROCHFORT MAGUIRE, H.M.S.S. "Challenger,"
Commodore Commanding Australian Squadron.

We have visited the several departments on the Settlement, and are pleased to be able to confirm the general report, as to the able and efficient manner in which everything is conducted, which is very creditable to those in charge.
March 11, 1867. (Signed) P. LEVY, President, Hebrew Congregation, Hobart Town.
MORITZ MICHAELIN, Melbourne.
HERMANN BITTNER, Melbourne.
J. M. GOLDREICH, Minister, Hebrew Congregation, Hobart Town.

Having visited this establishment, and having been prepared by report to find everything in the strictest order, I can only observe that the reality of having witnessed the order, cleanliness, regularity, and comfort of the inmates, far exceeds all which any person could imagine to exist on an establishment composed of the worst characters; even the healthy and cheerful appearance of most of the men is a feature of great satisfaction.
March 11, 1867. (Signed) EDWD. FREEMAN, A.M., Colonial Chaplain.
Mr. and Mrs. WARD, Victoria.
WILLIAM ELDER, J.P.
JOHN ELDER, junior.
EDWD. LUCAS, Commander, "S. Cross" S.S.
Mrs. G. LUCAS.
Miss M. LUCAS.
Mrs. LAMB.
C. T. BELSTEAD, Civil Service.
H. LAMB, Staff Assistant Surgeon.
J. M. SHORT.

Having been kindly permitted to visit this establishment, I have great pleasure in saying that it exceeds my expectation in every particular as to the arrangements generally. I have been much struck with the provision made for proper employment of the inmates, as well as with the mode in which such appears to be carried out. I have also to add that I am much indebted to the Civil Commandant, and to the gentlemen otherwise connected with the establishment, for the courtesy shown me.
March 20, 1867. (Signed) GEO. DINHAM, Bank, Van Dieman's Land, Hobart Town.

Having visited this establishment, and been kindly shown over it, I must express great pleasure at seeing the cleanliness and systematic order with which it is regulated.
May 20, 1867. (Signed) H. L. GARRETT, J.P.

TASMANIA.

Having visited this establishment, and having also been most courteously conducted over it by Mr. Boyd, I cannot do otherwise than express my admiration of the extreme good order and management of the same, being equal to any of the same establishments I have visited in England.

(Signed) N. G. HARDEN, New South Wales.
WM. KENT, jun., J.P., New South Wales.

Mr. Harden and Mr. Kent were accompanied by Thos. Trail Watt, Esq., Collector of Customs.

(A true copy.)

J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor T. GORE BROWNE, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

(No. 8.)

Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania, February 27, 1868.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received, April 27, 1868.)

I HAVE the honour to forward the Comptroller-General's returns of convicts and other persons chargeable to Imperial funds.

I have before drawn your Grace's attention to the reduction of numbers chargeable to colonial funds, in comparison with previous returns, referred to by the Comptroller-General in the enclosure, and as I wait your Grace's decision on my despatch relative to the transfer of the establishment, I need say no more on the subject now.

I have, &c.

His Grace (Signed) T. GORE BROWNE,
the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,
&c. &c. &c. Governor.

Enc. 1. in No. 3.

Enclosure 1. in No. 3.

SIR, Comptroller-General's Office, February 26, 1868.

A.

I HAVE the honour to forward for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State the usual returns showing the number of convicts and other persons chargeable to the Imperial Government or maintained in Imperial establishments in Tasmania on the 31st of December 1867.

2. Returns Nos. 1. and 2. show the total strength on the 31st of December, and also the strength as compared with that on the 30th of June 1867. Return marked 3 shows the total number of persons maintained at Port Arthur, the only Imperial establishment in the Colony, viz., 314 chargeable to Colonial, and 357 to Imperial funds; the great reduction in the number chargeable to Colonial funds in comparison with the previous returns has been caused by the removal of all the Colonial paupers, and a large number of the men under sentence of penal servitude, to Colonial establishments. The return No. 4. gives a summary of convicts, showing a total of 596 males and 14 females: of these, 153 males and 12 females were not supported by the Government.

3. The number of children shown in Return No. 1. as at the Queen's Orphan Asylum, viz., 97, is made up of 75 children wholly, and 44 half chargeable to the Imperial Government, being equal to a charge for 97 children.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor, (Signed) W. NAIRN.
&c. &c. Comptroller-General.

Return of Distribution and Strength of Convict Department for Half Year ending 31st December 1867.

TASMANIA.—COMPTROLLER-

No. 1.—DISTRIBUTION RETURN of CONVICT

STATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.	Convicts.								Free Men.						Female Convicts.				Free Women.			Children.	
	Chargeable to Colonial Funds.		Chargeable to Imperial Funds.						Chargeable to Imperial Funds.				Chargeable to Colonial Funds.		Chargeable to Imperial Funds.				Chargeable to Imperial Funds.			Imperial.	
	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude or Imprisonment passed at Superior Courts.	On Probation for Pardons.	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude passed at Superior Courts.	On Probation for Ticket-of-Leave and Conditional Pardon.	Passholders under Sentence.	Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude passed at Superior Courts.	Passholders in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Boys.	Girls.
Comptroller-General's Office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Arthur	284	2	69	11	—	26	13	17	—	147	—	65	13	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4 Invalids. 3 Lunatics.		7 Invalids. 2 Lunatics.																				
Prisoners' Barracks	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cascade Factory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	—	—	—
Hospitals and Lunatic Asylum.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	5	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	24	—	—
Gaols	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's Orphan Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	46
TOTAL	291	2	78	11	—	28	15	18	3	150	5	83	13	1	7	—	—	—	2	13	2	24	51	46

Total Convicts maintained by Government - - 443
Passholders illegally at large, or otherwise unaccounted for - - - - - - 123
Ticket-of-Leave Holders earning their own living 30
Total Males - - 596

2
—
12
Females - 14

Total Males and Females - 610

TASMANIA.—CONVICT

No. 2.—RETURN showing the STRENGTH of the CONVICT Taken from the Distribution

DATES. 1867.	Convicts.									Free Men.						Female Convicts.				Free Women.			Children.	
	Chargeable to Imperial Funds.								Chargeable to Colonial Funds.	Chargeable to Imperial Funds.			Chargeable to Colonial Funds.			Chargeable to Imperial Funds.				Chargeable to Imperial Funds.			Imperial.	
	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude and Imprisonment passed by Superior Courts.	On Probation for Ticket-of-Leave and Conditional Pardon.	Passholders under Sentence.	Passholders under Sentence illegally at large or otherwise unaccounted for.	Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence earning their own livelihood.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude or Imprisonment passed by Superior Courts.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude or Imprisonment passed by Superior Courts.	Passholders in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence earning their own livelihood.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Boys.	Girls.
1867.																								
30th June.	84	6	1	138	30	15	37	18	367	4	177	1	80	20	56	4	—	—	—	12	2	13	8	24	61	53
31st December.	78	13	—	123	28	15	30	18	291	3	150	5	83	13	1	7	—	—	—	12	2	13	2	24	51	46
Increase.	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease.	6	—	1	15	2	—	7	—	76	1	27	—	—	7	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	10	7

GENERAL'S OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT, 31st December 1867.

Comptroller-General.	Civil Commandant.	Protestant Chaplain.	Roman Catholic Chaplain.	Assistant Magistrates.	Medical Officers.	Clerks.	Accountant.	Foreman of Works.	Schoolmaster and Mistress.	Keepers.	Station Officer.	Keeper, Separate Prison.	Overseers.	Assistant Overseers.	Wardmaster.	Coxswains.	Dispenser.	Turnkeys and Warders.	Petty Constables.	Messengers.	Attendants.	Seamen, schooner "Harriet."	Signalman, Mount Augustus.	Superintendent of Agriculture.	Store Keepers.	Writer.	Paid Mechanics.	STATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	8	11	1	4	1	5	68	1	13	5	1	1	2	1	9	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
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–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	1	1	8	11	1	4	1	5	68	2	13	5	1	1	2	1	9	

W. NAIRN, Comptroller-General.

DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT on the 30th June and the 31st December 1867.
Returns for those Periods.

Comptroller-General.	Civil Commandant.	Protestant Chaplain.	Roman Catholic Chaplain.	Assistant Magistrates.	Medical Officers.	Clerks.	Accountant of Stores.	Foreman of Works.	Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress.	Keepers.	Station Officer.	Keeper, Separate Prison.	Overseers.	Assistant Overseers.	Wardmaster.	Coxswains.	Dispenser.	Turnkeys and Warders.	Petty Constables.	Attendants.	Messenger.	Seamen, schooner "Harriet."	Signalman, Mount Augustus.	Superintendent of Agriculture and Timber.	Writer.	Superintendent of Agriculture.	Dry Store Keepers.	Paid Mechanics.	DATES. 1867.
1	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	2	3	1	1	8	12	1	4	1	5	68	12	2	5	1	–	1	1	1	6	30th June.
1	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	1	1	8	11	1	4	1	5	68	13	2	5	1	–	1	1	2	9	31st December.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	Increase.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Decrease.

W. NAIRN, Comptroller-General.

TASMANIA.

No. 3.

ABSTRACT showing the Number of Individuals of each Class at Port Arthur on the 31st December 1867, chargeable to Colonial and Imperial Funds respectively.

Station.	Colonial Funds.				Imperial Funds.				Grand Total.
	Under Sentence or Order of Probation.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Total Colonial.	Under Sentence or Order of Probation.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Total Imperial.	
Port Arthur -	306	1	7	314	102	167	88	357	671

No. 4.

SUMMARY OF CONVICTS, 31st December 1867.

Males.

164	Passholders - -	Under sentence - - - -	Maintained by Government.	0
		On probation for pardons - - -		13
		In hospitals, invalids, and lunatics - -		28
		Illegally at large or otherwise unaccounted for	Not maintained by Government.	123
63	Ticket-of-leave holders	Earning their own living - - -		30
		Under sentence - - - -	Maintained by Government.	15
		In hospitals, invalids, and lunatics - -		18
369	Miscellaneous - -	Under sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment - - - -		369
596				596

Females.

No passholders.

14	Ticket-of-leave holders	Invalids, maintained by Government - -	2
		Earning their own living - - -	12
14			14

Maintained by Government, males - - - -	443
Do. females - - -	2
Not maintained by Government, males - - -	153
Not Do. females - - -	12
Total, males and females - - -	610

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

ON

PRISONS IN SCOTLAND:

BEING

(IN CONTINUATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE LATE GENERAL BOARD OF PRISONS)

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MANAGERS APPOINTED UNDER THE PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ADMINISTRATION ACT 1860.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GATHORNE HARDY,

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY THOMAS CONSTABLE.

1868.

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MANAGERS APPOINTED UNDER THE PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ADMINISTRATION ACT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GATHORNE HARDY,

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

11, Melbourne Place,
Edinburgh, 8*th February* 1868.

Sir,

In terms of the provisions of the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, we have the honour to lay before you our Seventh Report. The statutory directions, in terms of which the Report has been prepared, are the following :—

Statutory directions for Annual Report to Secretary of State, in terms of 23 and 24 Vict. c. 105, sect. 60.

'The Managers shall, on or before the 15th day of *February* in every year, 'make and transmit to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State a full 'Report of their whole proceedings during the year ending on the 31st day of '*December* preceding, and an Abstract of their whole receipts and expenditure, 'classifying the separate articles thereof; and in the said Report, or in the Ap- 'pendix thereto, there shall be set forth all new rules or alterations of rules for 'Prisons which shall have been made by such Secretary of State as aforesaid, any 'orders issued by such Secretary of State constituting a new Prison or altering 'the classes of prisoners for which a Prison is legal, and such information and statistics 'regarding Prisons in *Scotland* as such Secretary of State may require.'

Proceedings as to Criminal Lunatics, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sects. 19-24.

In addition to the matters on which we have thus to report under the Prisons Act, we have to give an account of certain proceedings relating to Criminal Lunatics, arising out of the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857, as affected by the Act of 1862, 'to make further provision respecting Lunacy in Scotland.'

The Managers.

The Managers consist of the Sheriff of Perth, the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland, and the Crown Agent in Scotland, all *ex officio*, along with one person appointed by Her Majesty to be Stipendiary Manager and Secretary to the Managers.

CUSTODY OF CONVICTS AND MANAGEMENT OF THE GENERAL PRISON.

The General Prison for Scotland at Perth contains a Prison proper, or Penal Department; and an Establishment for the Criminal Lunatics of Scotland, or a Lunatic Department. The purposes to which each of these departments is applicable, continue to be, as they have been set forth in our last and previous Reports, the following :—

'The Penal Department.

The Classes of Prisoners admitted to General Prison.

'This Department is constituted for the reception of—1*st*, Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment 'by the Courts of Law in Scotland. Such prisoners sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and 'upwards, are removed from Local Prisons to the General Prison, under the statutory powers of the 'Managers, unless the sentence contains a clause specially declaring that the prisoner shall not be 'removed to the General Prison. Prisoners sentenced to shorter periods can be removed to the 'Prison by the Secretary of State under his statutory powers, should an occasion occur for the 'exercise of these powers.

Sentenced to Imprisonment.

Convicts.

'2*d*, Convicts under sentences of transportation or of penal servitude. These are removed to 'the Prison by order under the hand of the Secretary of State.

'The Lunatic Department.

Criminal Lunatics.

'This Department is constituted for the reception of—1*st*, Persons who, by judgment of the 'Criminal Courts, have been placed at Her Majesty's disposal on the ground of insanity, either at the 'time when they committed the offence charged against them, or at the time of trial; and

'2*d*, Prisoners who have become insane while undergoing punishment.'

The Prison of Ayr. App. No. XX.

A portion of the County Prison of Ayr continues to be at the Secretary of State's disposal for the reception of Female Convicts sentenced to penal servitude, under a contract between the Government and the Prison Board of Ayrshire.

Referring for more full details to the Appendix, the following Table sets forth the distribution of the accommodation at our disposal, and the manner in which it was occupied throughout the year 1867 :—

GENERAL PRISON.

Penal Department.

I. Accommodation—	Males.	Females.	Both.
Cells,	342	373	715
Average Occupation of Hospitals,	13	15	28
Total,	355	388	743

II. Occupation—	Prisoners Sentenced				Both.
	To Imprisonment.		To Transportation or to Penal Servitude.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
At commencement of the year,	265	143	72	212	692
Admitted during the year,	279	139	109	57	584
Total,	544	282	181	269	1276
Disposed of during the year,	271	134	109	65	579
In custody at the end of the year,	273	148	72	204	697
Daily average throughout the year,	275	145	70	198	688

Lunatic Department.

I. Accommodation—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apartments for	40	18	58

II. Occupation—	Inmates.		
	M.	F.	Both.
At commencement of the year,	34	11	45
Admitted during the year,	5	6	11
Total,	39	17	56
Disposed of during the year,	8	3	11
Inmates at the end of the year,	31	14	45
Daily average throughout the year,	32	13	45

PRISON OF AYR.

Proportion at the disposal of the Secretary of State for Female Convicts.

Cells,	96
Occupation—	
At the commencement of the year,	82
Admitted during the year,	33
Total,	115
Disposed of during the year,	30
In custody at the end of the year,	85
Daily average throughout the year,	87

We append, according to custom, Reports by the chief Officers of the General Prison down to the close of the year, referring to them for information on the following particulars, viz. :— Reports by Chief Officers.

To the Governor's Report for information on— App. No. VI.

The adjustment of the Staff, and the conduct of the Officers.
The general Statistics of the Establishment.
The Discipline of Prisoners.
The Labour of Prisoners.
The Industrial Training of Prisoners.
The Exercise of Prisoners.
The Conduct of Prisoners.
The Receipts and Expenditure, and the relative Cost of the Establishment. App. Nos. X. to XI

To the Chaplain's Report for— App. No. XIV.

The Religious and Secular Instruction of Prisoners.
The Educational Statistics.
The Prospects and Condition of Liberated Prisoners.
Re-imprisonments and other matters bearing generally on the Moral influence of the Discipline.

To the Resident Surgeon's Report for— App. No. XV.

The Health, mental and bodily, of Prisoners.
The Illnesses, and their Causes and Treatment.
The Deaths.
The Management of the Lunatic Department.
The Management of the Hospital Department.
The general Sanitary Condition of the Establishment.

The Appendix also contains— App. No. VII.

1. An analysis of the ages, with reference to their respective sentences, of all the prisoners who were, during the year, in the Penal Department of the Prison.
2. Table of the number of prisoners received during the year from each county in Scotland. App. No. VIII.
3. Table of the offices and emoluments of the Staff. App. No. IX.

In our last Report we drew attention to the structural history of the building, as having been originally intended for the detention, not of criminals, but of prisoners of war, and to the repeated and costly changes which had consequently been necessary to adapt it to its present purposes. Throughout the past year the new works executed were of a trifling character, being rather intended as a satisfactory completion of works adopted in former years than for the accomplishment of any material change in the structure or extent of the building. The most important of these works consisted in the strengthening of the arched roofs of the cells in the highest gallery of the old building. A serious latent defect in these had been proved by the facility with which a prisoner, in an ineffectual attempt to escape, was able to ascend to the roof. Condition of the Building.

We expressed in our last Report a hope that we had now reached the conclusion of the works necessary to adapt the Establishment to its present purposes, and we have the satisfaction to state that we have not found it necessary to render an estimate for any new work to be executed during the ensuing financial year.

Throughout the year the Staff of the Prison has, under the superintendence of Mr. Parkyn, the Governor, been in thorough order and efficiency. On the conduct of the Officers the Managers have had to entertain no serious complaint. They have to regret the serious and, they fear, hopeless illness of a very valuable officer, Mr. Cruickshank, the Deputy-Governor and Steward. The Managers fear that either a cause, or an accompaniment, of his malady, was an excessive anxiety about the performance of his duties, which prevented him from taking advantage of those relaxations from business which would readily have been allowed to him. The Staff.

The Secretary of State having taken into consideration the religious instruction of such of the prisoners as belong to the Church of England and other Episcopalian communities, came to the conclusion that it would be proper to obtain the services of a clergyman of their creed to act as episcopal visiting clergyman in the Prison, and, in that capacity, to assist in the performance of the duties of the Chaplain. The character of the assistance which he is thus expected to give is set forth in Nos. 44 and 45 of App. No. XXVII. Visiting Episcopal Clergyman.

the Rules for the Government of the Prison. The Rev. Henry Humble was appointed to this office by the Secretary of State.

Other additions.

The only other alteration made on the number of the Staff during the year was the additional Warder to be afterwards mentioned in connexion with the Lunatic Department.

The Managers have always followed the policy of supplying the whole Establishment with full work, and to that end, of keeping the permanent Staff down to the point at which it is just sufficient effectually to perform all the duties of the Establishment. As accidents may, however, necessitate additional assistance, they obtained power from the Secretary of State to authorize the Governor, from time to time, to obtain temporary assistance, provided the whole charge for such assistance, as rendered in his accounts for any one month, does not exceed the minimum monthly pay of a Warder.

Rules for the Government of the Prison.

As the recent readjustments of Convict discipline had been completed, and there was no immediate prospect of any other material change in the system of discipline and management applicable to the inmates of the General Prison, the time seemed to have come when the Rules applicable to the Establishment should be collected together into one Code. These Rules were to be found partly in Statute law, partly in the Rules for all the Prisons in Scotland certified by the Secretery of State in the year 1854, and partly in Rules so certified specially applicable to the General Prison, as an establishment directly under the control of the Government. There were, besides these, Instructions by the Secretary of State arising out of special circumstances, and there were provisional directions by the late General Board of Prisons, to be effectual until the Secretary of State should supersede them.

This unarranged mass of materials was found to consist of two distinct groups, the one general and constitutionally important as affecting the liberty of the subject, the other connected with mere details for preserving order and accuracy in the carrying out of the objects of the Establishment. Of the former kind were those rules which, on the one hand, communicate powers or privileges ; or, on the other hand, enforce restrictions, duties, and obligations. It was thought proper that all rules partaking of this character should be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, in terms of the provisions of the Statute. These enact that all Rules for Prisons in Scotland, certified under the hand of one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, shall continue in force until superseded by other rules so certified, and empower such Secretary of State to alter, modify, or suspend any existing rule by a writing under his hand.

23 and 24 Vict. cap. 105, sects. 7 and 9. Subsidiary Regulations.

Hence the Rules so certified do not profess to deal with the daily routine of duty, but direct the Managers to provide for these details in 'Regulations,' which they are authorized by the Rules to prepare and issue. By Statute, the Managers are required to set forth, either in the body of their Report, or in an Appendix to it, any new Rules for Prisons certified during the year by the Secretary of State. In the new Rules so certified by you for the General Prison, it is provided that any Regulations adopted by the Managers, under the directions of these Rules, if they be for permanent observance in the Prison, shall be appended to their next Statutory Report. There hence appear in the Appendix ———

App. No. XXVII.

1. 'Rules for the Government of the General Prison for Scotland at Perth,' as certified by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

App. No. XXVII.

2. 'Regulations issued in terms of No. II. of the Rules, for the Government of 'the General Prison for Scotland at Perth.'

App. No. XXVII. Laws, Rules, and Regulations.

Since we required to append these two documents, the opportunity was taken of also printing, as an introduction to them, the various statutory provisions applicable to the General Prison. This portion of the Appendix thus contains all the Laws, Rules, and Regulations at present in force in the General Prison.

Working of the Mark System.

In our Reports for the years 1865 and 1866, we gave some account of the Mark System as a method of testing the claims of Convicts for partial remission of sentence, by Order of License, commonly called Ticket-of-Leave. The Mark System was part of the policy inaugurated by the Penal Servitude Act of 1864. In Scotland it has only been applied to Convicts sentenced since the passing of the Act on the 25th of July 1864. Virtually, in Scotland, it applies to female Convicts only, since male Convicts do not come under its operation until they are removed to public works. The earliest cases for remission under the system were brought under your consideration towards the end of the year. They were those of women who had been sentenced to five years penal servitude just after the passing of the Act. As remission of a third of the sentence may be gained by a full complement of marks, those who had been sentenced towards the end of July in 1864, might gain remission in January 1868. In stating

the balance of Marks debited and credited to the Convict, and deducing from that the extent of remission, the following form is used :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Convict A. B.	Commencement of Record.	No. at 6 per day to gain full period.	Col. 2 with addition of marks forfeited, viz., 84.	Commencement of full period.	Number gained as at 31st December 1867.	Day of completing Total as p. Col. 3 at 6 per day.
Record of Marks.	1864. 19th September.	7304	7388	1868 20th January.	7171	1868. 6th February.

This summation appears in a schedule containing the date and duration of sentence, and other particulars by which the accuracy of the figures may be tested. As we have already explained, the stated number of marks with which each Convict is daily credited is four. If, instead of four, the Convict makes six daily, she gains a day in every three; and if she go on doing so, and forfeits none, she earns the longest period of remission, equivalent to one-third of the sentence. In this instance, as the schedule which supplies the data for the above Abstract would show, the length of the sentence is five years, and the number of marks, which at six per day would cover two-thirds of this period, is 7304. The Convict did gain all these, and if she had forfeited none of her gains by misconduct, she would have obtained her remission on 20th January 1868. She forfeited 84, however, for misconduct, and these have to be added to the total, because continuing to gain six marks per day, the Convict gains back a third of what she has forfeited, as well as of what she was originally due. The debt to be swept off is thus 7388 marks, and so the forfeitures postpone the remission until the 6th of February.

We have in former Reports remarked that this system cannot be worked without entrusting considerable powers to subordinate Officers. The chief effective checks on them are the practice of taking an estimate beforehand of the task to be assigned to the Convict, and noting with precision any deficiency in the performance of it, instead of forming a general estimate of the Convict's industry from the work done. The Warder's note of the day's gain of marks cannot be altered should any cause of prejudice against the prisoner arise; and when a week's marks are examined by a superior Officer, and the whole credited to the Convict, the record of them cannot be afterwards altered. No precautions, however, are so effective as the character of the staff. In this respect the public are much indebted to the ability and zeal of the head of the female department of the General Prison, who is well assisted by her subordinates.

It is still the opinion of the Officers who carry out the Mark System in the General Prison, that it is a stimulus to industry; and the Governor of the Prison of Ayr, who was for some time an Officer in the General Prison, has given in his Annual Report an emphatic support to that opinion, App. No. XX.

Gratuities to ordinary Prisoners.

Our experience in this matter has suggested to us that a stimulus to industry might advantageously be applied to prisoners under sentence of Imprisonment. Gratuities are payable to them on liberation up to the maximum of £2. Of this sum, 5s. are invariably paid as subsistence money, on the principle that it is unwise to liberate a criminal with no immediate means of satisfying his wants. The remainder, however, £1, 15s., is available as a source of reward. The practice we have experimentally adopted is to credit each prisoner with £1, to deduct so much from that sum for each offence, and to add so much for an amount of diligence which is testified by considerable industrial results.

Gratuities to Female Convicts.

A change on the arrangements for paying gratuities to female Convicts has been applied to those on the Mark System. Under the original rule the sum increased with the length of detention, and those sentenced to the longest periods, who may be presumed also to have been the greatest criminals, received the largest sums. A woman under sentence of twenty years might thus be entitled to a sum exceeding £20. By the new arrangement the amount is not increased by the length of the sentence, but is fixed at a maximum of £4, liable to deductions for misconduct. We find it desirable that the amount allowed should be payable in small instalments.

Department for reception of Criminal Lunatics.

The Department for the reception of the Criminal Lunatics of Scotland appears to us still to answer the expectations formed of it, as a suitable method of disposing of all those lunatics whose form of lunacy is so dangerous that the interests of the public require them to be detained under the direction of responsible Officers of the Government. The fears we entertained of a future pressure on the accommodation have not yet been realized; we have found room for all whom it has hitherto been desirable to admit, and in all probability will continue for some time to do so. In our last Report we drew attention to a peculiar class of cases—that of persons charged with murder,

or some other formidable crime, who are put at Her Majesty's disposal on the ground of lunacy at the time of the committal of the act, and who have since recovered their sanity. A communication raising certain questions as to the proper method of the disposal of such persons is now before you.

The Secretary of State was pleased to concur in a suggestion made by us, that the Superintendent of the Lunatic Department should be a person who, though he might not have received a professional education, should have had such experience in the treatment of lunatics as might enable him to direct the conduct of the ordinary attendants, and to take the proper steps on the occurrence of any emergency. The salary attached to the office was accordingly raised from a minimum of £60 and a maximum of £80, to a minimum of £120 and a maximum of £150, which secured to us the services of Mr. John Crichton, who has had much experience in an office of responsibility in the Murray Asylum, near Perth. An additional male Warder was assigned by the Secretary of State to this Department.

Deaths, and condition as to Health.

It will be seen from the Report of the Resident Surgeon that the number of deaths occurring among the prisoners throughout the year was 17. This is the highest number that has been recorded in any one year. The next highest numbers were 16 in the year 1860, and 15 in the year 1864. The numbers, however, are not sufficient to provide for any one year at a time steady and instructive statistics. In 1866, for instance, the number was 9, and in 1865, 2. The number for the past ten years was 102, being an average slightly above 10 in the year, or 1½ per cent. We call attention to the statements made in the Report of the Resident Surgeon concerning some causes of sickness in local Prisons, and other places of detention, as bearing on considerations of a very important character.

Projects for Drainage of town of Perth.

As a matter likely to affect the future health of the prisoners, the Managers have looked with some anxiety at certain works partly executed, and partly only projected, for the drainage of the town of Perth. At present the drainage passes into the River Tay at three several outlets, all upwards of half a mile above the Prison. From time to time branches have been added to these drains communicating with streets and houses, and thus ever adding to the amount of sewage transmitted to the river. Of late these branches have increased very rapidly. Both the town of Perth and the General Prison are supplied with water from the Tay for drinking and cooking. An analytical examination was made in the year 1855 of the water so consumed in the General Prison. The examination was made under different states of the tide, and in comparison with the water of the Tay taken in such conditions as to reveal any special contaminating influences, if there should be any, in the water so consumed in the Prison. The result was satisfactory. Lest any change should be occasioned by the increased volume of sewage sent into the river, the Managers obtained, towards the end of last year, another comparative analysis by Professors Christison and Maclagan, which was still satisfactory, and indeed showed that if the water consumed in the General Prison in any way differed from that consumed by the citizens of Perth, the difference was in favour of the General Prison. It is now, however, proposed to collect all the sewage that passes through the three outlets, into one main or catch sewer which shall discharge its contents into the river close to the General Prison. The Managers can easily suppose, that although the water consumed in the Prison has hitherto escaped contamination, it might not continue to do so under the contemplated change. They have therefore requested the Board of Her Majesty's Works, in whom the property of the Prison is vested, to oppose the prosecution of the design, and, if necessary to that end, to institute legal proceedings.

Sect. 61. Monthly Visits of Inspection.

In the Prisons Administration Act it is provided, that 'one or more of the 'Managers shall, once at least in every month, see and communicate with each Prisoner, 'shall examine the books, accounts, and documents kept in the Prison, shall inspect 'the Prison premises and stores, shall examine into the conduct of the several officers, 'shall investigate all complaints, and alleged or apparent abuses or deviations from the 'rules, shall inquire into the cause and nature of every punishment that has been 'administered, shall ascertain how far the health, education, and industrial training 'of the Prisoners are in a satisfactory condition, and shall make a report, in writing, 'under these heads, which shall be laid before, and specially considered by, the 'Managers.'

This statutory instruction was carried into full effect during the past, as it had been in previous years. The results were in every way satisfactory, as showing the establishment to be in good order and discipline. Examinations so frequent and so full have, among other beneficial effects, that of rather obviating than encouraging complaints by Prisoners. Sometimes a visiting Manager will not receive one complaint from the whole seven hundred Prisoners he has spoken to, or even encounter an insolent look among them.

Female Convicts in the Prison of Ayr.

During the past year, the arrangements for the custody of Female Convicts in the Prison of Ayr continued in terms of the contract with the Prison Board of Ayrshire, entered on in 1863, and referred to in our previous Reports. The arrangement has proved throughout the year satisfactory, with the exception of one calamitous event, for which we could not hold any of the Officers responsible;—on the 14th May, one of these Convicts committed suicide in a very deliberate and determined manner. She was well known to the Officers both at Ayr and the General Prison, and had not been noted as exhibiting any suicidal tendency. The building occupied by the Convicts has three storeys above the ground floor, all with open railings opposite to the cell doors. This Convict was carrying water to wash her cell with, when, suddenly taking off her shoes, she slipped unobserved into the staircase, and mounting to the highest corridor, took a stool out of a cell, stepped from it on the railing, and threw herself over. The act was the more alarming as it was followed a few days afterwards by an attempt of another Convict to imitate it. The County Board very properly had the galleries fenced with cross bars. Such precautions are not always to be commended, as they are apt to suggest mischief; but when such an example as that just mentioned has been set, there arises a propensity to follow it, which leaves no alternative but the means of prevention.

MISCELLANEOUS FUNCTIONS.

Statistics of Prisons.

The usual returns of Statistics were transmitted to us through the Officers of the respective County Boards with much regularity and accuracy. In the few instances in which perfect accuracy had not been accomplished in the first instance, the Tables were readily revised and corrected, when sent back from this Office for the purpose.

It is proper for ascertaining the tenor of the documents in the Appendix, to remember that the general Tables of Statistics, applicable to all the Prisons in Scotland, cover the year down to the end of June in 1867; while the Reports relative to the General Prison, and the Orders issued by the Secretary of State, are rendered for the year down to the end of December.

In accordance with long-established practice, we bring under your immediate notice, in the body of our Report, a comparative Table of the daily average of Prisoners in the Prisons of Scotland, by continuing the Table of last year down to the end of 1867.

Table of average numbers of Prisoners since 1840.

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE PRISONS OF SCOTLAND FROM 1840 TO 1867 INCLUSIVE, EACH YEAR ENDING IN DECEMBER.

Period.	Civil.			Criminal.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1840	98	10	108	1,264	676	1,940
1841	90	7	97	1,222	742	1,964
1842	88	6	94	1,557	865	2,422
1843	84	6	90	1,499	789	2,288
1844	83	5	88	1,492	766	2,258
1845	69	5	74	1,323	769	2,092
1846	54	6	60	1,359	848	2,207
1847	44	2	46	1,596	932	2,528
1848	51	2	53	1,928	1,041	2,969
1849	58	4	62	2,035	1,108	3,143
1850	68	1	69	1,974	1,016	2,990
1851	75	1	76	1,885	1,015	2,900
1852	78	4	82	1,915	1,004	2,919
1853	66	2	68	1,771	953	2,724
1854	55	4	59	1,742	924	2,666
1855	57	5	62	1,452	864	2,316
1856	69	3	72	1,239	971	2,210
1857	56	2	58	1,196	1,005	2,201
1858	70	2	72	1,119	995	2,114
1859	69	1	70	1,098	1,093	2,191
1860	62	2	64	1,044	1,057	2,101
1861	57	2	59	1,072	1,011	2,083
1862	68	2	70	1,211	1,014	2,225
1863	81	2	83	1,347	1,055	2,402
1864	67	5	72	1,345	1,112	2,457
1865	59	3	62	1,294	1,122	2,416
1866	62	3	65	1,309	1,085	2,394
1867	54	4	58	1,432	1,045	2,477

Fluctuations in Daily Average.

So far as a test of the criminality of a country can be found in the number of its inhabitants detained in Prison, we have thus a close and accurate rendering of the account for more than a quarter of a century. The daily average number is found for each Prison by taking the number of days in which each Prisoner has been in the Prison throughout the year, adding up all the numbers so acquired, and dividing the sum total by 365. Few educated persons require such information about the nature of an average, but it is necessary to keep this simple process under the eye of the public, since, in the remote Prisons, it is often difficult to make the persons who have to render the returns understand it.*

In any endeavour to draw close conclusions from the incidence of such a Table, it will not only be necessary to keep in view the annual increase in the population of Scotland, but also to attend to a much wider source of variation, in the classes of Prisoners by whom the daily average is made up. Fifty-two Prisoners each for a week, and 365 each for twenty-four hours, will severally make a unit in the daily average, and one Prisoner for a year will do exactly the same. An important question then arises, Whether a preponderance in the abstract is caused by long sentences indicative of great crimes, or by brief periods, which may imply a strict police? It will be observed that the daily average of last year was 2477. The year coming nearest to this in the early portion of the Table is 1847, when the number was 2528. In that year (taking the twelve months ending in midsummer) the total number of sentences was 15,451, while last year the number was 23,537. Then, on the other hand, the number sentenced to transportation in 1847 was 374; while the corresponding number sentenced to penal servitude in 1867 was 176.

This Table, as we have often had to remark, shows an almost uniform ascent to 1849, when it reaches 3143, and then nearly as uniform a descent to 1861, when it falls to 2083. It then rises again up to the year 1864, when there comes a slight decline; but the number again rises, and has continued to rise. Taking the quarterly averages, the highest point reached was in the September quarter of 1849, when the number was 3161. The lowest point reached was in the March quarter of 1861, when the average was 1938. In the slight reaction that followed, the highest point reached was 2524 in September 1863. In the March quarter of 1865, the number had gone down again to 2328. In our last Report we had to state that the balance had turned towards the end of the year 1866, when the tendency again was upwards. The result over the two years shows a decided increase from 2394 in 1866, to 2477 in 1867. The numbers for the September and December quarters were respectively 2578 and 2541, as against 2475 and 2414 in the same quarters of 1866.

The ratio of increase is so far from being of a uniform character throughout the Prisons, that some of them show a decrease. Nor can it be said that either the increase or decrease is so continuous and uniform in any particular Prison, as to admit of fixed conclusions concerning the increase or decrease of crime in the surrounding district. Comparing in each instance the daily average with that of the same quarter in the previous year, it is found that in Edinburgh there was a decrease of 16 in the March and of 35 in the June quarter; while the September quarter shows an increase of 38, and the December an increase of 15. In Glasgow there was a decrease of 22 in the March quarter, and an increase of 74 in the December; while in the neighbouring Prison of Airdrie, there was an increase of 2 in the March, and a decrease of 16 in the December quarter. In Hamilton there was an increase of 2 in the March quarter, a decrease of 12 in the June, and again an increase of 8 in the December quarter.

App. No. IV. No. 26.

An increase in the number in a Prison may be detrimental to discipline or to health, by causing a pressure on the accommodation. The Tables of the General Statistics of Health scarcely show a perceptible increase of disease, but the items of which these Tables consist do not, like those containing the numbers in confinement, partake of the character of exact statistics. A more distinct inference regarding the state of health of the inmates of the smaller Prisons may be derived from the

App. No. XV.

information furnished in the Report of the Resident Surgeon of the General Prison about the health of the prisoners received there.

The Managers do not consider it within their duty to comment on the causes of any peculiarities in the statistics collected and arranged by them. However clearly these may point to remarkable social conditions, or to local peculiarities in the method

* For reasons stated at length in our Report for 1861, we state all averages by the nearest unit. This gives a true result, as a general rule, in these Tables, where large numbers predominate. In the one or two instances where the numbers are small, the result is not so satisfactory. Thus, in Table IV. No. 26 (4), where there is an average of the number of days when Prisoners were off work from sickness, the average on the male side is 4, and on the female 5, but the collective average is 4, as being the nearest unit.

of administering justice, they think it should be left to others to make the relevant comment. They satisfy themselves that the figures are accurate, and represent in each Prison the same class of facts; and they believe that it would tend to lessen instead of strengthening the public confidence that these conditions are fulfilled, if a further step were taken, and the revisal of the statistics were made an occasion for the propagation of opinions. They give this expression to their notions of their own duty, because more than once complaint has been made that they have not pointed to the causes by which exceptional peculiarities in the statistics collected by them may be accounted for.

It has been the practice, however, to note in passing the simple fact when any large or emphatic results appear on the face of these statistics. We have thus always drawn attention to the more prominent totals as showing increase, decrease, or a stationary condition. In the same manner we have noted the fact when there are great discrepancies in the items of the same class of statistics, as rendered from different parts of the country.

Specialties on Female side of Prison of Edinburgh.

We had thus in our last, and in some previous Reports, to draw attention to the preponderance in the Prison of Edinburgh, on the female side, of the class against whom numerous re-committals are recorded. In the column for those who had been fifty times in Prison and upwards, in our last Report, the numbers in Edinburgh were,—on the male side 7, and on the female side 229; while the number on the female side of the same column was, for all the other Prisons of Scotland collectively, 122.

On turning to No. 15 of Table IV. of the Appendix to this Report, it will be found that, in the column representing those who have been 50 times and upwards previously in prison, the numbers for Edinburgh are 14 on the male and 206 on the female side. The following is an enumeration of all that occur on the female side of the column in any other Prison in Scotland, viz., Aberdeen 7, Dundee 67, Glasgow 2, Airdrie 3, Perth County Prison 12, Perth Police Cells 1, Paisley 7, Greenock 2—total 101.

As there was last year some misunderstanding about the practical influence of this portion of the statistics of the Department, it may be necessary to explain that the returns do not distinguish the portion of the 50 times and upwards committals which may have occurred in the year for which the return is made, from the portion which may have occurred in previous years. Hence, in the 206 comprehended in the female column, it is not indicated how many may have been *committed* twice or oftener within the year, and consequently *enumerated* twice or oftener to make up the 206. This is a peculiarity for which allowance must be made in all the statistics which deal with persons in temporary conditions, such as the number of passengers by any railway, or the number of persons who have attended an exhibition or a public institution within the year. To carry, through the subdivisions of the elaborate tables in the Appendix, a distinct notation, which shall not only separate those who have been but once in the prison during the year from those that have been oftener, but shall also separate those who have been twice from those that have been three times, four times, and so on, would demand an organization for the collection and arrangement of statistics far beyond the reach of this Department. Nor is it usual for other Government departments to carry out so complicated an analysis of the facts with which they have to deal. It is only in the grand totals that any approach to such an analysis has been made. It will be seen on turning to No. 3 of Table IV. that the sum total received into each prison within the year is given in the gross, without discounting recommitments, under the title 'Number received during the year, including cases of recommitment within the year;' while the adjoining column contains those received, 'not including cases of recommitment of the same prisoner within the year.' If the names were given of all the prisoners enumerated in this latter column, no name would occur more than once as an inmate of any one Prison, but among those enumerated in the other column, the same name might recur any number of times. The grand total of this column, that is, the column including recommitments, is 26,515. The grand total of the other column is 19,421. This is the sum total of the return from each Prison of the number of individual persons, male and female, who entered it throughout the year. Thus if A. B. were ten times committed to the Prison of Edinburgh throughout the year, he would be counted only once in this sum total; but if he were committed five times to the Prison of Edinburgh, and five times to the Prison of Glasgow, he would be counted twice. The grand total of 26,515 is made up of 16,325 male and 10,190 female prisoners; the grand total of 19,421 is made up of 12,783 on the male and 6,638 on the female side. Thus in both, taking the whole of Scotland, the predominance is on the male side. There is, however, a marked exception in the Prison of Edinburgh. The numbers, including recommittals, are 2453 male and 2878 female, while the column excluding recommittals shows 2043 males and 1610 females. It is thus clear that

many of the previous commitments set down against the female side occurred within the year to which the returns apply.

No. 7 of Table IV. shows the average daily number of prisoners, found by the process already described. The daily average for Edinburgh will be seen to be 170 on the male and 153 on the female side. These figures, by reversing the preponderance on the female side, shown in the grand total of commitments, point to the sentences of female prisoners being, on an average, shorter than those of the male. Accordingly, on turning to No. 17 of Table IV., it will be seen that of sentences of 10 days and under to the Prison of Edinburgh, 295 are on the male and 394 on the female side. Under the head of 11 days and not above 60 days, the numbers are, male 831, female 1023. After this point, the proportion is reversed thus—above 60 days and under 6 months, 14 and 4; 6 months and under 1 year, 35 and 11; a year and upwards, 10 on the male and none on the female side; to penal servitude, 38 on the male and 10 on the female side.

Orders by Secretary of State Licensing Prisons.

App. No. II.

Among the documents appended to the Report, are, in terms of the instructions in the Statute, every Order issued by the Secretary of State under Sect. 27, which either licenses any new building for Prison purposes, or alters the purposes for which any existing Prison could be lawfully applied. Down to the passing of the Act of 1839 the public documents in which the buildings set apart as Prisons were identified, and their special purposes as Prisons specified, were Acts of the Supreme Courts of Law; an Act of Sederunt of the Court of Session legalizing any part to be used for Civil Prisoners, and an Act of Adjournal of the Court of Justiciary legalizing the Criminal Prison. After the passing of the Act of 1839, the power and duty of legalizing new Prisons, and defining or altering the purposes of those already in existence, passed to the late General Board of Prisons. The Act of 1860 vested the power in the Secretary of State, and the Orders here referred to were issued by him accordingly. These Orders are as follows:—

Prison of Kilmarnock

On the 10th April, rendering, on and after the 13th May, the Prison of Kilmarnock, in the county of Ayr, as altered and enlarged, legal, subject to the restrictions previously applicable to it.

Prison of Stonehaven.

On the 10th of April, rendering, at the same date, in the same circumstances, the Prison of Stonehaven, in the county of Kincardine, a legal Prison for all descriptions of prisoners.

Prison of Rothesay.

On the 2d November, rendering, on and after the 2d of December, in the same circumstances, the Prison of Rothesay, in the county of Bute, a legal Prison for all descriptions of prisoners.

Prison of Linlithgow.

On the 7th of December, rendering, on and after the 7th January, the Prison of Linlithgow, as recently altered, a legal Prison for all descriptions of prisoners.

In each of these instances the issuing of the Order was the completion of transactions ranging over a period of time of more or less extent, and involving sometimes a considerable amount of correspondence.

Licenses of Police Cells.

By the Summary Procedure Act of 1864, the Secretary of State is empowered to license Police Cells for the reception of convicted prisoners for periods not exceeding three days. The objects held in view in this provision have been referred to in our late Reports. Two Orders for licenses under this clause had been issued before the year 1867, applicable to Kilsyth in Stirlingshire, and Lochgilphead in Argyleshire.

Police Cells of Oban.

On the 4th of October, an Order was issued under this provision rendering, on and after 21st November, certain Cells in the Burgh of Oban, in the county of Argyle, a legal place of detention of convicted prisoners for a period not exceeding three days.

We receive some Returns as to the occupancy of the buildings so licensed, but as yet their contents are of a very meagre character, and we think it would be scarcely worth while, in their present condition, to assign to these statistics a distinct department of our Annual Report.

Suicides in Local Prisons.

We reported to you during the year four acts of Suicide, intimated as having occurred in Local Prisons.

In Prison of Ayr.

One by a female convict in the Prison of Ayr, has been referred to above.

In Prison of Linlithgow.

On 4th March an untried male prisoner committed suicide in the Prison of Linlithgow. The intimation of the act was accompanied by a Report, which was transmitted to you, accompanied by an opinion that it appeared to be so complete as to render any further inquiry unnecessary. The method of the act, however, deserves attention, should it be followed by other instances. The Prisoner cut his throat with a razor, given him, according to usual practice, that he might shave himself. This is, so far as the Managers know, the second instance of such an occurrence. The first was in the neighbouring Prison of Alloa. It occurred so lately as the 7th of August 1866, and is referred to in our last Report.

On 1st June a female prisoner, under a sentence for five days, committed suicide in the Prison of Dundee, by hanging herself by a sheet from a window stanchion. We stated an opinion that the matter had been so fully investigated by the County Board as to render any further proceeding unnecessary. In Prison of Dundee.

On the 30th September a male prisoner, sentenced to 14 days imprisonment, committed suicide in the Prison of Selkirk by suspending himself from a gas-pipe with his towel. The usual intimation of this occurrence had not been made to the Crown Agent, but on its being discovered otherwise, it was intimated to the Home Office in the usual manner. In Prison of Selkirk.

We reported to you during the year 4 escapes intimated as made from Local Prisons. Escapes from Local Prisons.

On the 2d of February an untried male prisoner escaped from the County Prison of Perth. He was afterwards recaptured. Having perused certain documents relating to the occurrence, transmitted to us by you, from which it appeared that the Governor had been censured and admonished as to the future, we reported that all steps proper to the occasion appeared to have been taken by the County Board. From the County Prison of Perth.

On the 26th of July a male prisoner, sentenced to imprisonment for six months, escaped from the Prison of Dundee. We made the usual Report to the Home Office, suggesting that the County Board should be directed to report on the event to the Secretary of State. From the Prison of Dundee.

On the 7th August an untried male prisoner escaped from the Prison of Tain, under the management of the County Board of Ross and Cromarty. The prisoner was immediately retaken. There had been an escape from the same Prison in the year 1863. Her Majesty's Inspector had noticed that in this Prison there was but one male officer. The County Board have intimated their intention to provide him with assistance. From the Prison of Tain.

On 21st of June an untried male prisoner escaped from the Prison of Dingwall, under the management of the County Board of Ross and Cromarty. That Board having reported to you on the matter, we expressed an opinion that their report was unsatisfactory, and that fuller explanations should be demanded. On these having been sent to us by you, we noted, in returning them, that in 1863 an attempt to escape from this Prison would have been successfully accomplished but for the accidental presence of a person not employed in the Prison, and that in the year 1864 a prisoner actually escaped from the Prison. We recommended that the County Board should be required to take steps for obviating such occurrences in future. From the Prison of Dingwall.

In our last Report we referred to some irregularities connected with the Prison of Wick in the County of Caithness. During the year we placed the particulars of these in the shape which we thought best fitted for bringing them under the cognisance of the authorities, and we hope that steps may be ultimately taken towards a remedy. Irregularities affecting Prison of Wick.

We directed and superintended throughout the year the removal of prisoners from one prison to another, in terms of Sect. 67 of the Prisons Act. For particulars of this service in relation to Convicts, we refer to the Table in the Appendix. Removals of Prisoners. App. No. XXIV.

The Prisons Act requires us to report to you an Abstract of our whole receipts and expenditure within the year, classifying the separate articles thereof. Receipts and Expenditure.

The only branches of expenditure in which the public money passes directly through our own hands are—The current expenses of our Establishment in Edinburgh, for which the sum of £255, 10s. was voted, and the expense of the removal of convicts and other prisoners, for which the sum of £1700 was voted, both for the financial year 1867. Of our accounts for the issues to us during the year, under the votes for these branches, as rendered to the Commissioners of Audit, an Abstract follows :— App. No. XXVI.

Current Expenses of our Establishment.

	Charge.				Discharge.		
Balance due by Managers,	£117	1	7	Expenditure during the year,	£256	14	1
Cash from Treasury, . .	200	0	0	Balance, . . .	67	0	7
Interest from Bank, . .	6	13	1				
	£323	14	8		£323	14	8

Removal of Convicts Sentenced to Penal Servitude.

	Charge.				Discharge.		
Balance due by Managers, .	£337	18	6	Payments . . .	£946	3	9
Cash from Treasury, . .	1000	0	0	Balance, . . .	391	14	9
	£1337	18	6		£1337	18	6

Removal of Criminals Sentenced to Imprisonment.

Charge.		Discharge.	
Balance due by Managers,	£290 15 3	Payments,	£499 13 8
Cash from Treasury,	550 0 0	Balance,	341 1 7
	£840 15 3		£840 15 3

The Salaries of the Officers of the Establishment are paid by the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Exchequer, and amounted last year to £1244, 10s.

The cost of the maintenance of the General Prison is defrayed by Parliamentary vote, the amount voted for the year 1867 being—

For current annual expenses,	£17,876 19 0
For works,	1813 17 0
For maintenance and repairs,	750 0 0
Total,	£20,440 16 0

The issues on this sum are paid to the Governor on imprests, through the Remembrancer in Exchequer, granted on our Certificate. The Governor's accounts are audited by us before transmission to the Commissioners of Audit in London. An
App. No. XIII. Abstract of them is printed in the Appendix. It shows the following results :—

Current Expenses.

Charge.		Discharge.	
Receipts,	£30,710 6 0	Payments,	£25,156 1 11
		Balance,	5,554 4 1
	£30,710 6 0		£30,710 6 0

App. No. XIII. *Works and Repairs.*

Charge.		Discharge.	
Receipts,	£1,255 17 6	Payments,	£1,255 17 6

App. No. XXVI. The following is an Abstract of the Accounts for the expense of maintaining Female Convicts in the Prison of Ayr, for which the sum of £2340 was voted :—

Charge.		Discharge.	
Receipts,	£2,284 3 3	Payments,	£2,284 3 3

App. No. XXV. The Treasury refund to County Boards the cost of maintenance of convicted prisoners who have either been tried by jury or committed on Sheriff's warrants. The amount does not pass through our hands, but is paid by the Remembrancer in Exchequer. He has furnished us with the Table of Expenditure under this department for the half years ending 31st March and 30th September 1867, printed in the Appendix, which shows the amount for the year 1867 to be £5017, 3s. 4d., including £48, 13s. 7d. of arrears of the previous half year.

Thus the total expenditure of monies voted by Parliament for the Prisons Department in Scotland for the year 1867, of which we are enabled to give an account, stands as follows :—

Current expenses of General Prison,	£25,156 1 11
Works and Repairs at do.,	1,255 17 6
Salaries of the Paid Staff of the Managers' Department,	1,244 10 0
Miscellaneous Expenses of the Managers' Department,	256 14 1
Expense of removals of convicts and prisoners,	1,445 17 5
Expense of Female Convicts in the Prison of Ayr,	2,284 3 3
Maintenance of Prisoners in Local Prisons (two half-years),	5,017 3 4
	£36,660 7 6

Assessments Voted by County Boards.

App. No. XXI. By your direction, County Boards furnish us with returns of the assessments annually voted by them for the current expenses of their Prisons, and for building purposes, with a statement of the portions to be levied on landward or rural and on burghal

districts respectively. A Table of these returns, printed in the Appendix, shows the amount voted throughout the counties to have been as follows :—

For Current Expenses.		For Building Expenses.	
Rural, .	£20,460 19 2	Rural, .	£1,245 15 9
Burghal, .	13,385 16 10	Burghal, .	978 17 7
Total,	£33,846 16 0	Total,	£2,224 13 4

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your very obedient Servants,

JOHN TAIT.

T. G. MURRAY.

HERBERT P. VOULES.

J. H. BURTON.

APPENDIX.

No. I.—A LIST OF THE PRISONS IN SCOTLAND

(AS AT 1ST JANUARY 1868).

With a reference to any Declarations by the late General Board of Prisons or Orders by the Secretary of State defining the purpose for which they are legal.

LOCAL PRISONS.

ABERDEEN—*Aberdeen.*—Legalized in 1840. Consists of two edifices, called the East and West Branches. Second Report, pp. 18-20.

Peterhead.—Legalized in 1845. Certain classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 60 days. Seventh Report, p. 10.

Huntly.—Legalized in 1847. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals, not exceeding 10 days. Ninth Report, p. 16.

Fraserburgh.—Legalized in 1848. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals not exceeding 10 days. Tenth Report, p. 15.

ARGYLE—*Inveraray.*—Legalized in 1848. Tenth Report, p. 15.

Campbeltown.—Legalized in 1847. Ninth Report, p. 16.

Tobermory.—Legalized in 1865, Twenty-seventh Report, p. 11.

Fort-William.—Common to the Counties of Argyle and Inverness. Legalized in 1849. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals not exceeding 60 days. Eleventh Report, p. 15.

AYR—*Ayr.*—Legalized in 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 24.

Kilmarnock.—Fifteenth Report, p. 25. Legalized as altered in 1867, per Secretary of State's Order in App. IV., No. 1.

BANFF—*Banff.*—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 19.

Keith.—Legalized in 1844. Certain classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners not exceeding 10 days. Sixth Report, p. 19.

BERWICK—*Greenlaw.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Fourth Report, p. 17.

Dunse.—Legalized in 1843. Certain classes of civil prisoners excepted. Periods on warrants of imprisonment not exceeding 14 days. Fifth Report, p. 17.

BUTE—*Rothesay.*—Legalized as altered and enlarged in 1867, per Secretary of State's Order in App. IV., No. 4.

CAITHNESS—*Wick.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Seventh Report, p. 12.

CLACKMANNAN—*Alloa.*—Legalized in 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 26.

DUMBARTON—*Dumbarton.*—Legalized as enlarged and altered in 1855. Seventeenth Report, p. 16.

Kirkintilloch.—Legalized in 1844 in the same terms as Helensburgh. Sixth Report, p. 21.

Helensburgh.—Legalized in 1843. Certain civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding ten days. Fifth Report, p. 19.

DUMFRIES—*Dumfries.*—Legalized in 1851 and 1852. Thirteenth Report, p. 21, and Fourteenth, p. 19.

EDINBURGH—*Edinburgh.*—Legalized in 1847. Ninth Report, p. 19.

The Court Buildings' Prison, legalized in 1857, is part of the Prison of Edinburgh, for criminal prisoners only, on the condition that none are to be detained in it beyond ten days at a time. Nineteenth Report, p. 12.

Musselburgh.—Legalized in 1840. Certain classes of civil prisoners excepted. Convicted prisoners not to be detained more than 30 days. Fifth Report, p. 21.

ELGIN—*Elgin.*—Fifth Report, p. 21. Legalized as altered and enlarged in 1866. Twenty-eighth Report, p. 17.

Forres.—Legalized in 1850. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals not exceeding 10 days. Twelfth Report, p. 18.

FIFE—*Cupar.*—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 23, and Fifteenth Report, p. 27.

Dunfermline.—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 23.

FORFAR—*Dundee.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 15.

Forfar.—Legalized in 1852. Fourteenth Report, p. 20.

HADDINGTON—*Haddington.*—Legalized in 1847. Ninth Report, p. 21.

Dunbar.—Legalized in 1864. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 10 days. Twenty-sixth Report, p. 8.

INVERNESS—*Inverness.*—Legalized in 1849. Eleventh Report, p. 19.

Portree.—Legalized in 1848, on the same conditions as Lochmaddy. Tenth Report, p. 20.

Lochmaddy.—Legalized in 1848. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 60 days. Tenth Report, p. 20.

Fort-William.—Already mentioned as common to the Counties of Argyle and Inverness; it is under the management of the Prison Board of the County of Inverness.

KINCARDINE—*Stonehaven.*—Fifth Report, p. 24. Legalized as altered and enlarged in 1867, per Secretary of State's Order in App. IV., No. 2.

KINROSS—*Kinross.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 17.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT—*Kirkcudbright.*—Legalized in 1866, Twenty-eighth Report, p. 17.

Maxwelltown.—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board.

LANARK—*Glasgow.*—Legalized in 1841 and 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 29.

The Court Buildings' Prison, legalized in 1862 as part of the Prison of Glasgow, for criminal prisoners only, on the condition that no one be detained in it longer than 48 hours at one time. Twenty-fourth Report, p. 13.

Lanark.—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Fourth Report, p. 23.

Hamilton.—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Fourth Report, p. 23.

Airdrie.—Legalized in 1859.—Fifth Report, p. 25; Fifteenth Report, p. 24; and Twenty-first Report, p. 8.

LINLITHGOW—*Linlithgow.*—Fifteenth Report, p. 29. Legalized in 1867, per Secretary of State's Order in App. IV., No. 5.

NAIRN—*Nairn.*—Legalized in 1846. Fifth Report, p. 26, and Eighth Report, p. 19.

ORKNEY—*Kirkwall.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Second Report, p. 49.

PEEBLES—*Peebles.*—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 27.

PERTH—*Perth.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 19.

Police Cells at Perth.—A legal place of confinement for periods not exceeding 3 days.

Dunblane.—Legalized in 1843. Period for convicted prisoners, not extending to 3 months. Fifth Report, p. 27.

RENFREW—*Paisley.*—Legalized in 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 30.

Greenock.—Legalized in 1857. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals, not exceeding 20 days. Fifth Report, p. 28, and Nineteenth Report, p. 13.

Pollockshaws.—Legalized in 1846. Certain civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 10 days. Eighth Report, p. 20.

ROSS & CROMARTY—*Dingwall.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 21.

Tain.—Legalized in 1846. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 60 days. Eighth Report, p. 20.

Cromarty.—Legalized in 1847 on the same conditions as Tain. Sixth Report, p. 29, and Ninth, p. 24.

Stornoway.—Legalized in 1846. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 3 months. Eighth Report, p. 20.

ROXBURGH—*Jedburgh.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Tenth Report, p. 23.

Hawick.—Legalized in 1844. Certain civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 10 days. Sixth Report, p. 30.

Kelso.—Legalized in 1844 on the same terms as Hawick. Sixth Report, p. 30.

SELKIRK—*Selkirk.*—Legalized in 1866, as altered and enlarged. Twenty-eighth Report, p. 17.

STIRLING—*Stirling.*—Legalized in 1847. Ninth Report, p. 24.

Falkirk.—Discontinued in 1847 as a Prison for convicted prisoners.

SUTHERLAND—*Dornoch.*—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 30.

WIGTOWN—*Wigtown.*—Legalized in 1848. Tenth Report, p. 24.

Stranraer.—Legalized in 1848. Tenth Report, p. 24.

ZETLAND—*Fort-Charlotte.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 22.

POLICE CELLS LICENSED UNDER 'THE SUMMARY PROCEDURE ACT 1864'

(not under County Boards).

Kilsyth, in the County of Stirling.—Police Cells legalized in 1865. Period for convicted prisoners not exceeding 24 hours. Twenty-seventh Report, p. 11.

Lochgilphead, in the County of Argyle.—Old Prison, legalized as a place of imprisonment as Police Cells. Period not exceeding three days. Twenty-eighth Report, p. 17.

Oban, in the county of Argyle.—Police Cells legalized in 1867. Period not exceeding three days, as per Secretary of State's Order in App. IV., No. 2.

THE GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND AT PERTH,

67. Declared by the Prisons' Act to be for prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, and for such convicts under sentence of transportation or penal servitude as may be sent thither by Secretary of State's warrants. The Act declares, that every prisoner sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and upwards may be removed to the General Prison, unless the sentence contains a clause that the prisoner shall not be removed thereto. Also a place of detention for the Criminal Lunatics of Scotland under 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54.

No. II.—Orders issued by the Secretary of State in the **Year 1867,** under Section 27 of the "Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act 1860."

1. *Prison of Kilmarnock.*

The Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, etc. etc. etc.

Whereas the *Prison of Kilmarnock*, in the County of Ayr, has recently been altered and enlarged, in so far that the same contains within the boundary wall thereof sixteen Cells for Male Prisoners, five Cells for Female Prisoners, a Reception Cell, a House for the Governor, an Office, and a Store house.

In virtue of the powers contained in the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act 1860, I do hereby Order and Intimate that the said Prison of Kilmarnock, as so altered and enlarged, shall, on and after the 13th day of May next, be a Legal Prison for the detention of Criminal Prisoners; provided that, in the case of such Prisoners undergoing sentences of imprisonment, the same shall only be a Legal Place of Imprisonment for periods not exceeding three months from the date of their respective sentences; and that every Prisoner under a sentence which may exceed three months shall, before the expiry of three months from the date thereof, be removed from the said Prison of Kilmarnock to the Prison of Ayr, by or under the direction of the Prison Board for the County of Ayr.

Given under my hand at Whitehall, the 10th day of April 1867, in the thirtieth year of Her Majesty's reign.

S. H. Walpole.

2. *Prison of Stonehaven.*

The Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, etc. etc. etc.

Whereas the *Prison of Stonehaven*, in the County of Kincardine, has recently, with the consent of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, been altered and enlarged, in so far that the same contains ten Cells for Male Criminal Prisoners, three Cells for Female Criminal Prisoners, two Sleeping-rooms, and two Day-rooms for Civil Prisoners, a Punishment Cell, a Bath-room, Airing-yards, a Governor's House, and Office Accommodation.

In virtue of the powers contained in the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act 1860, I do hereby Order and Intimate that the Prison of Stonehaven, in the County of Kincardine, as so altered and enlarged, shall, on and after the 13th day of May next, be a Legal Prison for the detention of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners.

Given under my hand at Whitehall, the 10th day of April 1867, in the thirtieth year of Her Majesty's reign.

S. H. Walpole.

3. *Police Cells at Oban.*

The Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, etc. etc. etc.

In virtue of the powers contained in the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act 1860, and in the Summary Procedure Act 1864, I do hereby Order and Intimate that the four Police Cells attached to or adjoining the Court-house in the Borough of Oban, in the County of Argyle, shall, on and after the twenty-first day of November next, be a legal place for the detention of convicted Prisoners: Provided that, in the case of Prisoners under sentence of imprisonment, the same shall only be a legal place of imprisonment for periods not exceeding three days from the date of their respective sentences; and that every Prisoner under a sentence which may exceed three days shall, before the the expiry of three days from the date thereof, be removed to another Prison.

Given under my hand and seal at Whitehall, the 4th day of October 1867, in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign.

Gathorne Hardy.

4. *Prison of Rothesay.*

The Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, etc. etc. etc.

Whereas the *Prison of Rothesay*, in the County of Bute, has recently, with the consent of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, been altered and enlarged, in so far that the same contains within the boundary wall thereof thirteen Cells for Male Prisoners, eight Cells for Female Prisoners, three Cells or Rooms for Debtors, a Kitchen, Storeroom, Bathroom, and Wash-house, with a residence for the Governor, and Airing-yards for Male and Female Prisoners.

In virtue of the powers contained in the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act 1860, I do hereby Order and Intimate that the said Prison of Rothesay, as so altered and enlarged, shall, on and after the 2d day of December next, be a Legal Prison for the detention of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners.

Given under my hand and seal at Whitehall, 2d November 1867.

Gathorne Hardy.

5. *Prison of Linlithgow.*

The Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, etc. etc. etc.

Whereas the *Prison of Linlithgow*, in the County of Linlithgow, has recently, with the consent of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, been altered, in so far that the same contains within the boundary wall thereof twenty Cells for Male Criminal Prisoners, five Cells for Female Criminal Prisoners, two Rooms for Civil Prisoners, two Exercising Galleries, a residence for the Governor, Office, Storerooms, and enclosed areas.

In virtue of the powers contained in the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act 1860, I do hereby Order and Intimate that the said Prison of Linlithgow, as so altered, shall, on and after the 7th day of January next, be a Legal Prison for the detention of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners.

Given under my hand and seal at Whitehall, the 7th day of December 1867.

Gathorne Hardy.

No. III.—Comparative Statement of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in the several Prisons in Scotland, in the two quinquennial periods ending 30th June 1861 and 1866, respectively. Also the number in each of the two years ending 30th June 1866 and 1867. *Compiled from the Reports on Prisons in Scotland.*

	Yearly number on an average in the five years ending		In the years ending	
	30th June 1861.	30th June 1866.	30th June 1866.	30th June 1867.
I. Number of Prisoners received in the year,	19,439	24,296	26,005	26,515
Deduct received by Transference or Removal from one Prison to another,	864	873	899	789
II. Total Nett Number of Commitments in the year,	18,575	23,423	25,106	25,726
III. Ages of the above :—				
Under 16 years,	1,224	1,067	1,061	1,070
16 and under 18 years,	982	1,071	1,164	1,250
18 and under 21 years,	2,357	2,875	2,909	2,890
21 and under 50 years,	12,657	16,319	17,779	18,344
50 and above,	1,355	2,091	2,193	2,172
Total,	18,575	23,423	25,106	25,726
IV. Sentences of Prisoners convicted during the year, viz. :—				
1. To imprisonments for definite periods, viz. :—				
10 days and under,	2,573	3,434	3,535	3,486
11 days and not above 60 days,	6,728	7,834	8,382	8,370
Above 60 days and under 6 months,	499	490	391	382
6 months and under 1 year,	417	390	385	479
1 year and upwards,	265	264	245	323
Total imprisonments for definite periods,	10,482	12,412	12,938	13,040
2. To imprisonment for indefinite periods, viz. :—				
1. Until caution found to keep the peace,	555	502	388	204
2. Until or instead of payment of fine or penalty,	4,198	7,893	9,318	9,931
Total imprisonments periods not definite,	4,753	8,395	9,706	10,235
3. Juveniles to Whipping without Imprisonment,	88	52	49	86
4. To Transportation, viz. :—				
14 years,	2	.....	.....	.....
15 years,	4	.....	.....	.....
21 years,	4	.....	.....	.....
Life,	1	.....	.....	.....
5. To Penal Servitude, viz. :—				
3 years,	19	20	.....	.....
4 years,	105	50	.....	.....
Above 4 years and not above 6 years,	12	.....	.....	.....
5 years,	13	21	31	20
6 years,	20	23	.....	.....
7 years,	10	39	94	88
8 years,	16	24	19	31
9 years,	.....	1	1	.....
10 years,	19	20	22	29
12 years,	.....	1	2	.....
14 years,	2	.....	1	.....
15 years,	5	4	4	6
20 years,	.....	.....	1	1
21 years,	4	2	.....	1
Life,	2	2	1	.....
V. Total Sentences to Transportation and to Penal Servitude,	238	207	176	176
VI. To Death, including Sentences afterwards commuted,	3	2	4	.....
VII. Grand Total of Sentences,	15,564	21,068	22,873	23,537
VIII. Previous imprisonments in the same Prison of Prisoners received, viz. :—				
Once,	2,565	3,519	3,867	4,250
Twice,	1,253	1,759	1,971	2,012
Thrice,	827	1,124	1,315	1,314
Four Times,	579	776	901	839
Five Times,	435	572	639	623
Six Times and under Ten,	924	1,286	1,403	1,397
Ten Times and under Twenty,	802	1,116	1,159	1,006
Twenty Times and under Fifty,	515	827	932	930
Fifty Times and upwards,	119	279	358	329
Total,	8,019	11,258	12,545	12,700
IX. State as to Instruction of Criminal Prisoners on admission :—				
1. Reading,—Could not read,	3,802	4,845	5,402	5,443
Read with difficulty,	9,254	12,369	12,796	13,521
Read well,	4,765	6,191	6,908	6,762
Total,	17,821	23,405	25,106	25,726
2. Writing,—Could not write,	8,371	10,771	11,570	11,620
Could sign name merely,	535	528	469	524
Write with difficulty,	7,341	9,674	10,132	11,124
Write well,	1,574	2,432	2,935	2,458
Total,	17,821	23,405	25,106	25,726
Had learned more than mere reading and writing,	273	431	460	511
X. Average daily number in confinement,	2,159	2,350	2,391	2,416

No. IV.

DIGEST of RETURNS from the PRISON BOARDS of the several COUNTIES, and from the GOVERNOR of the GENERAL PRISONERS confined therein, for the Period beginning on the **1st Day of July 1866**, immediately after

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	1. Extent of Prison Accommodation.								2. In Prison at the					
				Criminal Department.				Civil Department.				Criminal.					
				Number of Cells or Rooms for Confinement, viz.—				Number of Cells or Rooms for Confinement, viz.—				Total.			Untried.		
				During Night, or Night and Day.		During Day only.		During Night, or Night and Day.		During Day only.							
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	51	39	...	...	7	1	1	...	42	27	69	4	1	5
		Peterhead	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		Huntly	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	12	9	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...
		Campbeltown	6	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	4	9	2	3	5
		Tobermory	7	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	8	29	112	...	...	2	1	1	...	35	96	131	4	1	5
		Kilmarnock	9	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	20	3	...	3
4	Banff	Banff	10	12	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	2	8	2	...	2
		Keith	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	12	16	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3
		Dunse	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	14	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	...	2
7	Caithness	Wick	15	7	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	2	7	2	...	2
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	16	14	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	17	20	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	6	13	6	2	8
		Kirkintilloch	18	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
		Helensburgh	19	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	20	31	14	...	...	1	1	...	...	16	3	19	1	...	1
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	21	235	200	...	...	13	2	6	...	147	191	338	41	15	56
		Musselburgh	22	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	23	13	5	...	...	1	1	1	...	5	4	9	3	2	5
		Forres	24	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	25	34	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	7	21	7	1	8
		Dunfermline	26	13	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	3	10	...	...	...
14	Forfar	Dundee	27	66	32	...	...	6	1	1	...	56	40	96	7	3	10
		Forfar	28	27	8	...	...	4	...	1	...	11	3	14	6	...	6
15	Haddington	Haddington	29	12	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	3	9	...	...	...
		Dunbar	30	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	31	19	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	2	10	2	...	2
		Portree	32	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochmaddy	33	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fort-William	34	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	35	10	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	...	...	...
18	Kinross	Kinross	36	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	37	12	6	2	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1
		Maxwelltown	38	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Lanark	Glasgow	39	338	173	3	...	34	2	4	1	283	227	510	20	28	48
		Lanark	40	18	4	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	1	7	2	...	2
		Hamilton	41	24	6	...	...	4	...	1	...	41	4	45	2	...	2
		Airdrie	42	31	12	...	...	4	...	...	...	35	10	45	5	2	7
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	15	10	...	...	1	1	...	...	16	3	19	6	2	8
22	Nairn	Nairn	44	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	..	...
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	45	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	46	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
25	Perth	Perth	47	30	17	2	1	1	1	...	...	27	17	44	4	2	6
		Perth Police Cells	48	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	3	5
		Dunblane	49	7	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Renfrew	Paisley	50	89	52	1	1	2	1	...	...	57	55	112	4	1	5
		Greenock	51	23	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	30	4	5	9
		Pollockshaws	52	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	53	9	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	2	12	...	...	...
		Tain	54	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
		Cromarty	55	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	56	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	57	34	8	...	..	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Hawick	58	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Kelso	59	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	60	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
30	Stirling	Stirling	61	33	15	1	3	2	1	...	...	22	12	34	2	2	4
		Falkirk	62	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	63	8	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	64	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...
		Stranraer	65	6	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	66	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
25	Perth	General Prison	67	365	382	5	7	...	...	...	...	352	348	700	29	8	37
				1,797	1,296	14	13	131	21	19	2	1,298	1,112	2,410	183	83	266

No. IV.

PRISON for SCOTLAND at PERTH, relative to the ACCOMMODATION in the several Prisons throughout Scotland, and to Midnight of the preceding Day, and ending on the **30th day of June 1867,** at Midnight of that Day.

commencement of the Period.						3. Number received during the Period.									4. Total Number in Confinement during the Period, including Cases of Recommitment.						5. Number removed during the Period to other Prisons for detention.				No. of Prison.
						Criminal.						Civil.			Criminal.			Civil.			Criminal.				
Convicted.			Civil.			Including Cases of Recommitment within the year.			Not including Cases of Recommitment of the same Prisoner within the year.												(1.) In Prison at Commencement of the Period.		(2.) Received during the Period.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
38	26	64	3	...	3	694	349	1043	554	246	800	38	2	40	736	376	1112	41	2	43	3	3	22	4	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	72	21	93	69	19	88	...	...	...	75	21	96	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	2
1	...	1	...	...	...	16	9	25	16	9	25	...	...	...	17	9	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
4	2	6	...	...	...	87	19	106	87	19	106	5	...	5	91	21	112	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
3	1	4	1	...	1	70	12	82	65	10	75	5	...	5	75	16	91	6	...	6	3	1	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	9	3	12	1	...	1	9	3	12	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	7
31	95	126	7	...	7	394	191	585	304	93	397	9	...	9	429	287	716	16	...	16	1	40	6	5	8
14	3	17	...	...	...	162	40	202	120	26	146	...	...	...	179	43	222	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	9
4	2	6	4	...	4	54	23	77	52	23	75	12	...	12	60	25	85	16	...	16	1	...	1	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11
...	...	...	1	...	1	96	14	110	91	13	104	2	...	2	98	15	113	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	44	10	54	44	10	54	...	...	...	44	10	54	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	13
1	1	2	1	...	1	111	26	137	101	24	125	5	1	6	114	27	141	6	1	7	2	...	15	5	14
3	2	5	1	...	1	43	13	56	43	13	56	13	...	13	48	15	63	14	...	14	1	...	2	1	15
4	1	5	2	...	2	79	34	113	70	27	97	4	...	4	83	35	118	6	...	6	...	...	2	...	16
1	4	5	...	...	...	225	62	287	207	60	267	8	...	8	232	68	300	8	...	8	2	...	...	1	17
...	1	1	...	...	...	54	16	70	51	14	65	...	...	...	54	17	71	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	13	40	25	13	38	...	...	...	27	13	40	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	19
15	3	18	4	...	4	236	111	347	202	83	285	16	2	18	252	114	366	20	2	22	...	...	3	4	20
106	176	282	10	2	12	2453	2878	5331	2043	1610	3653	81	7	88	2600	3069	5669	91	9	100	18	9	71	36	21
1	...	1	...	...	...	24	14	38	24	14	38	...	...	...	25	14	39	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	22
2	2	4	...	...	...	101	34	135	92	31	123	7	...	7	106	38	144	7	...	7	3	1	4	4	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	7	...	7	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
7	6	13	1	...	1	240	92	332	228	87	315	16	1	17	254	99	353	17	1	18	...	...	...	...	25
7	3	10	1	...	1	150	49	199	142	46	188	5	...	5	157	52	209	6	...	6	...	...	1	...	26
49	37	86	1	...	1	1011	815	1826	763	459	1222	24	1	25	1067	855	1922	25	1	26	...	4	15	13	27
5	3	8	1	...	1	166	33	199	155	29	184	22	2	24	177	36	213	23	2	25	1	...	6	1	28
6	3	9	1	...	1	143	48	191	131	40	171	4	...	4	149	51	200	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	29
...	2	2	...	...	...	36	5	41	33	4	37	...	...	...	36	7	43	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	30
6	2	8	1	...	1	74	50	124	67	47	114	7	...	7	82	52	134	8	...	8	...	...	1	1	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	5	3	8	1	...	1	6	3	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	22	18	3	21	1	...	1	19	3	22	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	33
1	...	1	...	...	...	25	5	30	25	5	30	...	...	...	26	5	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	34
4	1	5	...	...	...	93	25	118	89	25	114	7	...	7	97	26	123	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	6	32	24	6	30	...	...	...	28	6	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
1	...	1	...	...	...	60	19	79	60	19	79	4	...	4	62	19	81	4	...	4	1	...	1	1	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	23	14	9	23	...	...	...	14	9	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
263	199	462	14	2	16	4146	2988	7134	2365	1842	4207	174	10	184	4429	3215	7644	188	12	200	13	30	103	76	39
4	1	5	...	...	...	125	22	147	84	18	102	2	...	2	151	23	154	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	40
39	4	43	1	...	1	481	88	569	455	68	523	20	1	21	522	92	614	21	1	22	...	...	...	...	41
30	8	38	2	...	2	741	249	990	452	130	582	13	1	14	776	259	1035	15	1	16	...	...	1	2	42
10	1	11	...	...	...	247	55	302	244	51	295	4	...	4	263	58	321	4	...	4	3	...	3	1	43
2	...	2	...	...	...	45	13	58	42	13	55	4	...	4	47	13	60	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	...	2	2	3	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	45
1	1	2	...	...	...	52	17	69	47	15	62	2	...	2	53	18	71	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	46
23	15	38	3	...	3	336	210	546	292	146	438	16	1	17	363	227	590	19	1	20	...	1	15	5	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	16	35	18	12	30	...	...	...	21	19	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	94	22	116	87	20	107	1	...	1	94	22	116	1	...	1	...	...	7	...	49
53	54	107	5	1	6	691	430	1121	604	286	890	27	2	29	748	485	1233	32	3	35	4	8	13	11	50
9	12	21	...	...	...	633	331	964	560	255	815	...	...	...	646	348	994	...	...	...	3	1	90	61	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	82	21	103	81	21	102	...	...	...	84	22	106	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	52
10	2	12	1	...	1	37	14	51	37	14	51	11	...	11	47	16	63	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	53
...	1	1	...	...	...	26	4	30	26	4	30	3	...	3	26	5	31	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	25	20	4	24	...	...	...	20	5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
2	...	2	...	...	...	155	32	187	141	29	170	3	...	3	157	32	189	3	...	3	...	...	2	1	57
1	...	1	...	...	...	67	21	88	59	18	77	...	...	...	68	21	89	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	21	13	5	18	...	...	...	15	6	21	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	59
2	...	2	1	...	1	95	20	115	85	20	105	3	2	5	97	20	117	4	2	6	1	...	4	...	60
20	10	30	7	...	7	497	245	742	453	202	655	21	2	23	519	257	776	28	2	30	1	2	...	1	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	56	30	86	56	27	83	...	...	...	57	30	87	...	...	...	1	...	30	20	62
5	...	5	...	...	...	39	7	46	39	7	46	...	...	...	44	7	51	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	63
3	3	6	...	...	...	60	26	86	53	25	78	5	1	6	63	29	92	5	1	6	...	...	3	1	64
1	1	2	...	...	...	50	16	66	48	16	64	5	...	5	51	17	68	5	...	5	...	1	...	1	65
...	1	1	1	...	1	48	11	59	47	11	58	1	...	1	48	12	60	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	66
323	340	663	...	...	...	334	232	566	334	232	566	...	...	...	686	580	1266	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	67
1,115	1029	2,144	75	5	80	16,325	10,190	26,515	12,783	6,638	19,421	615	36	651	17,623	11,302	28,925	690	41	731	67	102	508	281	
																					169		789		

(No. IV. *Continued.*)

DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	6. Average duration of Confinement of each Criminal Prisoner.	7. Average daily Number in **Confinement** during the Period.						8. Average daily Number of Criminal the Four Quarters, viz.,					
					Criminal.			Civil.			30th September 1866.			31st December 1866.		
				Days.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	20	40	20	60	4	...	4	44	26	70	42	21	63
		Peterhead	2	15	3	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	1	3
		Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	16	4	1	5	...	...	...	4	2	6	6	1	7
		Campbeltown	6	36	6	3	9	1	...	1	5	3	8	6	4	10
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	8	65	29	99	128	1	...	1	32	101	133	30	97	127
		Kilmarnock	9	28	14	3	17	...	...	...	17	4	21	15	4	19
4	Banff	Banff	10	26	5	1	6	1	...	1	6	1	7	4	1	5
		Keith	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	12	26	7	1	8	...	...	...	5	1	6	8	1	9
		Dunse	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6	Bute	Rothesay	14	10	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	2	5	4	1	5
7	Caithness	Wick	15	23	2	2	4	1	...	1	3	2	5	2	1	3
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	16	22	5	2	7	...	...	...	3	2	5	6	...	6
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	17	23	15	4	19	...	...	...	15	5	20	12	5	17
		Kirkintilloch	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Helensburgh	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	20	23	18	5	23	2	...	2	18	4	22	21	7	28
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	21	21	170	153	323	9	1	10	166	191	357	178	154	332
		Musselburgh	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	23	23	7	2	9	...	...	...	6	3	9	6	2	8
		Forres	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	25	24	16	7	23	1	...	1	15	5	20	17	7	24
		Dunfermline	26	19	8	3	11	1	...	1	9	3	12	8	2	10
14	Forfar	Dundee	27	16	53	35	88	1	...	1	54	41	95	50	33	83
		Forfar	28	26	13	2	15	1	...	1	10	3	13	11	4	15
15	Haddington	Haddington	29	22	10	2	12	1	...	1	9	3	12	9	3	12
		Dunbar	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	31	30	8	3	11	...	...	...	9	3	12	12	3	15
		Portree	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Lochmaddy	33	17	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Fort-William	34	24	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	35	24	6	2	8	1	...	1	5	2	7	8	2	10
18	Kinross	Kinross	36	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	2
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	37	23	4	1	5	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	1	5
		Maxwelltown	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Lanark	Glasgow	39	24	304	192	496	14	1	15	301	225	526	279	183	462
		Lanark	40	19	6	2	8	...	...	...	8	1	9	8	2	10
		Hamilton	41	14	20	4	24	1	...	1	26	4	30	19	4	23
		Airdrie	42	16	32	14	46	1	...	1	38	13	51	37	14	51
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	26	19	4	23	1	...	1	16	3	19	19	4	23
22	Nairn	Nairn	44	12	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	46	15	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	5
25	Perth	Perth	47	26	27	16	43	2	...	2	27	17	44	24	18	42
		Perth Police Cells	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Dunblane	49	19	5	1	6	...	...	...	2	1	3	6	1	7
26	Renfrew	Paisley	50	34	62	52	114	2	...	2	58	53	111	57	52	109
		Greenock	51	11	19	10	29	...	...	...	20	15	35	17	9	26
		Pollockshaws	52	7	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	53	29	3	2	5	1	...	1	6	3	9	2	1	3
		Tain	54	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
		Cromarty	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	57	21	8	3	11	...	...	...	5	3	8	6	4	10
		Hawick	58	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1
		Kelso	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	60	16	4	1	5	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	2	5
30	Stirling	Stirling	61	22	32	14	46	4	...	4	24	16	40	37	14	51
		Falkirk	62	8	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	63	21	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	...	6
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	64	28	4	3	7	...	...	...	3	3	6	3	2	5
		Stranraer	65	27	4	1	5	1	...	1	3	1	4	3	1	4
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	66	12	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	1	4
25	Perth	General Prison	67	210	364	365	729	..	...	...	336	368	704	361	377	738
				30	1,376	1,040	2,416	53	2	55	1,334	1,141	2,475	1,364	1,050	2,414

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1867**—*continued.* (No. IV. *Continued.*)

Prisoners during each of that ending						9. Number at the end of the Period, viz., at midnight on 30th June 1867.												10. Greatest number of Criminals, Males and Females, respectively, at any one time, viz.—		No. of Prison.
31st March 1867.			30th June 1867.			Criminal.									Civil.					
						Total.			Untried.			Convicted.								
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	
35	16	51	37	18	55	33	21	54	7	6	13	26	15	41	3	1	4	57	32	1
3	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	8	4	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
2	...	2	4	1	5	4	3	7	1	2	3	3	1	4	1	...	1	9	6	5
5	2	7	8	2	10	9	1	10	...	...	...	9	1	10	1	...	1	14	5	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	7
27	98	125	26	100	126	18	100	118	...	2	2	18	98	116	...	...	...	41	109	8
15	3	18	11	2	13	9	1	10	4	...	4	5	1	6	...	...	...	24	9	9
6	1	7	4	3	7	3	2	5	...	...	...	3	2	5	2	...	2	9	8	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11
11	...	11	7	2	9	6	...	6	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	16	4	12
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	13
3	1	4	2	2	4	7	1	8	3	...	3	4	1	5	...	...	...	8	4	14
1	2	3	1	2	3	8	3	11	1	1	2	7	2	9	2	...	2	8	4	15
7	1	8	3	5	8	1	6	7	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	10	7	16
14	4	18	18	3	21	15	2	17	4	1	5	11	1	12	2	...	2	25	11	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	19
18	5	23	15	6	21	17	3	20	...	...	...	17	3	20	3	...	3	27	13	20
174	130	304	166	137	303	166	130	296	18	9	27	148	121	269	9	1	10	220	216	21
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	5	3	22
6	1	7	7	2	9	7	2	9	3	1	4	4	1	5	1	...	1	12	8	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	24
14	8	22	19	6	25	25	3	28	8	1	9	17	2	19	...	...	...	30	12	25
9	2	11	9	2	11	8	1	9	1	...	1	7	1	8	2	...	2	14	7	26
55	35	90	54	33	87	75	37	112	13	10	23	62	27	89	...	...	...	77	52	27
13	2	15	19	1	20	22	...	22	7	...	7	15	...	15	2	1	3	24	6	28
11	1	12	9	2	11	3	3	6	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	16	6	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	2	30
7	3	10	4	4	8	7	12	19	2	5	7	5	7	12	1	...	1	16	12	31
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	32
2	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	33
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	2	34
6	...	6	7	2	9	11	2	13	7	...	7	4	2	6	1	...	1	13	5	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	36
4	2	6	5	1	6	5	...	5	1	...	1	4	...	4	2	...	2	13	3	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	38
310	162	472	325	199	524	294	206	500	34	30	64	260	176	436	13	1	14	358	248	39
4	2	6	3	2	5	6	2	8	2	...	2	4	2	6	1	...	1	18	4	40
18	5	23	17	5	22	19	4	23	5	...	5	14	4	18	3	...	3	47	8	41
25	15	40	27	15	42	30	11	41	6	1	7	24	10	34	1	...	1	53	22	42
22	5	27	18	6	24	19	2	21	4	...	4	15	2	17	...	...	...	34	11	43
2	...	2	2	...	2	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	45
3	2	5	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	3	46
27	16	43	29	14	43	26	5	31	4	...	4	22	5	27	1	...	1	41	26	47
...	1	1	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	48
8	1	9	6	1	7	5	2	7	2	...	2	3	2	5	...	...	...	17	4	49
62	50	112	70	53	123	58	52	110	7	3	10	51	49	100	2	...	2	86	63	50
19	7	26	20	10	30	13	16	29	6	2	8	7	14	21	...	...	...	39	24	51
2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	52
2	1	3	2	3	5	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	10	6	53
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	2	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	55
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	56
15	3	18	7	2	9	6	...	6	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	25	5	57
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	59
8	1	9	2	1	3	7	1	8	4	...	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	12	5	60
35	11	46	33	15	48	37	16	53	9	2	11	28	14	42	6	1	7	48	24	61
1	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	62
2	...	2	2	1	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	4	63
8	3	11	3	3	6	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	3	5	1	...	1	13	7	64
5	2	7	4	3	7	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	65
2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	4	66
381	362	743	378	352	730	373	361	734	27	8	35	346	353	699	...	...	...	387	390	67
1,412	970	2,382	1,399	1,025	2,424	1,380	1,022	2,402	207	89	296	1,173	933	2,106	61	5	66			

(No. IV. *Continued.*) DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	11. Greatest Number, including both Sexes, at any one time.						12. Least Number, including both Sexes, at any one time.					
				Criminal.			Civil.			Criminal.			Civil.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	55	32	87	7	...	7	21	7	28	1	...	1
		Peterhead	2	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Huntly	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	6	6	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Campbeltown	6	14	2	16	2	...	2	2	1	3	1	...	1
		Tobermory	7	3	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	8	37	107	144	7	...	7	16	97	113	...	...	...
		Kilmarnock	9	24	3	27	...	...	...	6	2	8	...	...	...
4	Banff	Banff	10	6	8	14	4	...	4	2	1	3	1	...	1
		Keith	11	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	12	16	...	16	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Dunse	13	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	14	8	2	10	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
7	Caithness	Wick	15	8	3	11	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	16	9	5	14	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	17	17	11	28	3	...	3	8	3	11	...	...	...
		Kirkintilloch	18	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Helensburgh	19	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	20	27	13	40	5	...	5	10	4	14	...	...	...
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	21	220	214	434	15	2	17	137	103	240	5	1	6
		Musselburgh	22	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	23	12	4	16	2	...	2	1	2	3	...	...	...
		Forres	24	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	25	30	7	37	4	...	4	8	4	12	...	...	...
		Dunfermline	26	14	4	18	2	...	2	4	1	5	...	...	...
14	Forfar	Dundee	27	70	49	119	4	...	4	33	22	55	...	...	...
		Forfar	28	21	3	24	2	1	3	7	2	9	...	...	...
15	Haddington	Haddington	29	16	4	20	2	...	2	2	2	4	...	...	...
		Dunbar	30	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	31	15	6	21	2	...	2	3	1	4	...	...	...
		Portree	32	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochmaddy	33	4	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fort-William	34	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	35	14	2	16	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
18	Kinross	Kinross	36	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	37	13	1	14	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Maxwelltown	38	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
20	Lanark	Glasgow	39	330	248	578	22	1	23	260	136	396	5	1	6
		Lanark	40	18	1	19	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...
		Hamilton	41	47	4	51	4	...	4	6	4	10	...	...	...
		Airdrie	42	53	11	64	3	...	3	16	13	29	...	...	...
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	34	8	42	2	...	2	11	1	12	1	...	1
22	Nairn	Nairn	44	5	2	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	45	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	46	5	3	8	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
25	Perth	Perth	47	41	20	61	4	1	5	22	7	29	1	...	1
		Perth Police Cells	48	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
		Dunblane	49	17	1	18	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
26	Renfrew	Paisley	50	84	56	140	8	...	8	53	38	91	...	...	...
		Greenock	51	39	23	62	...	...	...	14	4	18	...	...	...
		Pollockshaws	52	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	53	9	5	14	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tain	54	4	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cromarty	55	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	56	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	57	25	2	27	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Hawick	58	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kelso	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	60	11	3	14	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Stirling	Stirling	61	48	10	58	10	...	10	18	10	28	1	...	1
		Falkirk	62	7	2	9	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	63	12	1	13	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	64	13	6	19	3	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	...
		Stranraer	65	11	1	12	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	66	9	1	10	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
25	Perth	General Prison	67	385	369	754	...	...	...	328	358	686	...	...	...

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1867**—*continued.* (No. IV. *Continued.*)

13. Separation of Criminal Prisoners. Estimated Average daily Number.									14. Ages of Criminal Prisoners recorded on Admission during the same period (those removed, as per No. (2) of No. 5, being recorded only in the Prison of Detention.)												No. of Prison.
In separate Confinement.			Not in separate Confinement but under immediate and constant Superintendence.			Neither in separate Confinement nor under immediate and constant Superintendence.			Under 16 Years.		16 Years and under 18.		18 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.		50 Years and above.		Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
38	18	56	...	...	...	2	2	4	65	8	19	7	44	18	484	272	60	40	672	345	1
3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	5	2	9	2	37	9	5	6	66	21	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	12	4	1	1	16	6	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	4	1	4
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	2	8	...	65	9	6	7	87	19	5
6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	59	7	6	4	70	12	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	8	3	7
25	81	106	...	...	...	4	18	22	27	5	14	2	42	11	271	143	34	25	388	186	8
8	3	11	...	...	...	6	...	6	2	5	4	...	18	2	117	24	10	4	151	35	9
5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	4	1	8	5	29	14	5	2	53	23	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	11
7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	9	2	64	11	13	1	93	14	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	...	1	1	...	14	7	1	1	25	9	13
2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	12	...	60	20	11	1	96	21	14
2	2	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	8	1	20	8	5	3	41	12	15
5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	4	1	7	1	45	28	8	4	77	34	16
15	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	10	18	3	24	7	126	36	18	5	225	61	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	5	...	33	12	5	2	51	14	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	14	6	3	2	19	9	19
18	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	2	20	11	173	75	31	15	233	107	20
56	75	231	...	...	...	14	78	92	130	15	125	102	258	357	1609	2163	260	205	2382	2842	21
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	14	8	1	3	22	12	22
7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	12	1	17	1	56	17	7	8	97	30	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	24
16	7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	10	1	19	7	156	68	25	13	240	92	25
8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	12	4	111	33	14	10	149	49	26
53	29	82	...	6	6	...	...	...	77	17	74	26	112	69	645	626	88	64	996	802	27
13	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	20	...	21	2	88	27	9	3	160	32	28
10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	4	...	18	4	99	30	14	11	143	47	29
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	7	...	10	4	...	...	31	4	30
8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	4	12	8	47	27	6	7	73	49	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	6	3	32
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	10	2	2	1	19	3	33
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	20	2	1	1	25	4	34
6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	10	3	66	17	9	2	93	25	35
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	1	21	1	...	3	26	6	36
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	2	9	4	36	9	4	2	59	18	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	7	2	1	14	9	38
59	95	354	12	73	85	33	24	57	138	45	299	148	636	316	2701	2226	269	177	4043	2912	39
6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	6	1	18	2	77	18	8	...	124	22	40
15	1	16	5	3	8	...	...	...	16	4	13	...	47	4	376	72	29	8	481	88	41
28	10	38	4	4	8	...	...	...	32	5	24	15	63	21	565	174	56	32	740	247	42
14	3	17	5	1	6	...	...	...	19	10	10	6	35	...	163	32	17	6	244	54	43
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	3	1	34	8	2	3	45	13	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	3	45
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	1	35	14	8	2	52	17	46
25	16	41	2	...	2	...	...	...	14	5	22	3	35	21	221	160	29	16	321	205	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	15	4	1	19	16	48
5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	...	6	1	63	16	10	3	87	22	49
56	44	100	6	8	14	...	...	...	27	5	24	8	80	31	508	342	39	33	678	419	50
16	8	24	3	2	5	...	...	...	24	5	26	5	60	25	401	206	32	29	543	270	51
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	3	1	10	2	46	14	1	3	65	20	52
3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	3	10	2	18	6	2	3	37	14	53
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	20	2	2	2	26	4	54
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	55
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	3	...	7	2	2	...	20	5	56
8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	1	17	2	100	18	18	10	153	31	57
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	49	11	9	8	64	20	58
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	1	2	10	3	59
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	1	9	...	58	17	14	2	91	20	60
7	10	37	...	...	...	5	4	9	12	9	12	15	44	17	373	164	56	39	497	244	61
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	19	7	2	3	26	10	62
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	...	30	6	1	...	38	7	63
4	..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	1	6	4	40	14	3	3	57	25	64
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	8	4	33	10	2	1	50	15	65
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	4	...	27	9	9	1	47	11	66
3	308	621	40	20	60	11	37	48	11	1	21	4	51	20	241	180	10	27	334	232	67
22	760	1982	79	117	196	75	163	238	887	183	868	382	1,894	996	10,867	7,477	1301	871	15,817	9,909	
		2,416							1,070		1,250		2,890		18,344		2,172		25,726		

(No. IV. *Continued.*) DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	15. Previous Imprisonments in the same Prison of Criminal Prisoners received during the Period.																	
				Once before.		Twice.		Three Times.		Four Times.		Five Times.		6 times and under 10.		10 times and under 20		20 times and under 50.		50 times and upwards.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	94	35	56	25	37	16	22	17	7	18	63	36	38	40	20	29	6	7	343	22
		Peterhead	2	9	5	1	...	3	...	2	2	...	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	17	1
		Huntly	3	3	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	7	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	
		Campbeltown	6	5	3	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	18	
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	8	47	34	11	11	8	6	8	7	4	1	9	10	2	16	1	13	...	...	90	9
		Kilmarnock	9	18	...	9	5	4	4	3	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	42	1
4	Banff	Banff	10	7	...	3	2	2	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
		Keith	11	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	12	9	4	3	3	2	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	23	
		Dunse	13	6	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
6	Bute	Rothesay	14	11	3	4	...	8	3	5	...	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	
7	Caithness	Wick	15	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	16	9	2	3	4	4	2	6	2	1	1	2	3	7	3	...	...	...	...	32	1
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	17	40	10	9	1	6	...	3	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	1
		Kirkintilloch	18	6	5	4	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	1
		Helensburgh	19	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	20	38	13	21	10	12	3	5	6	8	5	10	7	7	5	11	8	...	...	112	5
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	21	490	510	146	243	84	168	50	123	53	100	150	240	109	200	56	405	14	206	1152	219
		Musselburgh	22	..	3	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	
12	Elgin	Elgin	23	18	1	8	2	5	...	4	1	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	
		Forres	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
13	Fife	Cupar	25	28	15	15	3	2	4	6	4	1	2	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	59	3
		Dunfermline	26	10	4	7	3	4	1	7	1	2	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1
14	Forfar	Dundee	27	164	84	94	56	65	51	41	39	26	22	68	71	52	69	22	111	...	67	532	57
		Forfar	28	19	6	8	3	4	5	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1
15	Haddington	Haddington	29	20	8	6	3	3	3	1	1	...	...	7	1	8	1	...	6	...	...	45	2
		Dunbar	30	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	10	
16	Inverness	Inverness	31	11	5	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	5	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	27	1
		Portree	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Lochmaddy	33	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
		Fort-William	34	3	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	35	6	3	2	1	2	...	2	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
18	Kinross	Kinross	36	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	37	6	4	3	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	
		Maxwelltown	38	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
20	Lanark	Glasgow	39	328	551	375	346	206	329	122	144	75	155	154	245	65	130	36	70	...	2	1861	197
		Lanark	40	23	1	8	3	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	41	
		Hamilton	41	59	4	19	6	9	4	5	2	4	2	2	2	6	14	10	4	...	...	114	3
		Airdrie	42	129	26	59	13	32	4	23	4	13	2	18	11	6	23	9	33	...	3	289	11
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	17	7	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	23	1
22	Nairn	Nairn	44	6	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	45	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Peebles	Peebles	46	4	3	3	1	8	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
25	Perth	Perth	47	58	39	24	17	12	6	19	7	6	4	15	14	21	13	1	24	...	12	156	13
		Perth Police Cells	48	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
		Dunblane	49	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
26	Renfrew	Paisley	50	96	63	50	40	31	30	18	26	11	23	39	48	13	42	13	17	2	7	273	29
		Greenock	51	77	48	47	29	27	18	23	17	15	9	26	47	7	43	2	15	...	2	224	22
		Pollockshaws	52	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	..
27	Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	53	6	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
		Tain	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cromarty	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	56	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	57	24	3	7	1	5	1	5	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	58	
		Hawick	58	8	3	6	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	
		Kelso	59	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	60	16	3	8	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	
30	Stirling	Stirling	61	73	39	41	15	19	11	14	4	8	6	6	5	18	13	...	1	...	...	179	9
		Falkirk	62	7	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	64	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
		Stranraer	65	2	1	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	66	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
25	Perth	General Prison	67	65	70	13	33	1	1	...	2	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	10
				2613	1687	1115	897	633	681	425	414	265	358	629	768	382	624	192	738	22	307	6,276	6,424
				4,250		2,012		1,314		839		623		1,397		1,006		930		329		12,700	

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1867**—*continued.* (No. IV. *Continued.*)

16. Criminal Prisoners **received** during the period in Local Prisons,* who had been in the General Prison, in so far as known.						17. Sentences of Criminal Prisoners **convicted** during the Period.																No. of Prison.
						(1.) To Imprisonment for Definite Periods.										(2.) Imprisonment for Indefinite Periods, and not included in the preceding Classes of Imprisonment for Definite Periods.						
Once.		More than once.		Total.		10 Days and under.		11 Days and not above 60 Days.		Above 60 Days and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and upwards.		Total.		Until Caution be found to keep the Peace after Conviction on Criminal Charge.		Until, or instead of Payment of Fine or Penalty on Conviction of Offence, prosecuted for the Public Interest.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
26	8	3	1	29	9	222	151	202	124	9	5	9	2	14	4	456	286	11	3	137	37	148	40	1
1	1	...	1	1	2	6	6	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	13	5	...	27	6	32	6	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	24	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	42	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1	...	1	...	2	...	18	1	35	6	7	1	3	1	...	...	63	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
3	12	...	26	3	38	47	14	102	53	28	10	7	4	...	1	184	82	7	...	148	53	155	53	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	60	20	3	1	...	...	...	...	74	26	...	...	57	3	57	3	9
2	...	...	...	2	...	7	10	31	6	2	2	1	...	...	...	41	18	...	...	1	...	1	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	38	7	2	...	2	...	...	...	44	7	...	...	34	5	34	5	12
2	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	12	5	12	5	13
1	...	...	...	1	...	11	2	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	5	...	...	68	18	68	18	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	13	5	2	1	1	2	1	...	26	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
3	...	1	...	4	...	18	12	38	18	1	2	...	1	2	...	59	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
3	2	...	...	3	2	96	26	87	12	4	...	6	3	1	...	194	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	...	43	7	43	7	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
3	3	...	...	3	3	50	70	152	38	10	...	4	1	1	1	217	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
38	48	11	11	49	59	295	394	831	1023	14	4	35	11	10	...	1185	1432	139	77	955	1318	1094	1395	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
1	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	20	16	1	...	1	...	...	...	22	22	1	...	56	7	57	7	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	24
2	1	...	...	2	1	47	31	133	44	13	3	7	3	...	...	200	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
4	1	...	...	4	1	48	25	60	11	7	1	2	1	2	...	119	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
22	15	4	3	26	18	80	93	220	182	8	6	11	8	2	...	321	289	20	1	491	461	511	462	27
2	...	...	2	2	2	46	12	45	11	11	...	3	1	2	..	107	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
4	...	...	1	4	1	26	11	47	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	71	24	...	...	57	21	57	21	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
1	...	1	1	2	1	2	6	16	17	4	2	2	2	1	...	25	27	1	...	35	14	36	14	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	33
2	...	...	...	2	...	6	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
3	...	...	...	3	...	7	3	15	10	4	1	2	...	...	...	28	14	7	...	30	6	37	6	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	18	3	20	3	36
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	18	5	5	1	2	1	...	...	26	14	...	...	19	1	19	1	37
...	1	...	...	...	1	7	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
44	23	4	1	48	24	88	42	1373	780	48	22	70	45	18	...	1597	889	...	...	2186	1941	2186	1941	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	9	61	9	3	1	...	2	...	...	101	21	1	...	...	...	1	...	40
1	...	...	...	1	...	39	16	133	40	4	...	...	...	...	...	176	56	7	...	238	26	245	26	41
2	2	...	...	2	2	223	87	308	123	3	2	3	4	2	...	539	216	1	...	...	...	1	...	42
1	...	...	...	1	...	79	12	98	38	10	1	6	...	...	...	193	51	...	...	18	1	18	1	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	2	...	12	4	14	4	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
1	...	...	...	1	...	28	11	13	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	43	14	...	1	...	...	...	1	46
8	10	...	1	8	11	52	44	212	141	3	5	8	4	1	...	276	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	8	51	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
11	13	5	5	16	18	28	26	232	193	36	7	34	16	1	...	331	242	6	...	282	164	288	164	50
8	5	...	...	8	5	69	52	94	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	127	...	...	314	115	314	115	51
1	...	...	...	1	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	19	2	19	2	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	9	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
2	...	...	...	2	...	45	14	67	5	12	5	5	...	...	1	129	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	56	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	14	25	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	70	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
1	1	...	2	1	3	25	11	145	76	11	4	1	1	...	...	182	92	10	1	289	146	299	147	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	18	6	8	3	1	1	...	...	41	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
...	1	...	1	...	2	9	3	23	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	34	15	...	...	3	1	3	1	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	5	...	...	5	3	5	3	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	50	157	101	245	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
206	147	31	56	237	203	2,128	1,358	5,181	3,189	288	94	315	164	215	108	8,127	4,913	221	83	5,561	4,870	5,782	4,453	
353		87		440		3,486		8,370		382		479		323		13,040		304		9,931		10,235		

* Those who were merely received into the Local Prisons to be transferred to the General Prison, and are thus entered in the previous Table as re-committed to the General Prison, are not included under this head.

(No. IV. *Continued.*) DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	17—*contd.* Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*contd.* (3.) To Penal Servitude.		(4.) To Death.		(5.) Sentences of Male Juveniles to Whipping without Imprisonment.	18. Grand Total of Sentences.		19. Sentences of Male Juveniles to Whipping in addition to Imprisonment, as in No. 17.	20. Sentences to Hard Labour as in 10 Days and under.		11 Days and not above 60 Days.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	11	1	...	...	...	615	327	...	1	1	48	17
		Peterhead	2	...	...	...	...	8	64	19	...	...	...	5	...
		Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	...	4	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	...	...	...	...	...	42	15	...	...	...	...	...
		Campbeltown	6	...	...	...	...	...	63	9	...	...	...	5	...
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	8	2	3	...	...	...	341	138	...	22	5	54	8
		Kilmarnock	9	...	...	...	...	...	131	29	...	1	...	1	...
4	Banff	Banff	10	...	...	...	...	...	42	18	...	...	...	...	...
		Keith	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	12	...	...	...	...	...	78	12	...	1	...	11	..
		Dunse	13	...	...	...	...	7	21	8	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	14	...	...	...	...	...	93	23	1	...	...	...	...
7	Caithness	Wick	15	...	...	...	...	...	26	9	...	...	...	3	...
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	16	..	...	...	...	9	68	33	...	...	1	11	...
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	17	...	...	...	...	...	194	41	...	5	...	7	...
		Kirkintilloch	18	...	...	...	...	...	51	14	...	...	...	...	...
		Helensburgh	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	20	2	1	...	...	...	219	111	...	2	...	5	4
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	21	38	10	...	...	...	2,317	2,837	...	4	...	137	250
		Musselburgh	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	12	...	...	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	23	...	...	...	...	...	79	29	...	...	...	...	...
		Forres	24	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	25	...	...	...	...	13	213	81	...	2	...	16	3
		Dunfermline	26	...	...	...	...	...	119	38	...	...	...	8	...
14	Forfar	Dundee	27	9	7	...	...	26	867	758	1	1	...	12	...
		Forfar	28	...	...	...	...	...	107	24	...	3	1	2	...
15	Haddington	Haddington	29	..	...	...	...	...	128	45	...	...	...	15	...
		Dunbar	30	...	...	...	...	...	31	4	...	...	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	31	3	...	...	...	...	64	41	...	...	...	...	...
		Portree	32	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochmaddy	33	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	1	...
		Fort-William	34	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	35	...	...	...	..	...	65	20	...	...	...	2	...
18	Kinross	Kinross	36	...	...	...	...	...	24	5	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	37	...	...	...	...	...	45	15	...	2	...	10	...
		Maxwelltown	38	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	3	...	6	...
20	Lanark	Glasgow	39	50	26	...	...	23	3,856	2,856	...	6	...	47	2
		Lanark	40	...	...	...	...	...	102	21	...	...	...	3	...
		Hamilton	41	...	...	...	...	...	421	82	...	...	...	90	7
		Airdrie	42	...	...	...	...	...	540	216	3	...	...	38	4
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	...	...	...	...	...	211	52	...	...	...	11	...
22	Nairn	Nairn	44	...	...	...	...	...	28	12	...	...	...	...	...
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	46	...	..	...	...	...	43	15	...	2	...	3	..
25	Perth	Perth	47	8	3	...	...	...	284	197	...	9	...	6	...
		Perth Police Cells	48	...	...	...	...	...	19	16	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunblane	49	...	...	...	...	...	78	21	...	...	...	...	...
26	Renfrew	Paisley	50	...	...	...	...	...	619	406	...	1	...	26	1
		Greenock	51	...	...	...	...	...	477	242	...	...	...	...	...
		Pollockshaws	52	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	53	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	...	...	...	4	...
		Tain	54	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Cromarty	55	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	56	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	57	1	...	...	...	...	130	25	...	...	...	8	1
		Hawick	58	...	...	...	...	...	61	20	...	...	...	...	...
		Kelso	59	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	8	2	...	...
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	60	...	...	...	...	...	70	19	...	1	...	2	...
30	Stirling	Stirling	61	1	...	...	...	...	482	239	...	11	5	108	38
		Falkirk	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	63	...	...	...	...	...	23	7	...	...	...	...	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	64	...	...	...	...	...	41	18	...	...	...	...	...
		Stranraer	65	...	...	...	...	...	37	16	...	...	...	2	...
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	66	...	...	...	...	...	41	8	...	9	1	16	2
25	Perth	General Prison	67	...	...	...	...	...	245	151	...	...	...	...	...
				125	51	...	...	86	14,120	9,417	5	98	16	723	337
				176		...			23,537			114		1,060	

for the Year ended on the 30th day of June 1867—*continued.* (No. IV. *Continued.*)

in addition to Imprisonment, No. 17.						21. Insane Prisoners.														No. of Prison.
Above 60 Days and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.		Total.		In Prison at commencement of period.		Received during the period, viz., Committed as dangerous Lunatics.		Found by the Court to be unfit for Trial.		On Trial found to have been Insane.		Became Insane after Commitment to Prison.		Other Descriptions.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
19	4	3	1	71	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	76	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
3	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
...	...	1	...	12	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	16
4	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20
...	...	...	...	141	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	18	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	25
...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	26
...	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	27
...	...	3	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	28
...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
2	...	...	...	55	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	40
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
...	...	...	...	90	7	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	42
1	...	...	...	39	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
5	1	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	50
24	...	...	...	51	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	57
1	...	...	..	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
8	1	2	...	129	44	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	64
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	65
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
...	...	...	...	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	19	3	26	3	38	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	41	16	67
80	6	30	4	931	363	34	12	23	9	1	...	...	...	10	5	1	1	69	27	
86		34		1,294		46		32		1		...		15		2		96		

(No. IV. *Continued.*) DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	21—*continued.* Insane Prisoners—*continued.* Died.		Discharged.		Removed to Lunatic Asylum.		In Prison at the end of the Period.		Total.		Whereof received during the period into the Department of the General Prison for Criminal Lunatics.		22. Revenue Prisoners included in foregoing Tables, being Imprisoned until Payment of Fine or Penalty, unless otherwise stated in Note.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Peterhead	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Campbeltown	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
		Kilmarnock	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Banff	Banff	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Keith	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunse	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7	Caithness	Wick	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	17	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Kirkintilloch	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Helensburgh	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	...
		Musselburgh	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Forres	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	25	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...
		Dunfermline	26	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
14	Forfar	Dundee	27	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
		Forfar	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Haddington	Haddington	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunbar	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	31	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Portree	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochmaddy	33	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
		Fort-William	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Kinross	Kinross	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Maxwelltown	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Lanark	Glasgow	39	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	...
		Lanark	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hamilton	41	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
		Airdrie	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Nairn	Nairn	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Perth	Perth	47	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
		Perth Police Cells	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunblane	49	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
26	Renfrew	Paisley	50	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Greenock	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pollockshaws	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	53	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
		Tain	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cromarty	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	56	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hawick	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kelso	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Stirling	Stirling	61	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
		Falkirk	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	63	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	64	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
		Stranraer	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
25	Perth	General Prison	67	4	...	6	2	...	...	32	14	42	16	...	...	...	...
				4	...	9	3	24	10	32	14	69	27	1	...	64	5
				4		12		34		46		96		1		69	

for the Year ended on the 30th day of June 1867—*continued.* (No. IV. *Continued.*)

23. General Conduct in Prison of Criminal Prisoners in **Confinement** during the Period.								24. Punishments for Misconduct in Prison of Criminal Prisoners in **Confinement** during the Period.													
								(1.) Ages of Prisoners who have incurred Punishment.										(2.) Description of Punishments.				No. of Prison.
Good.		Tolerable.		Bad.		Total.		Under 16.		16 Years and under 18.		18 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.		50 Years and above.		Total.		Number by temporary deprivation of Work.		Number by changes in Food.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
726	372	7	3	3	1	736	376	...	...	1	2	5	1	24	2	1	...	31	5	...	...	50	11	1
70	19	4	2	1	...	75	21	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	7	2	2
17	9	...	...	...	...	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
91	21	...	...	...	...	91	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5
67	11	7	4	1	1	75	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
9	2	...	...	...	1	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
422	271	4	10	3	6	429	287	2	...	1	1	...	1	4	14	...	...	7	16	...	...	8	19	8
179	41	...	1	...	1	179	43	1	...	1	...	3	...	5	2	...	...	10	2	...	...	10	2	9
56	24	...	...	4	1	60	25	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	10
4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
17	...	78	15	3	...	98	15	...	...	1	...	2	...	20	5	1	1	24	6	...	...	36	6	12
37	10	7	...	...	...	44	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
110	26	4	1	...	...	114	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
45	12	3	...	...	3	48	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	15
71	30	8	4	4	1	83	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	16
231	68	1	...	...	...	232	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	17
54	17	...	...	...	...	54	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
27	13	...	...	...	...	27	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
246	112	4	1	2	1	252	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20
2344	3025	239	27	17	17	2600	3069	24	...	16	6	38	4	80	28	6	...	164	38	...	...	247	34	21
25	14	...	...	...	...	25	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
104	38	1	...	1	...	106	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	23
8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
252	95	2	3	...	1	254	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	25
154	52	1	...	2	...	157	52	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	26
1013	815	41	31	13	9	1067	855	10	...	8	9	12	4	8	17	1	...	39	30	...	...	51	36	27
166	34	3	2	8	...	177	36	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	28
134	47	13	4	2	...	149	51	...	...	1	1	4	...	4	...	...	1	9	2	1	...	7	2	29
36	7	...	...	...	...	36	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
78	49	3	3	1	...	82	52	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	31
6	3	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
18	3	1	...	...	...	19	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	33
26	5	...	...	...	...	26	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
97	26	...	...	...	...	97	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
26	6	2	...	...	...	28	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	36
58	19	4	...	...	...	62	19	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	37
14	9	...	...	...	...	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
4317	3162	87	36	25	17	4429	3215	13	1	63	3	49	6	85	6	1	...	211	16	...	...	318	22	39
122	23	9	...	...	...	131	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	40
501	84	10	4	11	4	522	92	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	11	4	...	...	12	4	41
769	257	7	1	...	1	776	259	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	5	2	42
252	56	8	2	3	...	263	58	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	1	43
47	13	...	...	...	...	47	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
1	3	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
53	17	...	...	...	1	53	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	46
340	207	18	17	5	3	363	227	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	2	47
21	19	...	...	...	...	21	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	48
86	20	7	2	1	...	94	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	49
718	472	30	11	...	2	748	485	1	...	1	1	5	1	23	11	...	...	30	13	...	...	31	8	50
643	348	3	...	...	...	646	348	5	...	2	...	4	...	11	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	26	...	51
84	22	...	...	...	...	84	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
42	9	5	7	...	...	47	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
26	5	...	...	...	...	26	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
12	3	7	1	1	1	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
148	30	8	2	1	...	157	32	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	9	2	16	2	9	2	57
68	21	...	...	...	...	68	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
15	6	...	...	...	...	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
94	20	2	...	1	...	97	20	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	60
514	253	3	2	2	2	519	257	...	...	1	1	4	1	17	4	3	...	25	6	...	...	27	7	61
50	25	7	5	...	...	57	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
43	7	1	...	...	...	44	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
60	26	1	2	2	1	63	29	1	...	...	1	4	1	4	5	...	1	9	8	...	...	12	6	64
51	17	...	...	...	...	51	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
47	12	1	...	...	...	48	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
617	526	38	31	31	28	686	580	9	...	15	...	34	9	83	60	2	9	148	78	...	2	167	62	67
16,785	10,970	689	234	149	98	17,623	11,302	71	2	126	26	177	30	423	169	16	12	813	239	21	5	1,077	233	
27,755		923		247		28,925		73		152		207		592		28		1,052		26		1,310		

(No. IV. *Continued.*) DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	24.—*continued.* Punishments for Misconduct in Prison of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*										25. State as to Instruction of			
				(2.) Description of Punishments—*continued.*								(3.) Number of cases of Punishment by one or more of the modes in No. 2.		(1.) On Admission			
				Number confined in Cells for the Refractory.				Number by putting in Irons.		Number of other Punishments.				Reading.			
				Light Cells.		Dark Cells.								Could not Read.		Read with difficulty.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	52	11	125	114	378	205
		Peterhead	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	7	3	24	16
		Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	11	6
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	10	26	6
		Campbeltown	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	39	7
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	1
3	Ayr	Ayr	8	...	...	1	5	1	...	4	26	9	22	84	40	153	92
		Kilmarnock	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	30	9	57	13
4	Banff	Banff	10	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	7	4	44	19
		Keith	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	6	8	4	30	9
		Dunse	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	15	5
6	Bute	Rothesay	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	32	20
7	Caithness	Wick	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	6	3	32	9
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	2	67	32
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	17	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	71	20	131	35
		Kirkintilloch	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	10	1
		Helensburgh	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	11	9
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	36	20	24	7
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	21	...	...	15	17	17	9	1	...	250	40	375	357	1,867	2,459
		Musselburgh	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	10	10
12	Elgin	Elgin	23	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	6	5	54	17
		Forres	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
13	Fife	Cupar	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	47	15	87	38
		Dunfermline	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	28	19	72	24
14	Forfar	Dundee	27	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	54	40	193	200	752	597
		Forfar	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	25	5	89	28
15	Haddington	Haddington	29	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	30	19	99	26
		Dunbar	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	21	4
16	Inverness	Inverness	31	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	22	54	26
		Portree	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	2
		Lochmaddy	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	2	3	1
		Fort-William	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	19	2
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	52	17
18	Kinross	Kinross	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	3
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	37	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	33	10
		Maxwelltown	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	7
20	Lanark	Glasgow	39	...	...	7	18	5	3	...	...	318	22	900	716	722	703
		Lanark	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	51	11	69	11
		Hamilton	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	126	22	312	59
		Airdrie	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	243	93	362	133
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	3	70	22	150	29
22	Nairn	Nairn	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	30	11
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
24	Peebles	Peebles	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	15	9
25	Perth	Perth	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	38	30	261	174
		Perth Police Cells	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Dunblane	49	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	76	16
26	Renfrew	Paisley	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	31	13	112	110	512	299
		Greenock	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	144	91	226	93
		Pollockshaws	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	52	15
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	10	2
		Tain	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	3	2
		Cromarty	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
		Stornoway	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	1
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	57	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	16	2	31	8	122	23
		Hawick	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	15	10
		Kelso	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	2
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	19	3	26	3
30	Stirling	Stirling	61	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	35	11	177	76	279	162
		Falkirk	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	15	5
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	14	4
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	9	8	6	17	7
		Stranraer	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	32	10
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	10
25	Perth	General Prison	67	...	...	48	30	5	7	270	166	310	119	33	46	89	61
				4	...	89	77	35	23	278	200	1,244	319	3,266	2,177	7,804	5,617
				4		166		58		478		1,563		5,443		13,521	

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1867**—*continued.*

(No. IV. *Continued.*)

Criminal Prisoners received during the Period.

during the said Period.														(2.) Had learned more than mere Reading and Writing.		(3.) Improvement during the Period.						No. of Prison.
				Writing.												Have improved in Reading or Writing, or both.		Have improved in Arithmetic or other branches of Instruction.		Have learned a Trade in Prison.		
Read well.		Total.		Could not Write.		Could sign Name merely.		Write with difficulty.		Write well.		Total.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
169	26	672	345	185	190	...	...	414	148	73	7	672	345	10	...	118	173	1	...	41	38	1
35	2	66	21	20	16	...	...	27	4	19	1	66	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	16	6	5	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
40	3	87	19	30	13	...	...	27	4	30	2	87	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
25	1	70	12	19	6	...	...	34	5	17	1	70	12	10	1	12	3	4	...	...	...	6
...	...	8	3	6	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
151	54	388	186	156	121	...	...	186	49	46	16	388	186	11	...	23	35	13	7	3	13	8
64	13	161	35	66	24	23	5	59	6	3	...	151	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
2	...	53	23	8	8	12	7	31	8	2	...	53	23	2	...	4	6	6	5	...	...	10
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
5	1	93	14	18	9	...	...	70	4	5	1	93	14	18	...	30	...	18	...	5	..	12
7	3	25	9	9	5	...	...	10	4	6	...	25	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
8	...	96	21	32	15	...	...	56	6	8	...	96	21	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	14
3	...	41	12	14	8	...	...	25	4	2	...	41	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
3	...	77	34	13	12	...	3	62	19	2	...	77	34	1	...	9	1	6	...	...	...	16
23	6	225	61	98	31	24	10	89	17	14	3	225	61	30	3	15	4	8	...	...	...	17
26	4	51	14	21	12	...	...	21	...	9	2	51	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
2	...	19	9	8	2	4	3	5	4	2	...	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
173	80	233	107	97	72	...	...	24	11	112	24	233	107	3	...	88	...	4	...	...	...	20
140	26	2,382	2,842	652	900	...	...	1,642	1,930	88	12	2,382	2,842	...	...	174	402	83	176	...	...	21
6	1	22	12	9	6	6	4	7	1	...	1	22	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
37	8	97	30	23	13	...	...	62	17	12	...	97	30	10	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	23
2	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
106	39	240	92	92	49	...	...	137	39	11	4	240	92	...	...	70	30	100	56	...	...	25
49	6	149	49	50	33	...	...	79	12	20	4	149	49	17	...	89	4	20	...	...	...	26
51	5	996	802	358	485	...	...	597	312	41	5	996	802	17	...	440	125	49	...	...	...	27
46	4	160	32	63	21	...	...	85	11	12	...	160	32	...	...	20	3	...	...	...	...	28
14	2	143	47	48	31	33	6	51	9	11	1	143	47	14	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	29
...	...	31	4	15	...	...	...	16	4	...	...	31	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
8	1	73	49	14	31	...	3	53	15	6	...	73	49	3	...	15	10	3	1	7	4	31
...	1	6	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	32
7	...	19	3	17	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
4	1	25	4	3	2	6	...	12	1	4	1	25	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	34
29	2	93	25	21	18	...	...	44	4	28	3	93	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
13	3	26	6	8	2	...	...	6	2	12	2	26	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	36
21	7	59	18	18	9	...	...	40	8	1	1	59	18	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	37
4	2	14	9	2	6	...	...	9	3	3	...	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
2,421	1,493	4,043	2,912	1,872	1,907	...	...	1,190	723	981	282	4,043	2,912	32	9	342	314	195	65	...	...	39
4	...	124	22	57	20	43	2	24	...	...	...	124	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
43	7	481	88	240	53	75	10	150	22	16	3	481	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
135	21	740	247	406	208	148	21	137	16	49	2	740	247	95	4	20	5	...	...	...	...	42
24	3	244	54	114	38	...	...	110	15	20	1	244	54	4	2	10	1	...	...	1	1	43
7	...	45	13	21	11	...	...	20	2	4	...	45	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
33	6	52	17	16	11	...	...	8	4	28	2	52	17	9	...	4	2	4	1	...	...	46
22	1	321	205	89	127	...	...	220	78	12	...	321	205	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	47
18	15	19	16	8	11	...	...	...	1	11	4	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
2	2	87	22	32	14	...	...	53	8	2	...	87	22	...	...	53	7	...	...	...	...	49
54	10	678	419	312	335	...	...	345	81	21	3	678	419	...	...	184	120	31	2	...	...	50
173	86	543	270	260	202	...	...	207	61	76	7	543	270	40	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	51
2	...	65	20	18	11	...	...	45	9	2	...	65	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
20	4	37	14	12	11	8	2	7	1	10	...	37	14	...	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	53
16	...	26	4	9	3	...	...	1	1	16	...	26	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	55
1	1	20	5	16	4	...	...	2	1	2	...	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
...	...	153	31	57	21	...	...	96	10	...	...	153	31	2	...	19	3	11	...	...	...	57
31	5	64	20	29	15	...	...	18	5	17	...	64	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
3	...	10	3	...	2	...	...	7	1	3	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
46	14	91	20	39	11	...	...	30	6	22	3	91	20	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	60
41	6	497	244	216	164	...	...	262	80	19	...	497	244	2	...	89	57	8	...	...	...	61
5	2	26	10	10	5	5	3	7	1	4	1	26	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
17	...	38	7	14	5	3	...	9	2	12	...	38	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	63
32	12	57	25	19	13	...	...	32	11	6	1	57	25	6	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	64
6	1	50	15	12	4	8	2	26	8	4	1	50	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
6	...	47	11	9	10	...	...	31	1	7	...	47	11	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	66
212	125	334	232	62	85	20	22	157	107	95	18	334	232	122	14	322	207	190	46	246	92	67
4,647	2,115	15,817	9,909	6,160	5,460	421	103	7,197	3,927	2,039	419	15,817	9,909	474	37	2,197	1,525	762	360	306	150	
6,762		25,726		11,620		524		11,124		2,458		25,726		511		3,722		1,122		456		

(No. IV. *Continued.*) DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	26. Sickness and Deaths of Criminal Prisoners											
				(1.) Age of Prisoners who have experienced Sickness.											
				Under 16 Years.		16 Years and under 18.		18 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.		50 Years and above.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	1	...	2	2	1	2	38	19	8	2	50	25
		Peterhead	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	1
		Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Campbeltown	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	8	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	9	...	1	3	12
		Kilmarnock	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
4	Banff	Banff	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
		Keith	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	4	1
		Dunse	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	1	8	3
7	Caithness	Wick	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1
		Kirkintilloch	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Helensburgh	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	6	2
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	21	...	...	2	3	5	5	27	104	4	15	38	127
		Musselburgh	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	23	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Forres	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	25	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	4	4
		Dunfermline	26	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	4	2
14	Forfar	Dundee	27	1	...	8	1	9	5	46	35	5	7	69	48
		Forfar	28	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	2	...	...	10	2
15	Haddington	Haddington	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
		Dunbar	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	31	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	3
		Portree	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochmaddy	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
		Fort-William	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	5	3
18	Kinross	Kinross	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	37	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	2	2	...	11	3
		Maxwelltown	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Lanark	Glasgow	39	...	...	8	1	6	5	62	48	6	9	82	63
		Lanark	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hamilton	41	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	4	2
		Airdrie	42	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	1	3	5
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Nairn	Nairn	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
25	Perth	Perth	47	1	...	1	...	5	2	49	30	9	...	65	32
		Perth Police Cells	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunblane	49	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
26	Renfrew	Paisley	50	...	1	...	2	5	5	68	89	5	12	78	109
		Greenock	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	2	8
		Pollockshaws	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tain	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cromarty	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hawick	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kelso	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	60	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	3
30	Stirling	Stirling	61	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	1	...	...	11	1
		Falkirk	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	6	1
		Stranraer	65	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	3	2
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
25	Perth	General Prison	67	1	...	2	...	3	5	28	34	2	2	36	41
				5	1	31	12	41	34	405	411	47	53	529	511
				6		43		75		816		100		1,040	

for the Year ended on the 30th day of June 1867—*continued*. (No. IV. *Continued.*)

in Confinement during the Period, as appearing from the Register of Sickness.

(2.) Character of Disease, and Time of Appearance.										(3.) Number of Prisoners who have been off Work.																No. of Prison.
Cases of Dangerous Illness.		Cases of Slight Disorders.		Total.		Appeared before Imprisonment.		Appeared after Imprisonment.		Total.		1 Day.		2 Days.		3 Days.		4 Days.		5 Days and under 10 Days.		10 Days and under 20 Days.		Above 20 Days.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	1	50	24	50	25	36	9	14	16	50	25	...	4	2	4	4	...	8	...	7	6	4	...	...	...	25	14	1
...	...	5	1	5	1	4	1	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	5	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1	7	2	5	3	12	2	6	1	6	3	12	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	8	3	12	8
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9
...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	4	1	4	1	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	4	1	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13
1	...	7	3	8	3	1	1	7	2	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16
...	...	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	5	2	5	2	2	2	3	...	5	2	...	...	2	..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	5	2	20
6	10	32	117	38	127	31	74	7	53	38	127	...	...	3	55	19	31	8	23	4	12	...	4	4	2	38	127	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	..	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	1	4	4	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	25
...	...	4	2	4	2	2	1	2	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	4	2	26
12	10	57	38	69	48	58	35	11	13	69	48	...	...	1	1	3	4	9	11	22	18	8	5	1	2	44	41	27
...	...	10	2	10	2	7	1	3	1	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	2	28
1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	2	3	2	3	...	3	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	2	3	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	33
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	34
...	...	5	3	5	3	3	2	2	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	1	1	5	3	35
..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36
1	...	10	3	11	3	11	1	...	2	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
18	16	64	47	82	63	54	37	28	26	82	63	3	1	7	4	7	4	10	2	17	13	21	12	17	27	82	63	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	4	2	41
...	1	3	4	3	5	1	3	2	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	1	1	3	5	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
4	...	61	32	65	32	49	26	16	6	65	32	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	2	...	...	6	5	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
...	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	49
5	10	73	99	78	109	66	103	12	6	78	109	...	...	1	4	1	3	18	26	17	34	6	14	2	2	45	83	50
...	1	2	7	2	8	1	6	1	2	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	8	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
1	1	2	2	3	3	2	...	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	60
5	1	6	...	11	1	10	...	1	1	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	2	1	11	1	61
1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
...	...	6	1	6	1	6	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	64
...	...	3	2	3	2	...	2	3	...	3	2	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	65
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
20	28	16	13	36	41	20	29	16	12	36	41	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	11	8	6	14	16	29	35	67
76	87	453	424	529	511	384	355	145	156	529	511	5	7	19	70	39	48	63	71	95	104	70	60	55	66	346	426	
163		877		1,040		739		301		1,040		12		89		87		134		199		130		121		772		

(No. IV. *Continued.*) DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	26.—*continued.*—Sickness and Deaths of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*									
				(4.) Time which Prisoners have been off Work from Illness, including Time which Prisoners not required to Work would have been withdrawn had they been at Work.				Number of Prisoners Removed on Account of Sickness.		Number Liberated on Account of Sickness.		Number of Deaths.	
				Total Number of Days.		Average Number of Days per Prisoner, calculated on the Average Number of Prisoners.							
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	125	49	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Peterhead	2	80	21	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Campbeltown	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	8	136	860	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Kilmarnock	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Banff	Banff	10	27	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Keith	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	12	82	19	11	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunse	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	14	33	12	11	12	...	...	1	...	...	...
7	Caithness	Wick	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	16	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	17	18	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kirkintilloch	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Helensburgh	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	20	108	19	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	21	281	473	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Musselburgh	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	23	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Forres	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	25	91	99	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunfermline	26	57	29	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Forfar	Dundee	27	262	277	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Forfar	28	56	7	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	Haddington	Haddington	29	66	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunbar	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	31	13	40	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Portree	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochmaddy	33	...	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fort-William	34	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	35	149	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Kinross	Kinross	36	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Maxwelltown	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Lanark	Glasgow	39	1,860	1,099	6	5	2	1	...	...	4	2
		Lanark	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hamilton	41	208	26	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Airdrie	42	93	60	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Nairn	Nairn	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Perth	Perth	47	41	35	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Perth Police Cells	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunblane	49	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Renfrew	Paisley	50	305	532	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Greenock	51	19	59	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Pollockshaws	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tain	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cromarty	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hawick	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kelso	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	60	16	26	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Stirling	Stirling	61	127	25	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Falkirk	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	64	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stranraer	65	14	20	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Perth	General Prison	67	697	1,163	2	3	...	...	...	...	10	6
				5,016	5,004	4	5	3	3	1	...	17	14
				10,020		4		6		1		31	

for the Year ended on the 30th day of June 1867—*continued.* (No. IV. *Continued.*)

27. Civil Prisoners.																		No. of Prison.
(1.) Amount of Debts.										(2.) Other Causes, including *In meditatione fugæ*, and *Ad factum præstandum.*		Total.		(3.) Work.				
Fines or Forfeitures of £8, 6s. 8d. and under.		Above £8, 6s. 8d. and under £20.		£20 and under £50.		£50 and under £100.		£100 and upwards.						Number who have consented to Work.		Number who have not consented to Work.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	...	13	2	12	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	38	2	...	...	38	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4
...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	6
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7
...	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	1	14
2	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	15
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	16
2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
4	...	6	1	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	16	2	20
4	...	37	7	27	...	5	...	6	...	2	...	81	7	...	...	81	7	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
1	...	7	1	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	16	1	25
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	26
...	...	10	1	7	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	24	1	...	...	24	1	27
5	...	10	1	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	...	...	22	2	28
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	3	...	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	5	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	32
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
2	...	93	4	28	4	19	...	16	...	16	2	174	10	...	...	174	10	39
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	40
7	...	11	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	2	...	18	1	41
3	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	13	1	...	...	13	1	42
...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	44
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	45
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	46
2	...	2	1	9	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	16	1	1	1	15	...	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	49
3	...	14	2	7	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	27	2	...	...	27	2	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	3	...	8	...	53
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	54
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	...	2	2	60
...	...	7	...	11	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	21	2	...	...	21	2	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
1	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	1	64
...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	65
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
39	...	269	20	175	8	53	2	46	1	33	5	615	36	10	1	605	35	
39		289		183		55		47		38		651		11		640		

28. TABULAR STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts sentenced to Transportation and Penal Servitude in the several Prisons in Scotland at 30th June 1866; the number so sentenced from that date to 30th June 1867; and the number remaining in Prison at 30th June 1867.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number in Prison at Commencement of Period.			Number in Prison at end of Period.			Number Sentenced to Penal Servitude during the year ended 30th June 1867.																			
								5 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.		9 Years.		10 Years.		12 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		20 Years.		21 Years.		Total.	
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
Ayr	Ayr	...	89	89	...	88	88	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Dumfries	Dumfries	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	1	2	3	11	1	12	5	1	11	7	11	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	38	10
Forfar	Dundee	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	1	3	6	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7
Inverness	Inverness	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Lanark	Glasgow	2	11	13	...	...	...	7	3	21	17	7	4	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	50	26
Perth	Perth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
Renfrew	Paisley	...	6	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Stirling	Stirling	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Perth	General Prison	79	209	288*	91	207	298†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		82	324	406	107	296	403	15	5	53	35	24	7	...	...	25	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	125	51
								20		88		31		...		29		...		...		6		1		1		176	

* Including 6 in Lunatic Department.
† Including 8 in Lunatic Department.

29. TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners who have Escaped, and the number who have been Re-taken, during the period.

County.	Prison.	Number who have Escaped.			Number who have been Re-taken.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Perth	Perth	1	...	1	1	...	1
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	1	...	1	1	...	1
		2	...	2	2	...	2

30. TABLE showing the Number of Suicides by Prisoners during the period.

Counties.	Prisons.	Number of Suicides.	Date of Suicide.	Age.	Untried.	Convicted.
Ayr	Ayr	1	14th May 1867.	39	...	1 F.
Forfar	Dundee	1	1st June 1867.	50	...	1 F.
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	1	4th March 1867.	21	1 M.	...

No. V.—INSPECTION OF LOCAL PRISONS.

DIGEST of RETURNS by COUNTY PRISON BOARDS with reference to the System of Inspection prescribed by the 6th Rule for Prisons in Scotland, relative to the Prisons under their charge **in the Year** ended on the **30th day of June 1867.**

RULE 6.—"County Boards shall provide for the inspection of each of their Prisons (including an examination of every Prisoner, and of every Cell and Room) by at least one of their own number, not less frequently than once in each month; "and the date of the Inspection, together with the names of the Visitors, shall be recorded in the Inspection Book, and the result shall either be entered there by the Inspecting Members, or a Special Report made by them "to the County Board; and, in either case, the Reports shall be transcribed in the Minutes of the proceedings of the County Board."

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Has the Rule been observed in all respects in each Prison?	If the Rule has not been observed in all respects, state to what extent not observed, with the reason.	Total number of Inspections during the year.	General Results of Inspection in regard to							REMARKS.
					State of Buildings.	State of Prison Discipline and conduct of Officers.	Treatment of Prisoners.	Employment of Prisoners.	Instruction, Moral and Religious, of Prisoners.	Sufficiency of Exercise.	Health of Prisoners.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
1 Aberdeen,	Aberdeen, ...	Yes.	.....	21	Tolerable.	Good.	Good. According to Rules.	All suitably employed.	Attended to.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Peterhead, ...	Yes.	.....	13	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	Picking oakum, and mending and washing prisoners' clothes.	Chaplain of Prison visits twice weekly, including Sundays.	Sufficient.	Occasional slight indisposition of some of the prisoners.	
	Huntly, ...	Yes.	.....	16	Good.	According to Rules.	According to Rules.	None.	None.	None.	Good.	
	Fraserburgh,...	No.	There being no Member of the Board resident in Fraserburgh.	4	The walls outside and cells inside require a little repair.	Good.	Good.	None.	None.	None.	Good.	
2 Argyle.....	Inveraray,.....	Yes.	.....	14	Good.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	All suitably employed.	Attended to.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Campbeltown,	Observed.	.....	21	Good.	According to Rules.	According to Rules.	Teasing oakum, and Prison labour.	Attended to by Chaplain, U. P. Missionary, and Roman Catholic Priest.	1½ hour per day.	Very good.	
	Lochgilphead,	(Answer inapplicable.)	.....	8	Good.	Good.	Good.	Teasing oakum.	.....	55 minutes daily.	Good.	
	Tobermory, ...	(Answer inapplicable.)	.....	2	Good.	Good.	Good.	None.	.....	55 minutes daily.	Good.	
3 Ayr,.....	Ayr, ...	Yes.	.....	40	Good.	Satisfactory.	According to Rules.	Fully employed.	In terms of Rules.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Kilmarnock, ..	No.	Notins pected according to Rules. Cannot give reason.	4	Good.	Satisfactory.	According to Rules.	Fully employed.	Regular.	Sufficient.	Good.	
4 Banff, ...	Banff, ...	Yes.	.....	22	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fully employed.	Satisfactory.	Yes.	Good.	

INSPECTION OF LOCAL PRISONS—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Has the Rule been observed in all respects in each Prison?	If the Rule has not been observed in all respects, state to what extent not observed, with the reason.	Total number of Inspections during the year.	General Results of Inspection in regard to							Remarks.
					State of Buildings.	State of Prison Discipline and conduct of Officers.	Treatment of Prisoners.	Employment of Prisoners.	Instruction, Moral and Religious, of Prisoners.	Sufficiency of Exercise.	Health of Prisoners.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
	Keith, ...	No.	See Remarks.	.....	Good.	Good.	Good.	No employment, Prison only legalized for 10 days.	No instruction, owing to shortness of imprisonments.	No exercise, owing to short imprisonments.	Good.	There is no resident Member of the Board, but the Clerk and Chief Constable are appointed to visit.
5 Berwick, ...	Greenlaw, ...	No.	Reference to correspondence with the late General Board of Prisons.	7	Good.	Good.	Good.	Shoemaking, oakum teasing, sand beating, sewing and mat-making.	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Dunse, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No regular system of inspection is pursued with reference to this Prison, as there are not often Prisoners in it.
6 Bute, ...	Rothesay, ...	Yes.	.....	19	Under repair and alteration.	Good.	Good.	Picking oakum, and hair teasing.	Attended to.	Sufficient.	Generally good.	
7 Caithness,	Wick, ...	Observed.	.....	18	Good.	Satisfactory.	In terms of Rules.	Employed.	Attended to.	Sufficient.	Good.	
8 Clackmannan,	Alloa, ...	Yes.	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	These special heads are not referred to in the Minutes of the inspecting Members; but they all bear that everything is in good order, and no complaints made.
9 Dumbarton,	Dumbarton, ...	Yes.	.....	12	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	Various.	According to Rules.	Yes.	Good.	
	Helensburgh, } Kirkintilloch, }	....	....	....	....	....	....	... ...	....	....	....	These Prisons are visited quarterly by the Governor of Dumbarton Prison, who is appointed to visit. They are also visited occasionally by members of the Prison Board.
10 Dumfries,	Dumfries, ...	No.	.....	10	In very good state.	Good.	In strict conformity with Rules.	Fully employed.	Good.	Yes.	Good.	
11 Edinburgh,	Edinburgh, ...	Yes; so far as stated in columns 3 and 4.	In every case all the prisoners were not visited, but the visits were to such an extent as the Members thought to be necessary.	19 by Members of the Board.	Good.	Satisfactory.	In terms of Rules.	All engaged in suitable employment.	In accordance with Rules, and results satisfactory.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Court Buildings Prison,	Do.	This Prison is principally visited by the Governor of the Prison of Edinburgh, who, in every instance, extends his visit to all the cells and prisoners.	3 by Members of the Board.	Good.	Satisfactory.	In terms of Rules.	Only prisoners under examination are confined here, and there is, therefore, no work done.	There is service once a week by one of the Teachers of the Prison of Edinburgh.	No airing-ground, but prisoners are only a few days in this Prison.	Good.	

]	Musselburgh,	Do.	This Prison was visited by Members of the Board and by the Governor of the Prison of Edinburgh, who, in each instance, inspected every cell and visited every prisoner.	3 by Members of the Board, and 13 by the Governor.	Good.	Satisfactory.	In terms of Rules.	The periods of imprisonment are very short; convicted prisoners are employed in teasing oakum.	The Prisoners are visited and instructed by the Minister of the parish or his Assistant.	There is no airing-yard, but, the rooms being large, the prisoners can have sufficient exercise in them.	Good.	
12 Elgin, ...	Elgin, ...	With one exception.	.....	11	Good,	Good,	According to Rules.	All suitably employed.	In accordance with Rules.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Forres, ...	So far as stated in columns 3 & 4.	The Prison was visited by Members of Town Council and the Governor of the Prison of Elgin.	8 by Members of the Town Council and 6 by the Governor of Elgin Prison.	Good.	Satisfactory.	In terms of Rules.	No employment; Prison only legalized for 10 days.	None, owing to short imprisonments.	None, owing to short imprisonments.	Good.	
13 Fife.....	Cupar, ...	Yes.	.....	45	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	All employed.	Regularly attended to.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Dunfermline, ...	Yes.	.....	33	Good.	Satisfactory.	According to Rules.	All employed.	Regularly attended to.	Sufficient.	Good,	
14 Forfar, ...	Dundee, ...	Yes.	.....	15	Good.	Good.	Good.	Various; viz., weaving, heckling, tailoring, shoemaking, teasing, sewing, knitting, etc.	Visited by Teacher & Chaplain, as also by Governor occasionally, who reads to them.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Forfar, ...	Except as to number of inspections.	.....	9	Good.	Good.	Good.	Generally employed in weaving, winding, teasing oakum, teasing hair, teasing tow strings; sewing, and knitting.	Chaplain performs divine service in the Chapel on Sundays, and visits the prisoners in their cells during the week. The Governor teaches the prisoners to read and write.	Exercise regularly given according to Rule.	Good.	
15 Haddington,	Haddington, ...	Yes.	.....	16	Good.	Good.	Agreeable to Rules.	Regular.	Good; attended to by Chaplain.	All classes of Prisoners allowed exercise.	Very good.	
	Dunbar, ...	Not fully.	No resident Member of Board.	1	Good.	Good.	Good.	Not employed.	None.	.....	Good.	
16 Inverness,	Inverness, ...	Yes.	.....	13	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	According to Rules.	According to Rules.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Portree, ...	Yes.	.....	16	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fully employed.	The prisoners are taught to read the Scriptures & write.	Yes.	Good.	
	Lochmaddy, ...	Yes.	.....	16	Good.	Good.	Good.	Regular.	Regular, except in April and part of May, during a vacancy in the Office of Chaplain.	Yes.	Good.	
	Fort-William,	Yes.	.....	18	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	Regular.	Regular.	Sufficient.	Good.	
17 Kincardine,	Stonehaven, ...	Yes.	.....	14	Good.	Good.	According to Prison Rules.	Picking oakum, making nets; tailoring, shoemaking, knitting and sewing, cooking, washing, etc.	Has been attended to.	Yes.	Good.	
18 Kinross, ...	Kinross, ...	Excepting when there were no Prisoners.	.....	8	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	Picking oakum and weaving, knitting and domestic work.	*	*	*	* No remarks on either of these heads in Inspection Book.

INSPECTION OF LOCAL PRISONS—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Has the Rule been observed in all respects in each Prison?	If the Rule has not been observed in all respects, state to what extent not observed, with the reason.	Total number of Inspections during the year.	General Results of Inspection in regard to							REMARKS.
					State of Buildings.	State of Prison Discipline and conduct of Officers.	Treatment of Prisoners.	Employment of Prisoners.	Instruction, Moral and Religious, of Prisoners.	Sufficiency of Exercise.	Health of Prisoners.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
19 Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	No.	No inspection in August, December, January, or March.	12	Good.	Good.	Good.	All convicted Prisoners employed.	Ample.	Sufficient.	Generally good.	New Prison opened on 1st January 1867.
	Maxwelltown,	No.	Inspected in July, October, and June.	4	Good.	Good.	Good.	Partially, in consequence of short confinements.	None, except from the keeper.	Sufficient.	Good.	
20 Lanark, ...	Glasgow, ...	Yes.	.....	14 by Members of Prison Board, 1 by inspecting Members of the Town-Council, and 2 by Government Inspector.	Good.	In accordance with Rules.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	Sufficient	Good.	
	Lanark, ...	Yes.	.....	15 by Members of Prison Board, 4 by Superintendent of Prisons.	Good.	Good.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Hamilton, ...	Yes.	.....	17 by Members of Prison Board, 7 by Superintendent of Prisons, and 1 by the Government Inspector.	Good.	Good.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Airdrie, ...	Yes.	.....	8 by Members of Prison Board, 6 by Superintendent of Prisons, & 1 by Government Inspector.	Good.	Good.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	Sufficient.	Good.	
21 Linlithgow,	Linlithgow, ...	Yes.	.....	13 by Members of County Board, and 2 by Magistrates of the Burgh of Linlithgow.	In fair condition.	Satisfactory.	In accordance with Prison Rules.	Picking oakum, matmaking, shoemaking, tambouring, tinsmith work, tailoring, sewing, knitting, etc.	Regularly attended to.	Sufficient.	Very good.	
22 Nairn, ...	Nairn, ...	No.	Only two visits recorded, although a number were made. The Governor can give no reason for this not having been done. The non-recording of visits having been brought before a meeting of the Board, it is in future to be more strictly attended to.	Cannot be stated with certainty.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Cleaning Prison, and teasing oakum.	Strictly attended to.	Ample.	Good.	
23 Orkney, ...	Kirkwall, ...	Except when Prison empty.	.....	4	Good.	Good.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	To the extent of the accommodation, which is limited.	Good.	
24 Peebles, ...	Peebles, ...	Yes.	.....	14	Good.	Good.	Good.	Regular.	Good and systematic.	Sufficient.	Good.	Register accurately kept, and everything connected with the Prison in good order.

25 Perth, ...	Perth, ...	Yes.	.....	15	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Dunblane, ...	Yes.	.....	21	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	
26 Renfrew, ...	Paisley, ...	Yes.	.....	18	Good.	Satisfactory.	In terms of Rules.	Sufficient.	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Greenock, ...	Not fully.	.....	7	Good.	Good.	In terms of Rules.	So far as permitted by duration of sentences.	Good.	Insufficient.	Good.	
	Pollockshaws,	Not fully.	.....	9	Good.	Good.	In terms of Rules.	No employment.	No instruction.	Not required.	Good.	
27 Ross and Cromarty,	Dingwall, ...	Yes.	.....	15	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	Various.	Yes.	Yes.	Good.	
	Tain, ...	(Answer inapplicable.)	.....	8	Good.	Good.	Good.	Teasing oakum and cleaning about the Prison.	Good.	Yes.	Good.	
	Stornoway, ...	Yes.	.....	4 recorded, and many intermediate visits not recorded.	Apparently in good repair.	According to Rules.	According to Rules.	Mat-making.	Under superintendence of Prison Chaplain.	Yes.	Good.	
	Cromarty, ...	No.	.....	9	Good.	Correct and good.	According to Rules.	None.	None.	Yes.	Good.	
28 Roxburgh,	Jedburgh, ...	Yes.	.....	12	Good; though no opinion recorded.	Entries merely state that there were no complaints.	No complaints made.	Satisfactory; no remark made.	Very good; no remark made.	Sufficient; no remark made.	Good; no remarks.	
	Hawick, ...	No.	Owing to the small number of Prisoners confined.	2 by a Visiting Member, and 4 times by the Governor of Jedburgh Prison.	Good; no remark made. Entries state generally that Prison clean and in good order.	Do.	Do.	No work done.	No instruction given. The Parish Minister visits occasionally.	Sufficient; no remarks made.	Good; no remarks.	
	Kelso, ...	No.	Do.	3 by Visiting Members, and 4 times by Governor of Jedburgh Prison.	Good; no remark made.	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.	Sufficient; no remark made.	Good; no remarks.	
29 Selkirk, ...	Selkirk, ...	Observed.	.....	12 visits recorded; others not entered.	Good.	Good.	Proper.	Mat-making, sand-breaking, teasing oakum, teasing hair, crank machine, sewing Prison service.	Religious instruction by Chaplain, and instruction by teacher when required.	Sufficient.	Good.	
30 Stirling, ...	Stirling, ...	Yes.	.....	13	Good.	Good.	Good.	All employed.	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Falkirk, ...	No.	The Prison is very frequently without any Prisoners.	4	Tolerable.	Good.	Good.	None.	None.	None.	Good.	
31 Sutherland,	Dornoch, ...	Yes.	.....	25	Good.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Various.	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	The visitors all remark generally that there were no complaints.
32 Wigtown,	Wigtown, ...	Observed, so far as practicable.	The non-residence in the County of several Members of the Board during the past year has prevented the observance of the Rule in all respects.	6 visits of inspection are entered in the Inspection Journal.	Good.	Good.	Humane.	Prisoners kept regularly employed.	Attended to.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Stranraer, ...	Not fully.	Owing to the absence of Members.	4	Good.	Good.	Proper.	Teasing oakum, mat-making, and sewing.	Chaplain gives religious instruction.	Yes.	Good.	
33 Zetland, ...	Fort-Charlotte,	Yes.	.....	11	Ordinary.	Good.	Good.	Picking oakum and services of the Prison.	Good.	Good.	Good.	

F

GENERAL PRISON.

No. VI.—Report by the Governor of the General Prison at Perth for the Year 1867; with Tables of Expenditure and State of Accounts.

General Prison, Perth, 14th January 1868.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit my Report of the state of this Prison for the year 1867, together with the usual Returns connected therewith.

OFFICERS.

It is with great regret that I have to speak of the illness of the Deputy-Governor and Steward, Mr. Cruickshank. He has now been absent on sick-leave for a considerable time, and from the serious nature of his disease, and his protracted illness, I fear there is but little prospect of his ever again being able to resume his duties. Should my anticipations be realized, the service will lose a very zealous and careful officer.

From the other principal Officers I continue to receive the most cordial co-operation and support.

In April, the Rev. Mr. Humble was appointed visiting Episcopalian Clergyman.

The Warders, both male and female, have conducted themselves in a very satisfactory manner. There has been no dismissal, nor any exceptions to the general good conduct which required more than a caution or slight reprimand.

One additional male Warder has been appointed to increase the staff of the Lunatic Department, and one female Warder has been nominated, on trial, in the room of one who resigned for the purpose of being married.

PRISONERS.

The Prisoners have been quiet and well behaved. There have been no assaults upon Officers nor any attempts to escape. The number of punishments was below the average of the previous four years; for though, in the quarter ending June the 30th, the number had risen to 129, in the December quarter it fell to 85—the total being 411 for the present year, against an average of the four years of 456. Fortunately, neither the offences nor the punishments in the June quarter were of a serious nature, but the increase was considerable and rather sudden. I was somewhat at a loss how to account for such a state of things, but I am inclined to think that the chief cause is to be found in a spirit of laziness, which, just at that time, appeared to be creeping in among the Prisoners, but more especially among the males.

The health of the Prisoners has been very good. There has been no epidemic or contagious disease of any kind to cause the slightest anxiety. The death rate certainly has been much higher than usual, but in many of the cases the Prisoners were labouring under incurable diseases when brought to the Prison. This, however, is a professional matter, and one which the Medical Officer, Mr. Thomson, will doubtless treat of more fully in his Report.

The Mark System was introduced here in the beginning of 1866, and was in full operation during the whole of 1867. There has been but little difficulty in carrying it out, and I have every reason to believe that the benefits to be derived from it are fully understood and appreciated by the well-intentioned and industrious Prisoners.

BUILDINGS.

The Buildings are in very good condition. Some cells in the Main Prison, which I spoke of in my last Report as being defective in their construction, have now been made secure, by having been cased with sheet-iron. And the staircase in Wing IV. has been further protected by additional rails.

RULES.

A new code of Rules, sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, has been put in force, and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it has been faithfully followed, except in such cases as have been brought to your notice.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRED. S. PARKYN, *Governor.*

To the Managers of the General Prison for Scotland, Edinburgh.

The following Table is given in reference to the Trades in Prison :— (No. VI. *Continued.*)

TRADES.	Admitted during 1867.								Liberated or removed during 1867.							
	Had good knowledge of a Trade on Admission.		Had slight knowledge on Admission. Improved in the Prison.		Being taught Trades in the Prison.		Total.		Had good knowledge of a Trade on Admission.		Had slight knowledge on Admission. Improved in the Prison.		Were taught Trades in the Prison.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bookbinding...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Carpentry, ...	2	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	...
Matmaking, ...	5	...	10	...	95	...	110	...	24	...	24	...	39	...	87	...
Painting, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Shoemaking,..	3	...	14	...	19	...	36	...	10	...	16	...	9	...	35	...
Tailoring	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	7	...	2	...	15	...
Weaving, ...	2	...	3	...	10	...	15	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	10	...
Winding, ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	3
Dressmaking,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Knitting, ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	2	...	14
Sewing,.....	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	23	...	19	...	42
Shirtmaking,	...	57	...	53	...	52	...	162	...	37	...	57	...	44	...	138
Washing,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,...	15	59	39	55	125	71	179	185	50	42	53	91	55	65	158	198

* All the female convicts in the Second Reformatory Class are employed in rotation in washing and other household work, except those who may have forfeited the privilege, or are physically unfit for the labour.

The following Table sets forth the Distribution of the Accommodation of the Prison, and the manner in which it was occupied throughout the year :—

I.—PENAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Accommodation—	Males.		Females.		Both.
	Separation.	Association	Separation.	Association.	
Cells,	342	...	169	204	715
Average Occupation of Hospitals,	...	13	...	15	28
Total,	342	13	169	219	743

2 Occupation—	Prisoners Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation or Penal Servitude.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both.
At commencement of the year,	265	143	72	212	337	355	692
Admitted during the year :—							
From Local Prisons in Scotland,	278	139	109	23	...	...	...
On Revocation of License,	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
From Convict Department, Prison of Ayr,	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
Transferred from Lunatic Department,	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total Admissions,	280	139	109	61	389	200	589
Deduct—							
Re-transfers of Prisoners sent to Lunatic Department during the year,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Liberated from the General Prison during the year, and re-committed to the Prison on Order of Revocation of License,	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	1	...	...	4	1	4	5
	279	139	109	57	388	196	584
Total number of Prisoners who have been in the Prison,	544	282	181	269	725	551	1276
Liberated during the year :—							
By Expiry of Sentence,	263	129	...	5	...	...	...
By Free Pardon,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
By Order on License,	...	...	...	59	...	...	...
Removed to Chatham,	...	...	45	...	...	...	...
To Dartmoor,	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
To Portland,	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
To Portsmouth,	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
To Woking,	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Transferred to Lunatic Department,	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Died,	6	3	1	3	...	...	...
Total number of Liberations and Removals,	272	134	109	69	381	203	584
Deduct—							
Re-transfers of Prisoners sent to Lunatic Department during the year,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Liberated from the General Prison during the year, and recommitted to the Prison on Order of Revocation of License,	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	1	...	...	4	1	4	5
Total disposed of,	271	134	109	65	380	199	579
In custody at the end of the year,	273	148	72	204	345	352	697
Daily average during the year,	275	145	70	198	345	343	688

II.—LUNATIC DEPARTMENT.

1. Accommodation—	Males.	Females.	Both.
Apartments for	40	18	58

No. VI. continued.

	Inmates.		Both.
	Males.	Females.	
2. Occupation—			
At commencement of the year,	34	11	45
Admitted during the year—			
From Local Prisons in Scotland,	3	2	
Transferred from the Penal Department,	2	4	
Total Admitted,	5	6	11
Total who have been in the Department,	39	17	56
Removed, viz. :—			
To Penal Department,	2	1	
,, Local Prisons,	2	2	
Died,	4	...	
Total disposed of,	8	3	11
Inmates at the end of the year,	31	14	45
Daily Average during the year,	32	13	45

The average daily amount of exercise throughout the year was—
For Convicts—males, 60, females, 90 minutes. Other Prisoners—males and females, 60 minutes.

The following Table shows the conduct and punishments of all the Prisoners in custody during the year; also, the number liberated, and the number of those who received gratuities, or good-conduct money, in terms of regulations :—

Good.		Tolerable.		Bad.		Total.		Number not Punished.		Number Punished.		Number of Punishments.		Number Liberated.		Number who received Gratuities, or Good-Conduct Money.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
688	530	47	17	27	20	762	567	599	496	163	71	314	97	265	193	249	193
1218		64		47		1329		1095		234		411		458		442	

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

Fred. S. Parkyn, *Governor.*

To the Managers of the General Prison for Scotland, Edinburgh.

No. VII.—Analysis of Ages and corresponding Sentences of all the Prisoners who were during the Year 1867 in the Penal Department of General Prison at Perth.

Sentences.		Ages. 12 years and under.		16 years and above 12.		21 years and above 16.		30 years and above 21.		40 years and above 30.		50 years and above 40.		60 years and above 50.		Above 60 years.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9 months and under 12,	Imprisonment.	...	...	12	2	57	15	53	29	36	26	8	9	6	1	...	1	172	83
12 months and under 18,	Imprisonment.	...	...	14	...	55	21	74	47	51	28	23	25	5	11	4	4	226	136
18 mths. and under 2 yrs.,	Imprisonment.	...	...	7	1	34	8	39	19	23	12	14	6	8	2	...	2	125	50
2 years and upwards,	Imprisonment.	...	...	...	...	5	2	8	4	4	2	3	3	1	2	...	...	21	13
14 years,	Transportation.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15 years,	Transportation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
21 years,	Transportation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Life,	Transportation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	16	...	8	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	33
5 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	9	7	18	18	3	8	1	4	...	2	...	...	31	39
6 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	7	...	8	...	1	...	3	...	33
7 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	1	19	6	33	25	21	17	5	9	...	5	...	4	78	67
8 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	8	2	18	21	6	11	2	4	...	3	...	...	34	41
9 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
10 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	5	3	11	11	5	7	4	4	...	1	...	1	25	27
12 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
14 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	5
20 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
21 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Life,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total,		...	...	33	4	193	77	261	213	152	133	62	80	20	29	4	15	725	551

No. VIII.—Table showing the Number of Prisoners **received** into the General Prison at Perth, and the Counties within which their Offences were committed, in the **Year ended 31st December 1867.**

Counties.	Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Sentenced to Penal Servitude.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	15	7	9	2
Argyle,	3	...	...	...
Ayr,	4	6	4	1
Banff,	1	1	...	...
Berwick,	2	...	...	...
Bute,	2	1	1	...
Caithness,	1	...	...	...
Clackmannan,	1	...	...	...
Dumbarton,	1	...	...	...
Dumfries,	1	3	...	...
Edinburgh,	68	32	33	11
Elgin,	4	1	...	...
Fife,	1	2	3	...
Forfar,	26	15	8	6
Carry forward,	130	68	58	20

Counties.	Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Sentenced to Penal Servitude.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brt. forward,	130	68	58	20
Haddington,	...	...	...	...
Inverness,	1	2	2	...
Kincardine,	2	...	...	...
Kinross,	1	...	...	...
Kirkcudbright,	1	...	...	...
Lanark,	108	55	33	17
Linlithgow,	2	1	1	1
Nairn,	...	...	...	...
Orkney,	...	...	...	...
Peebles,	...	...	...	...
Perth,	20	3	3	6
Renfrew,	8	9	9	4
Ross & Cromarty,	...	1	...	1
Carry forward,	273	139	106	49

Counties.	Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Sentenced to Penal Servitude.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brt. forward,	273	139	106	49
Roxburgh,	3	1	...	...
Selkirk,	...	...	...	...
Stirling,	...	...	3	2
Sutherland,	1	...	...	...
Wigtown,	2	1	...	...
Zetland,	2	...	...	...
Had Licenses Revoked,	...	...	...	9
	281	141	109	60
	422		169	
Total,	591			

No. IX.—STAFF of OFFICERS and SCALE of the SALARIES in the General Prison for Scotland at Perth. Approved of by the Secretary of State.

No.		SALARIES. Minimum.	SALARIES. Annual Increase.	SALARIES. Maximum.	ALLOWANCES.
	I.—MALE OFFICERS.				
1	Governor,	£450 0 0	£10 0 0	£550 0 0	Residence with Gas.
1	Deputy Governor and Steward,	200 0 0	10 0 0	300 0 0	Do.
1	Chaplain,	200 0 0	10 0 0	300 0 0	Do.
1	Visiting Roman Catholic Priest,	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0	
1	Visiting Episcopalian Clergyman,	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	
1	Resident Surgeon,	250 0 0	10 0 0	350 0 0	Do.
1	Visiting Physician,	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	
1	Chief Clerk,	120 0 0	4 0 0	150 0 0	Do.
1	Assistant-Clerk,	90 0 0	3 0 0	120 0 0	
3	Clerks in Steward's Department,	70 0 0	3 0 0	100 0 0	One Residence with Gas.
1	Clerk of Works,	100 0 0	5 0 0	150 0 0	Do.
1	Head Warder,	75 0 0	2 10 0	100 0 0	House, Gas, and Uniform.
2	Trades' Warders,	55 0 0	2 0 0	75 0 0	Do.
1	Scripture Reader,	100 0 0	3 0 0	130 0 0	
5	Teachers,	70 0 0	2 0 0	90 0 0	
30	Warders,	52 0 0	1 0 0	62 0 0	21 House, Gas, and Uniform, and 9 Uniform.
1	Messenger,	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	Uniform.
	Allowance to Teacher of Music (a Warder),	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	
	Allowance to Precentor (a Warder),	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	
1	Labourer in Store,	35 0 0	1 0 0	45 0 0	
44					
	II.—FEMALE OFFICERS.				
1	Matron or Superintendent,	175 0 0	5 0 0	225 0 0	Furnished Residence with Gas.
1	Sub-Matron,	80 0 0	4 0 0	120 0 0	Do.
2	Scripture-Readers,	75 0 0	2 0 0	95 0 0	
7	*Teachers,	55 0 0	1 0 0	65 0 0	
1	Superintendent of Convicts, viz., of Work,	52 0 0	1 0 0	62 0 0	Furnished Lodgings and Gas.
3	Warders,	35 0 0	1 0 0	45 0 0	Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and Uniform.
1	Outer Gatekeeper (a Warder's wife),	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	Uniform.
1	Sick Nurse,	45 0 0	1 0 0	55 0 0	Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and Uniform.
1	Housekeeper to Female Warders,	40 0 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	Furnished Lodgings and Gas.
18					
	III.—SPECIAL TO LUNATIC DEPARTMENT.				
	Male Officers.				
1	Superintendent,	120 0 0	5 0 0	150 0 0	House with Gas.
1	Senior Warder,	62 0 0	1 0 0	72 0 0	
6	Warders	52 0 0	1 0 0	62 0 0	5 House, Gas, and Uniform, and 2 Uniform.
	Female Officers.				
1	Senior Warder,	43 0 0	1 0 0	53 0 0	Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and Uniform.
2	Warders	35 0 0	1 0 0	45 0 0	
11					

* One doing duty in the Prison of Ayr.

No. X.—View of the Outlay connected with the Prisoners' Labour and of the Returns therefrom for the Year ended 31st December 1867.

Work.—Debtor.					
I. To value of Stock on hand at 31st December 1866, viz. :—			£	s.	d.
1. Undisposed of Goods,			642	3	10
2. Material,			805	6	7
3. Tools and Implements,			137	2	6
					1584 12 11
II. To Outstanding Accounts for Sales and Work executed at 31st December 1866, brought from last year's account,			...		908 5 9
III. To Outlay this year for Material, Implements, and Carriage of Goods, viz. :—					
Material, &c.,			4371	2	0
Implements,			88	16	11
					4459 18 11
Sum of Debit,					6952 17 7
Creditor.					
I. By Loss on Outstanding Accounts of 1866 and previous years, being Abatements, and Losses at Settlement, by Composition on Bankrupt Estates, &c.,			£	s.	d.
			2	5	9
II. By Goods returned by Purchasers and Employers on Accounts incurred in 1866,			...		
III. By Receipts by the Governor, viz. :—	£	s.	d.		
1. Outstanding Accounts of 1866 and previous years,	819	7	0		
2. For Sales and Work executed to Purchasers and Employers during the year 1867,	4453	8	1		
				5272 15 1	
IV. By Current Expenses of the General Prison, viz. :—					
1. Value of Material, &c., issued for the use of the Prison,	1406	15	1		
2. For Earnings rated to Prisoners thereon,	797	13	6		
				2204 8 7	
V. By Outstanding Accounts due by Purchasers and Employers, at 31st December 1867, viz. :—					
1. For Sales and Work executed in 1866, and previous years,	86	13	0		
2. For Sales and Work executed in 1867,	922	4	0		
				1008 17 0	
VI. By Value of Stock on hand at 31st December 1867, viz. :—					
1. Undisposed of Goods,	544	15	10		
2. Material,	923	4	4		
3. Implements of Labour,	178	4	4		
				1646 4 6	
Sum of Credit,	...				10134 10 11
Balance, being nett available profits this year,					£3181 13 4

General Prison, Perth, 14th January 1868.

Fred. S. Parkyn,
Governor.

No. XI.—TABLE showing, in classified form, the Expenditure of the General Prison at Perth, and the total Cost of each Prisoner in the year ended 31st December 1867.

No.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Value of Stock on hand at 31st December 1866.	Outlay for the year.	Gross Expenditure for the year.	Deduct Stock on hand at 31st December 1867.	Deduct also Expenditure connected with Labour, carried to Labour Account.	Nett Expenditure for the year.	Yearly cost per Prisoner, the average number in custody being 733.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1.	Salaries of Principal Officers and Clerks,	...	3314 2 0	3314 2 0	...	...	3314 2 0	4 10 5
2.	Wages of Subordinate Officers,	...	3461 1 2	3461 1 2	...	...	3461 1 2	4 14 5
3.	Salaries and Wages of Manufacturing Department,	...	536 17 6	536 17 6	...	...	536 17 6	0 14 8
4.	Uniforms for Officers,	...	270 0 8	270 0 8	...	...	270 0 8	0 7 4
5.	Prison Diet,	10 15 11	5286 15 3	5297 11 2	22 10 4	...	5275 0 10	7 3 11
6.	Clothing for Prisoners,	0 10 6	1571 11 7	1572 2 1	0 10 6	...	1571 11 7	2 2 11
7.	Bedding for do.,	2 4 4	330 17 3	333 1 7	0 11 10	...	332 9 9	0 9 1
8.	Medicines, Surgical Instruments, etc.,	...	110 4 3	110 4 3	...	...	110 4 3	0 3 0
9.	Medical Comforts (Extras for the Sick and Inmates of the Lunatic Department),	1 8 5	297 17 0	299 5 5	1 6 4	...	297 19 1	0 8 2
10.	Clothing of Prisoners on their Liberation,	...	206 5 1	206 5 1	...	...	206 5 1	0 5 7
11.	Travelling Expenses of do.	...	121 7 9	121 7 9	...	...	121 7 9	0 3 4
12.	Good Conduct Money & Gratuities do.	...	597 1 7	597 1 7	...	...	597 1 7	0 16 3
13.	Furniture and Fittings,	0 15 7	135 19 0	136 14 7	0 15 7	...	135 19 0	0 3 9
14.	Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, Cutlery, etc.,	...	87 0 1	87 0 1	...	...	87 0 1	0 2 5
15.	Fuel,	160 0 4	669 2 9	829 3 1	140 16 10	...	688 6 3	0 18 9
16.	Lighting the Prison,	...	338 1 4	338 1 4	...	...	338 1 4	0 9 3
17.	Lighting Officers' Houses and Outhouses,	...	150 5 5	150 5 5	...	...	150 5 5	0 4 1
18.	Washing, including repair of Linen,	...	155 3 0	155 3 0	...	...	155 3 0	0 4 3
19.	Soap, and Scouring and Cleaning Articles,	...	242 17 5	242 17 5	...	...	242 17 5	0 6 7
20.	Brushes, Brooms, Mops, etc.,	...	37 13 2	37 13 2	...	...	37 13 2	0 1 0
21.	Funeral Expenses,	...	4 15 3	4 15 3	...	...	4 15 3	0 0 2
22.	Various small disbursements,	...	161 18 8	161 18 8	...	...	161 18 8	0 4 5
23.	Rent, Feu-duty, and Taxes,	...	190 12 0	190 12 0	...	...	190 12 0	0 5 2
24.	Cooking,	...	49 5 10	49 5 10	...	...	49 5 10	0 1 4
25.	Cleaning the Prison,	...	228 13 6	228 13 6	...	...	228 13 6	0 6 3
26.	Material for Work, and Carriage of Goods,	...	4371 2 0	4371 2 0	...	4371 2 0	...	...
27.	Implements of Labour,	...	88 16 11	88 16 11	...	88 16 11	...	...
		175 15 1	23015 7 5	23191 2 6	166 11 5	4459 18 11	18564 12 2	25 6 6
	Deduct:—							
	1. Profit arising from Labour of Prisoners,					3181 13 4		
	2. Incidental Receipts (Sales of Old Stores), etc.,					106 7 9		
							3288 1 1	4 9 8
	Nett Amount of current Expenses and cost per Prisoner,						15276 11 1	20 16 10
	Add:—							
	Paid for Ordinary Works and Repairs (not included in the above Amount),						383 2 11	0 10 5
	Total Expenditure and Cost per Prisoner,						15659 14 0	21 7 3

General Prison, Perth, 14th January 1868. FRED. S. PARKYN, *Governor.*

No. XII.—TABLE exhibiting a Comparative View of the Cost per Prisoner in the General Prison at Perth, exclusive of the Cost for Ordinary Works and Repairs, in each year ended 31st December, from 1861 to 1867 inclusive.

NOTE.—The travelling expenses of prisoners from the Prison to their usual places of residence, amounting to £121, 7s. 9d., and Feu-duty amounting to £125 (together £246, 7s. 9d.) are included in the current expenses for 1867, and represent an increase of 6s. 9d. in the cost per prisoner, as compared with the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

	In 1861, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 637.	In 1862, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 688.	In 1863, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 714.	In 1864, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 692.	In 1865, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 693.	In 1866, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 719.	In 1867, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 733.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries, wages, and uniform of officers	9 6 11^{7}	8 14 11^{7}	9 6 0	9 17 4	10 2 4	9 18 3	10 6 10
Diet	7 5 6^{2}	6 9 9^{10}	6 9 9	6 2 0	6 0 2	6 14 0	7 3 11
Contingent alimentary charges	0 9 4^{2}	0 8 4	0 6 11	0 8 10	0 8 0	0 8 2	0 8 2
Medicine	0 4 5^{5}	0 3 0^{1}	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 7	0 4 0	0 3 0
Clothing	1 11 6^{6}	1 7 5^{3}	1 15 9	2 6 6	2 3 6	2 0 10	2 2 11
Bedding	0 6 0^{8}	0 5 5^{3}	0 5 8	0 7 3	0 6 7	0 7 5	0 9 1
Lighting Prison	0 9 4^{11}	0 6 6	0 6 1	0 6 7	0 7 7	0 7 6	0 9 3
Lighting officers' houses and outhouses	0 3 11^{2}	0 2 9^{7}	0 2 6	0 2 11	0 3 0	0 3 1	0 4 1
Fuel	1 4 7^{9}	0 19 4^{7}	0 19 5	0 19 2	0 18 11	0 18 9	0 18 9
Cooking and washing	0 8 9^{1}	0 8 5^{5}	0 9 1	0 12 2	0 8 5	0 8 8	0 8 8
Furniture, fittings, &c.	0 7 3^{5}	0 5 8^{3}	0 5 10	0 13 0	0 8 6	0 5 5	0 7 2
General contingent charges	1 17 3^{10}	1 11 9^{6}	1 13 8	1 15 8	2 4 1	2 6 2	2 4 8
Gross cost per prisoner	23 15 2^{9}	21 3 7^{9}	22 3 4	23 14 1	23 13 8	24 2 3	25 6 6
Deduct I. Earnings per prisoner available for Prison	3 8 8^{7}	3 1 10^{6}	2 18 11	3 14 8	3 16 3	4 2 1	4 6 9
II. Incidental Receipts	...	...	...	0 3 5	0 3 11	0 2 8	0 2 11
Deduct Average of Travelling Expenses and Feu-duty in 1866-7	20 6 6^{3} ...	18 1 9^{3} ...	19 4 5 ...	19 16 0 0 7 1	19 13 6 0 7 0	19 17 6 0 7 0	20 16 10 0 6 9
Nett cost per prisoner	20 6 6^{2}	18 1 9^{3}	19 4 5	19 8 11	19 6 6	19 10 6	20 10 1

General Prison, Perth, 14th January 1868. FRED. S. PARKYN, *Governor.*

No. XIII.

STATE OF ACCOUNTS

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF THE GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND AT PERTH.

Year ended 31st December 1867.

FUNDS FOR EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.

1. Current Expenses of the Establishment.

Receipts—being Charge.				*Expenditure—being Discharge.*			
1. Balances brought from last year's accounts, viz.:—				1. Payments in 1867 on account of liabilities for expenses of the establishment of the General Prison, incurred for supplies, &c., during the year 1866,			£3,744 14 3
(1.) Amount due by Governor on Account of current expenses,	£4689 15 2			2. Current Expenses of the Establishment of the General Prison incurred in the year 1867, viz., Expenses paid during the year, including value of materials issued from the labour stores for Prison use, and labour of prisoners thereon, and on domestic Prison purposes,			19,211 1 1
(2.) Amount due by purchasers of Manufactured Goods, and Employers of Labour,	908 5 9			3. Payment to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, as profit arising on the labour of Prisoners during the year ended 31st December 1866,			2,197 18 7
		£5,598 0 11		4. Loss on outstanding accounts of 1866 and previous years, being abatements allowed at settlement, and losses by composition on bankrupt estates,			2 5 9
2. Cash received by the Governor of the General Prison from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Scotland, in full of Issues by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury from Grants of Parliament for defraying the current expenses of the establishment of the General Prison,		17,410 0 0		5. Value of goods returned by purchasers and employers on accounts incurred in 1866,			...
3. Cash received, being incidental receipts from the General Prison for the year 1867,		106 7 9		6. Interest on Bank Account,			0 2 3
4. Proceeds of Labour of Prisoners in the General Prison in the year 1867, viz.:—				7. Balances at credit carried to next year's accounts, viz.:—			
(1.) Money received for sales and deliveries of Work,	£4,453 8 1			(1.) Amount due by Governor on account of current expenses,	£4545 7 1		
(2.) Value of Materials issued for the use of the Prison in making and repairing clothing, &c., for prisoners, and furniture, fittings, and repairs, included in the Discharge,	1,406 15 1			(2.) Amount due by purchasers of Manufactured Goods and Employers of Labour,	1008 17 0		
(3.) Value of labour of prisoners on materials issued for Prison use, and in domestic Prison services, included in the Discharge,	797 13 6					5,554 4 1	
(4.) Account for sales and deliveries of work outstanding at 31st December 1867,	922 4 0						
		7,580 0 8					
5. Interest accrued on funds in Bank,		15 16 8					
Amount of Charge,		£30,710 6 0		Amount of Discharge,			£30,710 6 0

2. Income-Tax on Salaries of Officers.

1. Cash received from Officers,			£34 15 9	1. Paid to Collector in Exchequer,			£34 15 9

3. Expenses of Works and Repairs at General Prison.

Receipts—being Charge.				*Expenditure—being Discharge.*			
Cash remitted to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in full of Issues from the grant of Parliament for payment of—				1. Payments on account of Ordinary Repairs,			£383 2 11
1. Ordinary Repairs,		£383 2 11		2. Payments on account of Works,			872 14 6
2. Works,		872 14 6					
Amount of Charge,		£1,255 17 5		Amount of Discharge,			£1,255 17 5

General Prison, Perth,
14th *January* 1868.

Fred. S. Parkyn, *Governor.*

No. XIV.

REPORT by the Rev. WILLIAM BROWN, Chaplain of the General Prison at Perth, for the Year 1867.

General Prison, Perth, 10th January 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, through you, to Her Majesty's Prison Managers for Scotland, this my Twenty-third Annual Report—a summary of proceedings in the Chaplain's Department for the year 1867; and I would desire, with all deference, to state that the Rules and Regulations issued for my guidance have been carefully and conscientiously attended to.

The following Table will show the number and classes of Prisoners—male and female—admitted and re-admitted in the course of the year :—

PRISONERS.	Sentenced to									Lunatic Criminals.			Grand Total.		
	Imprisonment.			Transportation.			Penal Servitude.								
	Males.	Fms.	Total.	Males.	Fms.	Total.	Males.	Fms.	Total.	Males.	Fms.	Total.	Males.	Fms.	Total.
Admitted, ...	278	139	417	...	...	...	109	60	169	3	2	5	390	201	591
Re-admitted, ...	48	32	80	...	...	...	43	45	88	...	1	1	91	78	169

The re-admitted Prisoners, in all 169—91 Males and 78 Females—(including 49 who had been here—8 Males and 31 Females twice, 3 males and 4 females thrice, and 3 females four times) left the Prison: —*The Males*, 1 in 1843, 1 in 1846, 1 in 1851, 4 in 1855, 1 in 1858, 3 in 1859, 4 in 1860, 6 in 1861, 4 in 1862, 8 in 1863, 6 in 1864, 12 in 1865, 30 in 1866, and 10 in 1867; *the Females*, 1 in 1858, 2 in 1859, 2 in 1860, 4 in 1861, 6 in 1862, 7 in 1863, 14 in 1864, 7 in 1865, 20 in 1866, and 15 in 1867. Of the re-admitted females, 9 having forfeited their Order of License were returned to complete their sentence.

The number of Prisoners in custody at the close of the year was 742—376 Males and 366 Females. Of these, 281 had been in the General Prison before—89 Males and 192 Females. The whole are described as follows :—

IN THE MAIN PRISON AND SUBSIDIARY WARDS.	Under Charge.			Re-Admissions.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sentenced to—						
Imprisonment (*a*)	273	148	421	60	47	107
Transportation (*b*)	...	7	7	...	4	4
Penal Servitude (*c*)	72	197	269	27	137	164
Lunatic Criminals (*d*)	31	14	45	2	4	6
Total,.....	376	366	742	89	192	281

References:
(*a*) Males and females from 9 months, to periods not exceeding two years.
(*b*) Females, from 14 to 21 years, three for life; four—293/20, 385/21, 172/24, 121/25—having forfeited their order of license were returned to complete their sentence.
(*c*) Males from 5 to 20 years, and females from 4 to 21 years—6 for life; 11 females—c/ns. 365/25, 403/25, 557/25, 75/26, 191/26, 192/26, 276/26, 278/26, 362/26, 392/26, 513/26—having forfeited their order of license, were returned to complete their sentence.
(*d*) Including 5 males and 4 females, insanity having supervened since their admission.

The registered antecedents of our inmates as to previous imprisonments, in Local and other Prisons, also in the General Prison, are indicated in the following Table :—

PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENTS—IN LOCAL OR OTHER PRISONS.

Number of times in Prison, . .	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		12		15		18		23		28		30		33		39		48		67		82		86		124		Total.	
	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
No. of Prisoners to each number of times, . .	148	64	57	28	43	28	36	36	23	42	12	37	17	44	9	15	5	18	7	7	8	7	7	6	2	8	..	5	1	5	1	2	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	376	366
	212		85		71		72		65		49		61		24		23		14		15		13		10		5		6		3		2		4		1		1		3		1		1		1	742	

(No. XIV. *Continued.*)

PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENTS—In the General Prison at Perth.

Number of times in Prison, . . .	0		1		2		3		4		Total.	
	Males.	Fms.	Males.	Fms.	Males.	Fms.	Males.	Fms.	Males.	Fms.	Males.	Fms.
Number of Prisoners to each number of times, ...	287	174	76	112	10	70	3	7	...	3	376	366
	461		188		80		10		3		742	

The following Table will give a comparative view of the state as to Education, on Admission, and on the 31st of December, of 541 Prisoners—247 males and 294 females—who have been here for three months and upwards:—

		Could not read at all.		Could read with difficulty.		Could read well, that is, could read any common book easily.		Could not write at all.		Could sign their name merely.		Could write with difficulty.		Could write well.		Had a knowledge of Arithmetic.		Improved in other branches of Instruction.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
97 Males and 33 Females have received instruction for three months, but for less than six months, ...	On admission,	9	3	25	14	63	16	13	14	5	3	53	14	26	2	35	1	...	...
	On 31st December,	4	3	20	12	73	18	6	7	3	1	39	21	49	4	54	3	...	...
86 Males and 32 Females have received instruction for six months, but for less than one year, ...	On admission,	7	17	24	22	55	43	13	38	3	6	43	35	27	3	29	5	...	...
	On 31st December,	3	7	13	25	70	50	4	14	2	7	30	49	50	12	53	16	...	...
64 Males and 179 Females have received instruction for one year and upwards, ...	On admission,	8	22	15	63	41	94	17	42	3	19	28	98	16	20	29	9	...	...
	On 31st December,	6	11	12	45	46	123	10	21	2	11	21	80	31	67	36	36	...	...

As usual, I periodically ascertain and personally note, in presence of their respective teachers, the Educational state and progress of the prisoners. Their improvement, as a reference to the Tables will show, is upon the whole satisfactory.

The appliances in force, with a view not only to the Educational, but to the moral and the spiritual well-being of our inmates, are ample.

I have pleasure in stating that the two Congregations—male and female—assembled in the Chapel for Divine Worship on the Lord's Day, and the female Convicts for Morning Prayers on week-days—serious or not serious—manifest, throughout the services, a reverential attention and propriety of conduct most becoming, and truly exemplary.

The Religious Denomination, so-called, of the Prisoners as registered, is duly respected; reliance, however, is not always to be placed on mere statements as to their creed.

The Library, comprising books and periodicals of an interesting and instructive nature, is used to its full extent, and much valued by the Prisoners generally.

The number of Prisoners discharged during the year was 586—385 males and 201 females, including 11 males and 6 females by death. Of the males, 107 Convicts were removed to Public Works in England.

The Table annexed will give a comparative view of their Educational state, as on admission and at departure, with their ages and sentences. With reference to this Table, it is necessary to remark that the attainments of the male Convicts, who are eligible for removal to Public Works on the expiry of nine months (probation period) from the date of conviction, are inserted in the respective columns of Sentences, according to the time actually passed by them in the General Prison.

Of 267 liberated male Prisoners (exclusive of the 11 by death, and the 107 Convicts removed to Public Works), 123 are entered in my register as expected to do well, and 133 as having obtained employment. Of those released prior to 1867, I also ascertained that 28 had, in addition to the number already reported on, got work. Of 195 discharged females (exclusive of the 6 by death), 16 are recorded by the Matron hopeful as to their future career; 39 got employment on liberation; 89 had friends willing to receive them; and 11 found a home in charitable institutions.

In the course of the year, Mr. John M'Laurin, having passed the Civil Service Examination, was duly appointed to the office of Teacher, in room of Mr. James Barnett, elected to the Mastership of a Parish School.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

William Brown, *Chaplain.*

To John Hill Burton, Esquire, LL.D,
etc. etc. etc.

(No. XIV. *Continued.*)

COMPARATIVE VIEW of the Educational State of Prisoners discharged during the year, as on Admission and Departure, with their Ages and Sentences.

MALE DEPARTMENT.—On Admission (A.) and at Departure (D.)

	RECORDED AGES ON COMMITTAL.														SENTENCES.							
	Juveniles.*		15 years and under 20.		20 Years and under 25.		25 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and upwards.		Total.		12 Months and under.		18 Months and above 12.		Above 18 Months.		Total.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Could not read,	3	1	8	2	6	2	8	4	9	3	7	3	41	15	32	11	9	4	...	...	41	15
Could read a little,	...	2	32	11	32	16	25	9	22	15	14	11	125	64	88	50	35	14	2	...	125	64
Could read well,	1	1	35	62	47	67	43	63	49	62	44	51	219	306	172	231	41	67	6	8	219	306
Total,	4	4	75	75	85	85	76	76	80	80	65	65	385	385	292	292	85	85	8	8	385	385
Could not write,	3	1	14	3	18	3	14	4	17	3	14	7	80	21	60	16	20	5	...	...	80	21
Could sign name merely,	...	...	7	2	3	3	...	2	4	...	5	3	19	10	15	9	4	1	...	...	19	10
Could write a little,	1	2	39	27	41	30	39	25	36	33	24	18	180	135	137	101	36	31	7	3	180	135
Could write well,	...	1	15	43	23	49	23	45	23	44	22	37	106	219	80	166	25	48	1	5	106	219
Total,	4	4	75	75	85	85	76	76	80	80	65	65	385	385	292	292	85	85	8	8	385	385
Could not cipher,	3	3	50	18	60	32	49	29	49	30	39	28	250	140	188	104	56	31	6	5	250	140
Could cipher a little,	1	...	17	35	18	29	16	22	20	28	17	18	89	132	69	108	19	24	1	...	89	132
Could cipher well,†	...	1	8	22	7	24	11	25	11	22	9	19	46	113	35	80	10	30	1	3	46	113
Total,	4	4	75	75	85	85	76	76	80	80	65	65	385	385	292	292	85	85	8	8	385	385

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.—On Admission (A.) and at Departure (D.)

	RECORDED AGES ON COMMITTAL.														SENTENCES.							
	Juveniles.*		15 Years and under 20.		20 Years and under 25.		25 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and upwards.		Total.		12 Months and under.		18 Months and above 12.		Above 18 Months.		Total.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Could not read,	...	...	3	1	10	2	6	...	11	5	6	5	36	13	26	9	6	2	4	2	36	13
Could read a little,	...	...	3	2	12	11	12	12	16	13	14	6	57	44	25	27	13	9	19	8	57	44
Could read well,	...	...	3	6	20	29	23	29	24	33	38	47	108	144	49	64	30	38	29	42	108	144
Total,	...	...	9	9	42	42	41	41	51	51	58	58	201	201	100	100	49	49	52	52	201	201
Could not write,	...	...	3	1	13	3	11	2	21	7	20	14	68	27	47	14	9	4	12	9	68	27
Could sign name merely,	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	4	1	8	4	1	12	15	9	12	1	1	2	2	12	15
Could write a little,	...	...	6	5	23	21	21	22	28	23	28	20	106	91	41	53	34	24	31	14	106	91
Could write well,	...	...	...	3	2	16	6	13	1	13	6	23	15	68	3	21	5	20	7	27	15	68
Total,	...	...	9	9	42	42	41	41	51	51	58	58	201	201	100	100	49	49	52	52	201	201
Could not cipher,	...	...	8	4	41	26	38	29	50	42	57	51	194	152	98	76	48	36	48	38	194	152
Could cipher a little,	...	...	1	5	1	15	3	10	1	9	1	6	7	45	2	21	1	12	4	12	7	45
Could cipher well,†	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4
Total,	...	...	9	9	42	42	41	41	51	51	58	58	201	201	100	100	49	49	52	52	201	201

* Prisoners under 15 years.

† In simple proportion, or the higher rules of arithmetic.

Of these—

Males.	Females.	
15	13	Did not learn to read.
26	23	Learned to read.
341	165	Improved in reading.
3	...	Were well educated on admission.
385	201	
21	27	Did not learn to write.
10	15	Learned to sign name merely.
68	38	Learned to write.
283	121	Improved in writing.
3	...	Were well educated on admission.
385	201	
140	152	Did not learn to cipher.
110	41	Learned to cipher.
132	8	Improved in ciphering.
3	...	Were well educated on admission.
385	201	

No. XV.

Report by J. B. Thomson, Resident Surgeon to the General Prison for Scotland at Perth, for the year ending 31st December 1867.

General Prison for Scotland, Perth, 21st January 1868.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to lay before you my Annual Report of the general health, sickness, and deaths; also of the mental condition of prisoners in this Prison during the past year.

I. Of the General Health, Sickness, and Deaths of Prisoners.

II. Of the Mental Condition of Prisoners not in the Lunatic Department.

III. Of the Department for Criminal Lunatics.

General Health.

I. The general health of prisoners has been good throughout the year.

Kinds and Causes of Illness.

The kinds of illness have been chiefly of a chronic character, arising from hereditary taints, vicious habits, and at times from long and frequent imprisonments.

No Epidemic diseases have appeared in this Prison during 1867.

The scale of dietaries, certified and approved by the Secretary of State on 1st May 1866, works well here; and the ventilation and hygienic arrangements are satisfactory.

Cases of long detention followed by disease in Local Prisons.

Here I feel called upon to notice several cases of prisoners admitted suffering under diseases generally of a scrofulous nature, which seem to have been generated in the Local Prisons from whence they came: probably caused by long detention in Prisons deficient in proper airing-grounds, or other sanitary means necessary to keep up the physical condition for any lengthened confinement.

The three cases which follow of imprisonment prisoners had disease and a low state of the system, apparently brought on in Local Prisons by several months' detention without proper means of airing and exercise.

C/n. 177/26, G. H., aged 23, was admitted here from the Prison of Perth, under a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment, with scrofulous swellings in his neck, which, he says, neither he nor any of his friends ever had until now. He looks thin and emaciated. He was a slater to trade, and used to work always in the open air. Was in Dunblane Prison for about 3 months, where *there is no airing-ground*, afterwards was a month and 6 days in Perth County Prison; so that this prisoner had been 4 *months in Local Prisons* before his admission to the General Prison.

C/n. 541/26, J. M., aged 29, was admitted from the Prison of Fort-Charlotte, 23d November 1867, in a condition of health below par, with complaints of stiffness of limbs and general debility. He had been detained in Fort-Charlotte Prison 3 months, and along with his medical certificate the Prison Surgeon writes—'J. M. is 'a sailor; has suffered considerably during confinement, notwithstanding all the care we have been able to take 'of him. *He has suffered much from the want of an airing-ground.*'

C/n. 93/26, J. M'E., aged 20, was admitted here on the 6th March 1867 in a poor condition of body, with cough and phthisical symptoms. He had lain from 10th November till 6th March in the Prison of Dornoch, where, he states, that for 3 months he was kept in a cold cell without any airing or exercise, owing to the severity of the winter. To this he imputes his illness. During the greater part of his imprisonment here he has been on the sick-list, and is likely soon to sink under phthisis.

The next case seems to have suffered from long confinement in the Prison of Glasgow.

C/n. 287/26, J. M., aged 21, admitted from the Prison of Glasgow on the 30th July 1867, where he had been detained since 14th January 1867, being a period of 6½ months. On admission he had scrofulous swelling on neck, which first appeared about a month before his transference here. Such swellings, he states, were never seen before on him or his family.

The next case I offer is of still greater significance, being a convict invalided by inveterate scrofula, which emerged in the Glasgow Prison, where he had been detained 7 months before his admission to the General Prison.

C/n. 241/26, J. C., aged 22, a convict under a sentence of 8 years' penal servitude, was admitted here on the 20th June 1867 from the Prison of Glasgow, where he had been kept since 12th November 1866, a period exceeding 7 months. On admission he showed extensive scrofulous swellings of the glands of the neck, which, he says, never appeared until six weeks before he left Glasgow Prison, and declares such swellings or scrofula in any shape were unknown to his family. In spite of generous diet, cod-liver oil, and free open-air exercise, the glands of the neck have gone on to suppuration, and this prisoner must be regarded as unfit to do public work, and an invalid.

Male Convicts sent here invalided.

The following is an instance, of which we have had several during the year, viz., a male convict sent to the General Prison invalided; and of such prisoners, it is submitted whether they are not more fit to be at once sent to a Hospital Prison in England:—

C/n. 549/26, P. H., aged 27, under a sentence of 7 years' penal servitude, was admitted here from the Prison of Glasgow on the 25th November 1867, in a state of great general debility, with bronchitis and asthma. This man, like the one preceding, is only fit for a prison for invalids.

C/n. 219/26, P. L. or L., is an instance of the same. He was sent here in a dying state, under a sentence of 5 years' penal servitude, and his name appears on the Death List after being here 1 month and 15 days.

Belonging to the same category are two convicts, admitted on the 15th October last from the Prison of Inverness, who had been confined there for 11 months, viz.:—

C/n. 411/26, C. R., under a sentence of 7 years' penal servitude.

C/n. 412/26, J. M'G., under a sentence of 5 years' penal servitude.

These two prisoners were not in good physical condition, and had no milk during all the 11 months; but instead, were allowed the alteration in No. 10, page 6, of the approved Dietary.

I might have added other cases of prisoners who seemed to suffer from long detention in Local Prisons, but those given are the most prominent.

Scrofulous cases from Reformatories.

Further, I deem it my duty to inform you that, during the year, there were here 5 lads in a poor condition of body, and suffering from scrofula in a severe form, which now rarely appears among prisoners. All of these, if Prisoners' statements can be relied on, had been in Reformatories when the scrofula affected them, and denied having ever seen it in their families.

C/n. 51/26, W. M'L., aged 17, admitted with suppurating glands of the neck, which first appeared after being 2½ years in a Reformatory. This is his statement.

C/n. 502/25, J. H., aged 17, in the same condition as the above, and, he states, from the same Reformatory.

C/n. 215/26, J. B., aged 20, was in the same Reformatory with W. M'L. and J. H. in 1863; but says his scrofulous swellings began after being 2 months in Edinburgh Prison, where he had been 7 months.

C/n. 577/25, W. H., aged 17, admitted here with scrofulous suppurating glands of neck, which disease, he says, began in a Reformatory.

C/n. 177/25, J. M'., aged 17, in the same state as W. H., and says his sores began in the same Reformatory.

These lads all improved here under an extra diet of milk, beef, and cod-liver oil: all the open sores closed, and the physical condition improved much. The other cases noted also all improved here, with one exception, viz., C/n. 241/26, J. C., a convict, whose sores are still suppurating.

These scrofulous cases are all the more remarkable that I could not instance a single case of scrofula generated under the dietaries of the General Prison, although these cases noted gave rise at first to some anxiety as to the results of the new and reduced Scale of Dietaries.

I have submitted the foregoing notices of cases of scrofula to Professor Christison, who concurs in my accounts of them, and, as Visiting Physician, has already reported to you in regard to them.

Number of Prisoners on Sick Register.

The cases placed on the Sick Register were as follows:—

	Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Convicts.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register at commencement of 1867,	2	1	...	2	5
Put on during the year, ...	34	16	3	17	70
Total during the year, . .	36	17	3	19	75
Of whom removed, ...	30	15	2	15	62
Leaving at 31st December 1867, .	6	2	1	4	13

These cases when analysed showed—

Slightly ill, ...	28
Seriously ill, ...	42
	70
Diseases contracted before admission, . . .	44
Do. after do., . . .	26
	70

These figures show a large number seriously ill, and a more than usual proportion of these had been so before admission.

Childbed Cases.

In addition to the above 70 cases of sickness, there were 10 childbed cases, all of which were imprisonment Prisoners. The mothers made good recoveries; one child was premature, and two still-born.

Nursing Mothers.

Several nursing-mothers were admitted during the year, all imprisonment Prisoners.

Time in Prison of those who died.

Of the female Convicts admitted since October 1855, I offer a few particulars:—48 of them have died, and these had been in Prison as follows:—

(No. XV. *Continued.*)

Time in Prison.

Under 6 months,	9
6 months, and under 1 year,	8
1 year, and under 2 years,	9
2 „ „ 3 „	12
3 „ „ 4 „	3
4 „ „ 5 „	4
5 „ and upwards,	3
	48

Table of their ages :—

Under 20 years,	3
20 years and under 30,	22
30 „ 40,	13
40 „ 50,	7
50 „ 60,	3

Diseases fatal to Female Convicts.

The diseases which proved fatal to the female Convicts were—

Phthisis,	12	Dropsy,	2
Worn-out,	7	Syphilis,	2
Brain Disease,	4	Paralysis,	1
Scrofula,	4	Pericarditis,	1
Hæmoptysis,	2	Aneurism,	1
Heart Disease,	2	Pneumonia,	1
Uterine Disease,	3	Menorrhagia,	1
Gradual Decay from Insanity,	2	Gastric Fever,	1
Congestion of Lungs,	1	Liver Disease,	1

In the course of 1867 two Female Convicts became insane, and a number have been associated on account of their mental condition, but not insane.

The total who have become insane from our Female Convicts is 11; of whom 5 were re-convicted convicts, and 3 were known to have been in Lunatic Asylums before admission.

The next Table gives the weights of all Female Convicts liberated by remission or by expiry of sentence, showing the percentage who had not lost weight at liberation :—

Weights of Female Convicts.

	Numbers.	Stationary.	Gaining.	Losing.	Percentage. Who had not Lost Weight.
Liberated up to 31st December 1860, excluding Sick,	180	14	93	73	
Do. do. 1861, do.	90	4	51	35	
Do. do. 1862, do.	66	2	39	25	
Do. do. 1863, do.	82	4	41	37	
Do. do. 1864, do.	49	1	25	23	
Do. do. 1865, do.	68	7	25	36	
Do. do. 1866, do.	81	3	34	44	
Do. do. 1867, do.	61	7	20	34	
	677	42	328	307	54·5

During imprisonment Convicts maintain higher weights than at liberation, as in consequence of the excitement about going out they generally fall off previously.

Male Convicts.

The Male Convicts under the Dietary adopted in August 1863, continue to have high rates of increase in weight, and enjoy very good health.

	Number weighed.	Stationary.	Gaining.	Losing.	Percentage. Who had not Lost Weight.
Transferred to England in 1863,	49	2	36	11	
Do. in 1864, exclusive of Sick,	96	3	80	13	
Do. in 1865, do.	81	3	66	12	
Do. in 1866, do.	92	2	61	29	
Do. in 1867, do.	106	2	77	27	
	424	12	320	92	78·3

The imprisonment Prisoners also stand up well in this prison.

DISEASES for which Prisoners were treated during the decennial period 1858 to 1867 inclusive.

Total Diseases of 1858-1867.

DISEASES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
I. *Zymotic Class*—											
Scarlatina,	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diarrhœa and Dysentery,	...	13	6	6	3	5	6	4	5	3	51
Influenza,	5	...	3	...	1	4	2	5	...	2	22
Scurvy,	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Ague,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas,	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	8
Syphilis,	7	4	10	3	4	...	2	2	5	...	37
Condylomata,	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	2
Chicken Pox,	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Measles,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fever,	...	...	...	1	1	5	2	...	1	...	10
Cholera, Asiatic,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
II. *Constitutional*—											
Gout,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fistula,	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	8
III. *Tubercular*—											
Scrofula,	4	7	6	7	3	5	3	2	3	5	45
Phthisis,	4	3	5	5	5	3	6	2	5	14	32
IV. *Of Nervous System*—											
Apoplexy,	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4
Paralysis,	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	23
Brain Disease,	...	1	3	2	...	3	3	...	3	3	18
Hysteria,	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	1	8
*Epilepsy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia,	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	1	2	...	10
V. *Of Organs of Circulation*—											
Heart,	2	2	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	11
Aneurism,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syncope,	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Pericarditis,	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
VI. *Of Respiration*—											
Bronchitis,	8	4	4	3	...	...	1	4	3	8	35
Pleuritis,	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	9
Pneumonia,	2	...	2	4	2	3	...	...	2	...	15
Asthma,	3	3	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	12
Hæmoptysis,	2	4	3	3	...	3	...	...	3	2	20
Hydrothorax,	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
VII. *Of Digestion*—											
Epistaxis,	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Quinsey,	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
Dyspepsia,	6	4	3	6	3	5	3	7	5	2	44
Enteritis,	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6
Ascites,	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	6
Ulcer of Intestines,	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	5
Hernia,	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	5
Hæmatemesis,	2	2	2	...	..	1	...	...	2	1	10
Hæmorrhoids,	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Constipation,	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Hepatitis,	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Cancer of Stomach,	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
VIII. *Of Urinary and Generative Organs*—											
Stricture, &c., of Urethra,	3	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	11
Gonorrhœa,	2	3	3	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	15
Testitis,	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	11
Hydrocele,	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	6
Masturbatio,	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Bright's Disease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	4
IX. *Of Uterine Organs*—											
Cancer Uteri,	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	5
Uteritis,	1	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	8
Menorrhagia,	1	3	6	1	2	2	1	3	1	...	20
Polypus,	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	2
X. *Of Locomotive Organs*—											
Rheumatism,	5	3	4	...	3	3	3	3	2	2	28
Sciatica,	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7
Carry forward,	83	85	90	58	47	71	47	51	58	52	642

* See Table No. XVIII. as to Epileptics.

DISEASES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Brought forward,	83	85	90	58	47	71	47	51	58	52	642
XI. *Of Skin*—											
Ulcer,	8	6	5	...	2	2	...	5	...	5	33
Abscess,	3	4	6	5	...	3	3	13	5	3	45
Itch,	2	4	2	4	4	6	4	6	2	1	35
Ringworm, &c.,	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Favus,	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
Pediculi,	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Anomalous Eruption,	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	6
Eczema,	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	8
Lepra,	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	4
XII. *From Accident and Negligence*,—											
Burns and Bruises,	3	2	3	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	14
Fracture,	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	7
Sprains,	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	2	12
Wounds,	...	1	2	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	11
Old Age, and worn-out,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
	105	112	114	73	66	89	57	80	71	70	837

Deaths of Prisoners, 1842-1867.

Table showing the daily average population, the number and percentage of deaths during twenty-five years, viz., since 1842, when the General Prison was opened, to 1867 inclusive :—

Years.	Daily average Population.	Annual Deaths.	Years.	Daily average Population.	Annual Deaths.
1842	404	5	1855	498	10
1843	278	6	1856	583	11
1844	217	3	1857	593	12
1845	233	3	1858	561	10
1846	322	7	1859	632	12
1847	332	1	1860	675	16
1848	301	5	1861	637	8
1849	363	2	1862	688	5
1850	385	3	1863	714	8
1851	306	4	1864	692	15
1852	434	8	1865	693	2
1853	459	4	1866	719	9
1854	580	9	1867	732	17

The daily average population during 26 years being added up, the sum total makes 13,031, while the sum total of the deaths is 195, showing the average rate per annum of 1.5 per cent., or about 15 per 1000. There were no liberations last year on medical grounds; but since 1842, 77 have been liberated sick, and one-third of these being taken as probable deaths, would raise slightly the death rate.

Causes of Deaths, 1842-67.

FATAL DISEASES OR CAUSES OF DEATH.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Zymotic Class—																											
Diarrhœa and Dysentery,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8
Influenza,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scurvy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera,	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fever,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Cholera, Asiatic,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	2	...	2
Tubercular—																											
Scrofula,	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	9
Phthisis,	4	2	2	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	3	5	4	1	4	4	3	1	4	...	4	1	1	7	59
Marasmus,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Syphilis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Of Nervous System—																											
Paralysis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	6
Brain disease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	2	11
Decay from Insanity,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	9
Epilepsy,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Apoplexy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	2
Delirium Tremens,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Of Organs of Circulation—																											
Heart,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Pericarditis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aneurism,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syncope,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Congestion of Lungs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Of Respiration—																											
Bronchitis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	8
Asthma,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmoptysis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Hydrothorax,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Of Digestion—																											
Epistaxis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hæmatemesis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Constipation,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer of Stomach,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ascites,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Liver Disease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Of Urinary and Generative Organs—																											
Cancer Uteri,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	5
Bright's disease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Menorrhagia,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Of Organs of Locomotion—																											
Rheumatism,	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1
Suicides,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unknown,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Old Age,	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Worn-Out,	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	16
	5	6	3	3	7	1	5	2	3	4	8	4	9	10	11	12	10	12	16	8	5	8	15	2	9	17	195

The above Table shows the greatest number of deaths that have occurred in any year since this Prison was opened was in 1867. I beg to refer to the remarks in the Death Table No. XVII. as to the causes, from which it will be seen that at least 10 of the fatal cases of 1867 were admitted into this Prison with the diseases from which they died in an advanced stage. None of the deaths could, in my opinion, be traced to the imprisonment in this Prison.

II. Of the mental condition of Prisoners not in the Lunatic Department.

Number associated.

Table No. XVIII. gives the particulars of all placed by the authority of the Surgeon in association, as unfit for separation, with the reasons for association in each case, viz.:—

Imbecile from Old Age, or Juvenile, . .	5
Do. from other causes, ...	34
Do. and Suicidal, ...	1
Epileptic, ...	10
In all, . . .	50

About one-half of these may be regarded as congenitally weak-minded—4 had been insane, and were associated by way of precaution.

Under special observation separate.

In addition to the above who have been associated, we had under special observation, at 31st December, as follows:—

Weak-minded,	25
Do. and Suicidal,	9
Total,	34

The number associated on mental grounds during the last ten years is given below:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Totals.
Mental Condition—											
Juvenile, Imbecile, or Weak-minded,	14	21	20	16	26	13	17	15	32	39	213
Do. and Suicidal,	2	4	7	9	6	2	4	1	4	1	41
Epileptic,	4	11	2	7	13	6	15	7	12	10	77
	20	36	29	32	45	21	36	23	48	50	331

Probable Causes of mental weakness.

A very considerable number of such cases are evidently derived from the degenerate state, bodily and mental, belonging to the criminal classes.

III. Of the Department for Criminal Lunatics.

Health of the Department.

The general health of this class has been good. Four appear on the Death Report, two of whom were, on admission, suffering from Brain disease frequent among the insane.

In Table No. XVI. the particulars are set forth of all confined in this department during 1867; 39 males, 18 females—in all 57.

Admissions, 1867.

Admissions during 1867—5 males and 6 females = 11. One from the Prisons of Edinburgh, Perth, Glasgow, Paisley, and Dundee respectively, and 6 from the General Prison Penal Department.

The removals were:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Recovered, and returned to Main Prison,	2	2	4
Sent back insane to the prisons whence they came,	2	2	4
Died,	4	0	4
			12

Removals.

All the recoveries were returned to the Penal Department of the General Prison, but were associated as unfit to bear the separate system.

Three were detained in the Lunatic Department, after expiry of sentence, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, sect. 19, viz.:—

C/n. 232/25, P. W., whose offence was assault by cutting and stabbing to the great effusion of blood, etc.

C/n. 90/20, W. O., whose offence was assault by cutting and stabbing.

C/n. 426/26, J. M'D., whose offence was assault with intent to ravish.

Table of admissions during the last decennial period:—

	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	Totals.
From the General Prison,	4	6	6	4	2	3	3	9	7	6	50
From other Prisons,	6	8	2	1	3	1	5	6	1	5	38
	10	14	8	5	5	4	8	15	8	11	88

The number of Prisoners who have become insane while undergoing their sentences in the General Prison during the last ten years amounting to 50, and the average daily Prison population being 6743, we have the following equations, viz., $\frac{6743}{50}$ or 1 out of 135 becoming insane. From time to time new material and moral ameliorations have been introduced for the benefit of this class of Prisoners.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

J. B. Thomson, *Resident Surgeon.*

To the Managers of the General Prison for Scotland, &c. &c.

No. XVI.—Return by the Resident Surgeon of the General Prison at Perth, applicable to those Prisoners who have been confined in the Department for Criminal Lunatics during the year 1867.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Insane in Custody at 31st December 1866,	34	12	46
Admitted during 1867,	5	6	11
Total during 1867,	39	18	57
Liberated and removed in 1867,	8	4	12
Remaining in Custody at 31st December 1867,	31	14	45

No.	C/n.	Name.	Age on committal to Prison. M.	Age on committal to Prison. F.	Whence brought.	Brought to Lunatic Department.	Afterwards transferred to Lunatic Department.	Date of Admission to Lunatic Department.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.	By what Court Tried.	Judgment of Court or other Judicial proceeding, with Date.	Whether admitted on Judicial Finding or Medical Certificate of Lunacy.	Form of Insanity.	Removed during the year. Date.	Removed during the year. Method.	REMARKS.
1	316/5	J. J., Jr.	11	...	Royal Lunatic Asylum, Glasgow.	1	...	Dec. 25, 1846	Assault	Sheriff Court, Lerwick.	Found not to be a fit subject for trial on account of imbecility and dumbness, and sentenced to imprisonment until further orders of the Court, or of the High Court of Justiciary, 5th May 1845.	Judicial Finding.	Idiocy	.....	.....	*Naturaliter Idiota;* Mischievous, dumb. Offences:—Pushed two children over Lerwick Pier, and assaulted several children, striking them severely; dangerous, suddenly rushes at persons, strikes, and kicks; is filthy.
2	95/6	T. M'K.	37	...	Royal Lunatic Asylum, Dundee.	1	...	May 4, 1847	Murder	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	On trial, found to be insane, and not an object of punishment, and sentenced to be detained in Prison all the days of his life, or until sufficient caution be found for his safe keeping in custody during life, 6th May 1839.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	Had hallucinations; never had lucid intervals; murdered his own sister to save her from imaginary persecutions.
3	111/6	A. R.	30	...	Do.	1	...	... ...	Assault	Sheriff Court, Stirling.	Found to be insane and not a fit subject for trial, and sentenced to be detained in Prison, subject to future orders of Court, 26th May 1841.	Do.	Mania.	.....	....	Has delusions about his being a great personage; has scarcely ever been heard to speak for years.
4	169/6	T. B.	25	...	Dumfries Asylum.	1	...	July 9, ...	Assault with intent to ravish.	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Ayr.	Found to be insane and not a fit subject of trial, and sentenced to be detained in custody until further orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 15th September 1843.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Mischievous; suddenly rushes upon persons, strikes and kicks; sometimes low and moody.
5	242/6	M. P.	...	34	Morningside Lunatic Asylum.	1	...	Sept. 23, ...	Wilful fire-raising and malicious mischief.	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Jedburgh.	Found to be unfit for trial from the state of her mind, and to be detained in Prison until further orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 4th April 1842.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Quiet and harmless.
6	171/9	J. D.	28	...	Dumbarton Prison.	1	...	June 15, 1850	Assault, with intent to rob	Sheriff Court, Dumbarton.	Found to be insane and not fit for trial, and ordered to be detained in Prison until removed therefrom by competent authority, 7th June 1850.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Harmless; filthy.
7	172/9	W. K.	22	...	Perth County Prison.	1	...	... 18, ...	Murder	Circuit Court, Perth.	Found not in a fit state to be put on his trial, and the diet deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and grants warrant to commit him to the Prison of Perth, therein to be detained until further orders of the Court of Justiciary regarding him, 26th Sept. 1850.	Do.	Homicidal Mania	.....	.....	*Naturaliter Idiota;* was confined in Lunatic Wing untried from 18th June, until brought before the Circuit Court. Dangerous; makes sudden attacks on persons.
...	316/9	M. R.	27	...	Stirling Prison.	1	...	Nov. 12, ...	Theft by house-breaking and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Stirling.	Found to be insane and not fit for trial, and to be detained in Prison until further orders of Court, 12th April 1850.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	Quiet and harmless.

Return by the Resident Surgeon, applicable to those Prisoners who have been confined in the Department for Criminal Lunatics—*continued.*

No.	C/.	Name.	Age on committal to Prison. M.	Age on committal to Prison. F.	Whence brought.	Brought to Lunatic Department.	Afterwards transferred to Lunatic Department.	Date of Admission to Lunatic Department.	Offence of which accused or convicted.	By what Court tried.	Judgment of Court or other Judicial proceeding, with Date.	Whether admitted on Judicial Finding or Medical Certificate of Lunacy.	Form of Insanity.	Removed during the year. Date.	Removed during the year. Method.	REMARKS.
9	27/10	R. B. or M.	...	30	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	Mar. 14, 1851	Assault . .	High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh.	Found to be insane and not a proper object of trial, and ordered to be detained in Prison until further orders of Court, 12th March 1851.	Judicial Finding.	Mania.	....	.....	Subject to fits of passion; very incoherent.
10	133/11	I. B.	...	50	Perth County Prison.	1	...	May 14, 1852	Murder .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Perth.	On trial, found to have been insane at the time of committing the offence, and not an object of punishment, and adjudged to be detained in Prison all her life, or at least until further orders of Court, 29th April 1852.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	Murdered her mother; is a hypochondriacal and ill-tempered woman.
11	74/13	J. D. S.	24	...	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	Mar. 18, 1853	Murder. .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Glasgow.	Death, but commuted to transportation for life, on account of insanity, 4th January 1853.	Medical Certificate.	Do.	.....	.....	Dangerous, and filthy in his habits.
12	224/13	H. M'N.	27	...	Ayr Prison.	1	...	July 22, 1854	Rape. .	Circuit Court, Ayr.	Found to be insane, and not fit for trial, and adjudged to be imprisoned until further orders of the Court of Justiciary, 18th April 1854.	Judicial Finding.	Mania.	.....	.....	Of disgusting habits and conversation.
13	470/14	W. G. T.	35	...	Perth County Prison.	1	...	Oct. 13, 1855	Assault to the effusion of blood and serious injury of the person	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Perth.	Found, from the state of his intellect, not a proper object for trial, and to be detained in Prison subject to the future orders of the High Court, 2d October 1855.	Do.	Idiocy.	.....	.....	*Naturaliter Idiota.*
14	247/15	M. F. or M'L.	...	28	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	July 15, 1856	Murder .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Glasgow.	Found to have been insane at the time of committing the act charged, and not a proper object of punishment, and adjudged to be detained in Prison subject to the future orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 2d May 1856.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	In the puerperal state, and, under a fit of jealousy, destroyed her child.
15	43/16	I. S.	27	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	Feb. 19, 1857	Murder .	High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh.	Found to be insane, and not fit for trial, and ordered to be detained in the General Prison at Perth, subject to future orders of the Court, 16th February 1857.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	When in the Greenock poorhouse, murdered one of the paupers; dangerous, and attacks persons suddenly.
16	338/16	A. M'P.	26	...	Inverness Prison.	1	...	Dec. 21, 1857	Murder .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Inverness.	Found to be insane at the time he committed the act, and adjudged to be detained in Prison, subject to future orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 30th September 1857.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Under delusions; murdered three persons, his father, mother, and aunt, in one night. Has had repeated homicidal impulses.
17	214/17	T. A. S. or F. or T. or T.	39	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	Aug. 14, 1858	Murder .	High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh	Found to be insane and not fit for trial, and ordered to be kept in custody until her Majesty's pleasure be known, 19th July 1858.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Has delusions that poison has eaten away his brain and stomach; suicidal.
18	41/18	A. M.	23	...	Perth County Prison.	1	...	Feb. 22, 1859	Murder .	High Court of Justiciary.	Found to have been insane at the time of committing the offence, and ordered to be kept in custody until Her Majesty's pleasure be known, 16th Nov. 1858.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Certified insane on admission; but has shown no mental disorder or delusion here. On the 30th Jan. 1861 was certified as sane, and, on the authority of the Prison Managers, was transferred to Main Prison on 5th March 1861, and put to prison service. Returned to Lunatic Department proper on the 17th December 1862.
19	88/15	C. M'K.	...	21	Glasgow Prison.	...	1	Dec. 20, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	15 years' transportation, 8th Jan. 1856, .	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	.....	.....	Admitted to Main Prison, March 19, 1856; Imbecile, May 7, 1859; sent to Imbecile Ward at its opening in Aug. 1859. Has delusions that she gets poison and rats in her food. Violent, threatens, and strikes. Formerly in Brixton and Millbank.

20	284/19	E. P. or M.	...	35	Stirling Prison.	1	...	Oct. 25, 1860	Murder.	Circuit Court, Stirling.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 21st Sept. 1860.	Judicial finding.	Homicidal mania.	.....	.....	She was found insane by a jury. Her delusion was that she and her family were to be burned in the Poorhouse at Stirling, and to avert this fate she threw herself and two of her children into the canal at Falkirk; one of the children was drowned. Reported sane, 3d July 1862. Has again become insane and violent.
21	69/20	R. A. H.	...	27	Edinburgh Prison.	...	1	May 4, 1861	Theft and previous conviction.	High Court of Justiciary.	8 years' penal servitude, 4th Feb. 1861.	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	.....	.....	R. A. H. was here formerly a convict under sentence of 4 years' penal servitude; always regarded as of weak mind; re-admitted weak-minded and violent. Insane delusions, soon after re-admission, took possession of her mind, that strange beings visited in her cell and tormented her. She became noisy, turbulent, and incoherent.
22	189/20	M. M'K. or M'G.	...	28	Perth Prison.	1	...	May 24, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Perth.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 26th April 1861.	Judicial finding.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	Murdered her own boy, 4 years old, and attempted suicide under religious excitement after attending revival meetings. Reported as sane, 8th July 1862.
23	116 21	W. C.	46	...	Ditto.	1	...	April 15, 1862	Murder.	High Court of Justiciary.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 10th March 1862.	Do.	Do.	Sept. 27, 1867.	Died.	
24	217/21	R. P.	35	...	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	June 26, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence Her Majesty's pleasure, 26th Sept. 1861.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	This man was admitted June 26, 1862, and since that time has shown no symptoms of insanity. He murdered his own child under a fit of mania consequent upon habits of intemperance. Certified sane, 13th November 1862.
25	395/21	H. S., Jun.	30	...	Fort-Charlotte.	1	...	Nov. 19, ...	Assault.	Sheriff Court, Lerwick.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 14th Oct. 1862.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	This man's certificate bears that he believes in witchcraft, and that he can cure diseases by transferring them to himself. Noisy and troublesome.
26	17/22	T. D.	40	...	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	Jan. 7, 1863.	Assault with intent to ravish.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 23d December 1862.	Do.	Epileptic Mania.	.....	.....	On admission reported to have had epilepsy, succeeded by maniacal excitement at different times; also, that he held delusions. Since his admission he has had epileptic attacks, and in January made assaults upon the persons of fellow-prisoners.
27	229/23	T. A.	55	...	Alloa Prison.	1	...	June 11, 1864.	Murder.	High Court, Edinburgh.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 6th June 1864.	Judicial finding.	Homicidal mania.	.....	.....	Murdered a boy under the delusion that he was an emissary of the Free Church sent to injure him. Still holds delusions about his being persecuted by the Free Church.
28	375/23	J. S. L.	29	...	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	Oct. 7, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 21st Sept. 1864.	Judicial finding.	Homicidal Mania.	June 17, 1867.	Died.	
29	461/23	A. W. or M'K.	...	24	Inveraray Prison.	1	...	Nov. 26, ...	Assault.	Sheriff Court Inveraray.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 30th August 1864.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	Her medical certificate bears that she is subject to insanity monthly, when she gets nervous and excited.
30	471/23	J. M'G. or G.	19	...	Greenlaw Prison.	1	...	Dec. 9, ...	Fire-raising.	Sheriff-Court, Greenlaw.	6 months' imprisonment, 27th Oct. 1864. (Detained, on expiry of sentence, by Secretary of State's Warrant, dated 31st March 1865.)	Medical Certificate.	Dementia.	.....	.....	Became insane after conviction, and was removed from Greenlaw Prison on Managers' authority, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sect. 22; restless, mischievous, and dangerous.
31	485/23	M. M'L.	24	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	Mar. 3, 1865.	Theft and previous conviction.	High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh.	7 years' penal servitude, 12th December 1864.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	Soon after admission his mind gave way to religious delusions, and, on 14th Jan. 1865, was sent to Imbecile Ward, where he became worse; he has delusions about good and evil spirits visiting him.

Return by Resident Surgeon, applicable to those Prisoners who have been confined in the Department for Criminal Lunatics—*continued.*

No.	C/n.	Name.	Age on committal to Prison. M.	Age on committal to Prison. F.	Whence brought.	Brought to Lunatic Department.	Afterwards transferred to Lunatic Department.	Date of Admission to Lunatic Department.	Offence of which accused or convicted.	By what Court tried.	Judgment of Court or other Judicial proceeding, with Date.	Whether admitted on Judicial Finding or Medical Certificate of Lunacy.	Form of Insanity.	Removed during the year. Date.	Removed during the year. Method.	REMARKS.
32	272/23	R. W. C. or C.	25	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	Mar. 10, 1865.	Theft by housebreaking.	Circuit Court, Perth.	10 years' penal servitude, 5th May 1864.	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	.....	.....	On 10th Feb. 1865, became excited, with delusions, and a suicidal tendency. He has lucid intervals, but relapses, and holds delusions about the devil appearing to him.
33	33/24	A. C.	...	32	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	... 15, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	High Court of Justiciary.	4 years' penal servitude, 20th June 1864.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	On admission from Ayr, reported as subject to fits of mental excitement, with great violence of temper and divers delusions. She has intervals of quiet, but is fully worse than on admission. She was here formerly.
34	152/24	M. C. or B.	...	32	Ayr Prison.	1	...	April 29, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Ayr.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 19th April 1865.	Judicial finding.	Do.	.....	.....	This woman has been sane since admission—she threw her child into a well, where it was drowned, and afterwards attempted suicide. There is hereditary insanity, which has appeared in several members of the family. Reported sane since admission, 30th August 1865.
35	153/24	J. M'V.	50	...	Inveraray Prison.	1	...	... ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Inveraray.	Insanity in bar of trial. Her Majesty's pleasure, 19th April 1865.	Do.	Dementia.	.....	.....	Suddenly, without any warning, lifted a hatchet and killed his son—attempted to strike his wife with the same weapon, and for a time furiously defied all about him. He is in a very demented state.
36	173/24	A. T.	45	...	Greenlaw Prison.	1	...	May 13, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Jedburgh.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 4th May 1865.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	This man has been sane since admission. He killed his wife with an iron poker, tongs, and earthen jug, and went and told what he had done. His madness was consequent upon a long course of excessive drinking. A quiet prisoner.
37	266/24	G. S.	62	...	Aberdeen Prison.	1	...	June 8, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Aberdeen.	Death, but commuted to penal servitude for life, 19th April 1865.	Medical Certificate.	Epileptic Mania.	.....	.....	After a series of misfortunes, had an epileptic seizure, made an assignation with a female friend in a wood, and with an axe murdered her. He was quite calm after the act. He was sent here certified insane.
38	146/23	J. W.	27	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	June 30, ...	Assault, with intent to ravish, and previous conviction of assault.	Circuit Court, Jedburgh.	18 months' imprisonment, 19th April 1864. (Detained, on expiry of sentence, by Secretary of State's Warrant, dated 11th October 1865.)	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	Was here formerly. He has various delusions that he is untried, has got a free pardon, and discovered a way to pay the national debt off; detained after expiry of sentence on the ground of being twice committed for assault with intent to ravish, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sect. 22.
39	103/23	M. D.	...	30	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	Oct. 28, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	4 years' penal servitude, 22d December 1863.	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	16th April 1867.	Recovered and sent to Epileptic Hospital.	Was here formerly a Convict in bad health, phthisical, and with liver disease, became suddenly violent and incoherent, refusing food. She is recovered from the temporary insanity.
40	509/24	J. H.	27	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	Dec. 4, ...	Murder.	High Court, Edinburgh.	Insanity in bar of trial. Her Majesty's pleasure, 27th November 1865.	Judicial finding.	Dementia.	.....	.....	With an iron bar which he had concealed he killed his mother and sister. A dangerous man.

41	217/25	J. R.	21	...	Aberdeen Prison.	1	...	May 21, 1866.	Theft.	Sheriff Court, Aberdeen.	Insanity in bar of trial. Her Majesty's pleasure, 8th November 1865.	Judicial finding.	Dementia.	.....	.....	Very imbecile, and not improved in mind; seems to have been congenitally weak.
42	166/25	J. M'F.	35	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	Aug. 14, ...	Bigamy.	Circuit Court, Stirling.	12 months' imprisonment, 26th April 1866.	Medical Certificate.	Do.	16th March 1867.	Recovered, and sent to Imbecile Ward.	On admission weak-minded, and not strong in body. Sent to the ward for imbeciles on 13th July, where he gave way to delusions about some one having murdered his child.
43	417/24	J. W.	24	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	Oct. 10, ...	Robbery.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	15 months' imprisonment, 4th Oct. 1865.	Do.	Mania.	2d January 1867.	Sent insane to Glasgow Prison.	Soon after admission found to be weak-minded; and soon after his mind gave way to delusions about being injured by persons coming to him by night. He is given to threaten murder against officers.
44	281/25	J. M'P.	28	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	Nov. 27, ...	Lewd and libidinous practices, etc.	Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	12 months' imprisonment, 19th June 1866.	Do.	Dementia.	3d Apr. 1867.	Died.	
45	421/24	D. M'A.	19	...	General Prison, Penal Departmt.	...	1	Dec. 22, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	18 months' imprisonment, 5th Oct. 1865.	Do.	Mania.	3d Apr. 1867.	Sent insane to Glasgow Prison.	A scrofulous lad, often in prisons; suddenly became insane.
46	232/25	P. W.	25	...	General Prison, Penal Departmt.	...	1	Dec. 29, ...	Assault by cutting and stabbing to great effusion of blood, etc.	Sheriff Court, Linlithgow.	12 months' imprisonment. 4 months' hard labour. (Detained, on expiry of sentence, by Secretary of State's Warrant, dated 8th April 1867.)	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Probably weak in mind congenitally; has delusions chiefly about his food; dangerous. Detained by Secretary of State's Warrant, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sect. 22.
47	172/25	S. J.	...	31	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	Jan. 15, 1867.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. conviction.	Sheriff-Court, Glasgow.	9 months' imprisonment, 25th April 1866.	Do.	Do.	23d January 1867.	Sent insane to Glasgow Prison.	Became excited about the state of her soul, with delusions that the devil and two girls, her old associates, now dead, come urging her to curse the Saviour, etc.
48	368/25	M. J. or B.	...	20	Do.	...	1	Feb. 25, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	Sheriff-Court, Dumfries.	15 months' imprisonment, 3d August 1866.	Do.	Do.	1st November 1867.	Sent insane to Dumfries Prison.	Held delusions that one leg was rotting off and the other getting bad; that her food is poisoned; used to sit huddled up in a corner refusing to speak, and otherways absurd in her conduct; on admission peculiar; here twice.
49	278/25	C. M'F.	13	...	Do.	...	1	... 26, ...	Theft by house-breaking.	Sheriff-Court, Wick.	12 months' imprisonment, 12th June 1866.	Do.	Do.	22d May 1867.	Recovered, and sent to Imbecile Ward.	On admission weak-minded; utterly ignorant; complained of his food being poisoned; became outrageous and incoherent generally. He recovered from insanity, but will always be weak-minded.
50	90/26	W. O.	40	...	Prison of Edinburgh.	1	...	Mar. 5, ...	Assault by cutting and stabbing.	Sheriff-Court, Edinburgh.	6 months' imprisonment, 28th January 1867. (Detained, on expiry of sentence, by Secretary of State's Warrant, of date 14th June 1867.)	Do.	Do.	27th Sept. 1867.	Died.	On admission this prisoner was far gone with softening of brain. Had been a habitual drunkard, and taking into consideration also his offence, which was cutting and stabbing his own wife, he was detained after the expiry of his sentence by authority of the Secretary of State, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sect. 22.
51	160/26	J. K.	19	...	Prison of Perth.	1	...	April 20, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Perth.	Insanity in bar of trial. Her Majesty's pleasure, 8th April 1867.	Judicial finding.	Epileptic Mania.	.....	.....	In a quarrel in the Fife and Kinross Asylum, this prisoner killed a fellow patient. He is subject to severe epileptic attacks; is quarrelsome, dangerous, and filthy.
52	452/24	A. C. or T.	...	44	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	May 11, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	Do.	7 years' penal servitude, 28th Sept. 1864.	Medical Certificate.	Acute Mania.	14th Nov. 1867.	Recovered, and sent to Imbecile Ward.	This woman was admitted insane from Ayr, 31st October 1865; recovered, and was certified sane, 17th February 1866; again became insane here, and is now quite well. Has been in asylums often under attacks of acute mania, which go off in a few months; here formerly.
53	426/26	J. M'D.	20	...	Do.	...	1	... 16, ...	Assault, with intent to ravish.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	12 months' imprisonment, 26th Dec. 1866. (Detained, on expiry of sentence, by Secretary of State's Warrant, of date 29th Oct. 1867.)	Do.	Dementia.	.....	.....	Ordered to be detained after expiry of sentence, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sect. 22, his offence being assault, with intent to ravish. He never speaks, and refuses to take food, having to be fed by force.
54	441/23	C. B. or J.	...	48	Do.	...	1	... 31, ...	Theft, habit and repute, and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Aberdeen.	6 years' penal servitude, 24th Sept. 1863.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	For some time back has had symptoms of softening of brain and general paralysis, gradually sinking.
55	395/26	C. C.	...	30	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	Oct. 7, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	Insanity in bar of trial, 1st October 1867.	Judicial finding.	Mania.	. ....	.....	Here for the third time, always violent and weak-minded, and latterly insane. Has been in an Asylum elsewhere; was twice here under convict sentences.
56	410/26	M. H. or B.	...	26	Paisley Prison.	1	...	... 14, ...	Murder.	Do.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence, 2d October 1867.	Do.	Puerperal Mania.	.....	.....	Murdered her child; was insane in April; improved, but relapsed in May; is weak-minded, and irritable at all times.
57	566/26	A. B.	29	...	Dundee Prison.	1	...	Dec. 6, ...	Do.	High Court, Edinburgh.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence, 2d December 1867.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	Had been in Dundee Asylum, and soon after he was liberated, with an axe or hatchet killed his sister. Insane at present.

General Prison, Perth, 21st January 1868.

J. B. THOMSON, *Resident Surgeon.*

No. XVII.—Report by the Governor and Resident Surgeon of the General Prison at Perth, of the deaths of Prisoners in the General Prison, from 1st January to 31st December 1867, inclusive.

No.	Current Number. M.	Current Number. F.	Name.	Age at Commitment to Prison.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Date of Admission into the General Prison.	Date of Death.	Period in Prison. Months.	Period in Prison. Days.	Where Interred.	Disease.	Whether Contracted before or after Admission.	Probable Cause of Disease.	Remarks.
1	162/25		W. R.	43	Stirling.	Circuit Court.	April 27, 1866.	12 months' hard labour.	May 4, 1866.	Jan. 8, 1867.	8	4	Body removed by friends.	Dysentery.	Before.	Unknown.	A post-mortem showed signs of old standing diseases. On admission, worn-out.
2		417/25	E. S.	27	Glasgow.	Sheriff Court.	Sept. 21, 1866.	18 months.	Sept. 29, 1866.	Feb. 6, 1867.	4	8	Precincts of Prison.	Gradual decay.	After.	Malingering	Refused food. Reduced herself to get into Hospital, and never rallied from the starvation.
3	570/25		J. B.	17	Edinburgh	Do.	Dec. 3, 1866.	15 months' hard labour.	Dec. 10, 1866.	Feb. 13, 1867.	2	3	Do.	Phthisis.	Before.	Scrofula.	Had an attack of hæmoptysis, which caused rapid decline. On admission, much reduced, with marks of old sores on neck.
4	437/2[illegible]		J. C.	23	Glasgow.	Circuit Court.	Sept. 26, 1866.	12 months.	Oct. 6, 1866.	Feb. 15, 1867.	4	9	Do.	Scrofula.	Do.	Frequent imprisonment	On admission, seriously ill, with cicatrices of old scrofulous sores, and great debility. System highly strumous.
5	223/25		D. C.	20	Do.	Do.	May 1, 1866.	18 months.	May 22, 1866.	Mar. 8, 1867.	9	14	Do.	Hæmoptysis.	After.	Lung disease.	Died from rupture of a blood-vessel on lungs.
6	281/25		J. M'P.	28	Do.	Sheriff Court.	June 19, 1866.	12 months.	June 26, 1866.	April 3, 1867.	9	8	Body removed by friends.	Brain disease.	Before.	?	On admission, weak-minded, with symptoms of softening brain.
7	19/26		W. J. T.	29	Edinburgh	Do.	Jan. 7, 1867.	Do.	Jan. 10, 1867.	May 5, 1867.	3	25	Do.	Phthisis.	Do.	Hereditary.	On admission, seriously ill with consumption.
8	422/25		W. B.	38	Aberdeen.	Circuit Court.	Sept. 21, 1866.	Do.	Oct. 3, 1866.	May 8, 1867.	7	5	Precincts of Prison.	Scrofula.	Do.	Do.	On admission, seriously ill with scrofulous ulcers, carious ribs, enlarged liver, and tubercles on lungs.
9		345/25	A. J.	45	Edinburgh	Sheriff Court.	July 16, 1866.	Do.	July 24, 1866	May 18, 1867.	9	24	Do.	Cancer of Uterus.	Do.	?	On admission, seriously ill with cancer uteri.
10	375/23		J. S. L.	29	Glasgow.	Circuit Court.	Sept. 21, 1864.	Found insane. H. M. pleasure.	Oct. 7, 1864.	June 17, 1867.	32	10	Do.	Phthisis.	After.	Unknown.	A patient from Lunatic Department.
11		325/25	A. S.	36	Edinburgh	High Court.	July 18, 1864.	4 years' P. S.	July 13, 1866.	June 30, 1867.	11	17	Do.	Biliary Fever.	Do.	Liver.	On admission, had diseased liver.
12		444/25	M. M'C.	26	Glasgow.	Circuit Court.	Sept. 24, 1866.	12 months.	Oct. 8, 1866.	July 10, 1867.	9	2	Do.	Phthisis.	Do.	Congestion of Lungs.	On admission, delicate.
13		34/22	M. G.	50	Edinburgh	High Court.	Nov. 17, 1867.	8 years' P. S.	Jan. 30, 1863.	July 20, 1867.	53	20	Do.	Congestion of Lungs.	Do.	Do.	A post-mortem showed congestion of lungs. This was a sudden death.
14	219/26		P. L. or L.	29	Do.	Do.	Feb. 18, 1867.	5 years' P. S.	June 5, 1867.	July 20, 1867.	1	15	Do.	Phthisis.	Before.	?	On admission, far gone in phthisis and worn-out.
15	90/26		W. O.	40	Do.	Sheriff Court.	Jan. 28, 1867.	6 months. Ordered to be afterwards detained by Secretary of State's warrant.	Mar. 5, 1867.	Sept. 27, 1867.	6	22	Do.	Brain disease.	Do.	Softening of Brain.	On admission, seriously ill from softening of brain. Insane, from Lunatic Department.
16	116/21		W. C.	46	Do.	High Court.	Mar. 10, 1862.	Found insane. H. M. pleasure.	April 15, 1862.	Sept. 27, 1867.	65	12	Body removed by friends.	Phthisis.	After.	Laryngitis.	A patient from Lunatic Department.
17		149/19	B. K.	26	Perth.	Circuit Court.	April 11, 1860.	Life.	May 25, 1860.	Dec. 14, 1867.	90	19	Precincts of Prison.	Do.	Before.	Unknown.	On admission, phthisical.

I certify that the dates of death, the diseases, whether contracted before or after admission, probable causes of disease of the above-named Prisoners, and the relative remarks, are correct, the columns having been filled up under my direction.

J. B. Thomson, *Resident Surgeon.*

I certify that the current numbers, names, ages, where tried, by whom tried, dates of sentence, sentences, dates of admission, period in prison, and where interred, are correct; and also that means were used to acquaint the relatives of the above-named Prisoners, in order that they might have an opportunity of removing the bodies for interment, if they wished so to do.

Fred S. Parkyn,
Governor.

General Prison for Scotland, Perth, 21st January 1868.

No. XVIII.—Return for the Year 1867, of Prisoners put, by the authority of the Resident Surgeon, in Association, as better suited to their Mental Condition than Separation, with the reasons for Associating in each case.

	No.	Current Number.	Name.	Age when committed to Prison. M.	Age when committed to Prison. F.	Prison whence Received.	Date of Sentence.	Duration of Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Date of putting on Treatment.	Condition.	Probable Cause of Condition.	Whether before or after Admission.	At the end of the Year. Not in Prison.			In Prison. In Association.	In Prison. In Separation.	In Prison. In Lunatic Department.	No.	Remarks.
Associated in 1865.	1	93/24	S. W. or B.		61	Glasgow.	Dec. 27, 1864.	7 yrs.	Mar. 22, 1865.	Aug. 24/65.	Imbecile.	Age.	Before.				1			1	Mind gave way to delusions—here formerly.
	2	252/24	P. M.		53	Edinburgh.	Nov. 16, 1863.	8 ...	May 27, ...	... 17, ...	Do.	Worn out.	Do.				1			2	Here formerly—weak in body and mind—worn out by malingering.
	3	476/18	C. R.		70	Glasgow.	Oct. 6, 1859.	10 ...	Nov. 22, 1859.	Nov. 25, ...	Do.	From age.	Do.	1	Liberated,	Jany. 7,				3	Associated for debility from age since Feb. 1860, formerly in Hospital, thence sent to Imbecile Ward.
	4	75/24	C. M'K. or M'K.		41	Nairn.	Feb. 15, 1865.	24 ms.	March 3, 1865.	June 14, ...	Weak-minded and suicidal.	Unknown.	Do.	1	Do.,	Feb. 15,				4	Weak-minded and suicidal—here formerly.
Associated in 1866.	5	42/25	J. M'L.	42		Glasgow.	Jan. 12, 1866.	12 ...	Jan. 19, 1866.	May 19/66.	Epileptic.	Do.	Do.	1	Do.,	Jan. 12,				5	Here formerly.
	6	54/25	J. F.		50	Inverness.	Jan. 6, ...	12 ...	Jan. 29, ...	Mar. 6, ...	Excited.	Can't speak English.	After.	1	Do.,	... 6,				6	Allowed a companion in cell who can talk to her in Gaelic. She got excited in separation.
	7	103/23	M. D.		30	Glasgow.	Dec. 22, 1863.	4 yrs.	Mar. 19, 1864.	... ...	Epileptic.	Was Insane.	Do.	1	Do.,	June 3,				7	Recovered from Lunacy.
	8	247/25	H. M'D.	25		Do.	May 1, 1866.	8 ...	June 6, 1866.	June 6, ...	Imbecile.	Do.	Do.		Sent to Dartmoor.	Feb. 28,				8	Here formerly—insane.
	9	119/25	W. H.	36		Aberdeen.	March 1, 1866.	12 ms.	Mar. 12, 1866.	... 10, ...	Epileptic.	Unknown.	Before.	1	Liberated,	Mar. 1,				9	
	10	18/25	M. L. or H.		64	Ayr.	April 2, 1865.	6 yrs.	Jan. 2, ...	Jan. 2, ...	Imbecile.	Paralysis.	Do.				1			10	Brain diseased—in hospital.
	11	168/25	M. D. or L.		49	Stirling.	... 26, 1866.	9 ms.	May 6, ...	July 13, ..	Epileptic.	Suicidal.	Do.	1	Do.,	Jan. 26,				11	Suffered from Cancer.
	12	390/25	C. D.		29	Do.	Aug. 31, ...	15 ...	Sept. 7, ...	Sept. 22, ...	Do.	Worn out.	Do.	1	Do.,	Nov. 30,				12	Here formerly—worn out.
	13	406/25	T. H.	24		Edinburgh.	Sept. 18, ...	18 ...	... 22, ...	... 22, ...	Imbecile.	Was Insane.	Do.				1			13	Here formerly twice—had been in an Asylum.
	14	232/15	P. W.	25		Linlithgow.	May 24, ...	12 ...	June 2, ...	... ...	Do.	Congenital.	Do.						1 Dec. 29/66.	14	Had delusions about his food.
	15	411/25	J. S. or M.		36	Kilmarnock.	Sept. 18, ...	12 ...	Sept. 24, ...	... 24, ...	Do.	Was Insane.	Do.	1	Do.,	Sept. 18,				15	Had been in an Asylum.
	16	521/25	E. M'G. or T.		30	Perth.	... 27, 1864.	5 yrs.	Oct. 24, ...	Nov. 28, ...	Epileptic.	Congenital.	Do.				1			16	On admission her fits supposed to be hysterical, but found to be epileptic.
	17	172/25	S. J.		31	Glasgow.	April 25, 1866.	9 ms.	May 7, ...	... 30, ...	Excited.	? Dissipation.	After.	1	Removed to Glasgow,	Jan. 3,				17	Despairing about her soul—became insane.
	18	160/25	E. M'K. or M'G.		19	Aberdeen.	... 13, ...	9 ...	... 2, ...	Dec. 1, ...	Do.	Do.	Before.	1	Liberated,	... 13,				18	Excited—thinks she is to die—a dancing girl, who has led a wild life.
	19	12/25	A. W.		26	Glasgow.	... 21, 1864.	4 yrs. P. S.	Jan. 2, ...	.. 4, ...	Epileptic.	Unknown.	Do.	1	Do.,	Oct. 21,				19	On admission epileptic, but supposed for a while to be feigning fits—they are real.
	20	368/25	M. J. or B.		20	Dumfries.	Aug. 3, 1866.	15 ms.	Aug. 10, ...	... 14, ...	Imbecile.	Do.	Do.	1	Removed to Dumfries,	Nov. 1,				20	Mind giving way to delusions—that one of her legs is rotting off, etc.; threatens to cut into the leg.
	21	397/24	W. M.	17		Ayr.	Sept. 27, 1865.	18 ...	Oct. 3, 1865	... 29, ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	1	Liberated.	Mar. 27,				21	Had notions about his food being tampered with—sleepless—observed months ago to be weak-minded.
Associated in 1867.	22	564/25	J. T.	40		Glasgow.	Nov. 27, 1866.	18 ...	Nov. 30, 1866.	Jan. 1/67.	Do.	Congenital.	Do.				1			22	On admission imbecile.
	23	317/25	M. G. or D.		35	Ayr.	April 27, 1864.	10 yrs.	July 13, ...	... 7, ...	Do.	Feigning.	After.					1	Feb. 4,	23	This case is believed to have been feigned—but was long doubtful.
	24	65/25	C. M'D.	16		Edinburgh.	Feby. 5, 1866.	18 ms.	Feby. 9, ...	... 18, ...	Do.	Separation.	Before.	1	Do.,	Oct. 5,				24	A weak-minded person originally, but became worse in separation—suspicious of officers, etc.—improved by association.
	25	376/25	J. F.		24	Glasgow.	Aug. 20, ...	12 ...	Aug. 24, ...	Apr. 10, ...	Do.	Do.	After.	1	Do.,	Aug. 20,				25	Some doubts still remain whether this case was feigned or real.
	26	17/26	M. M'N.		15	Do.	Jany. 24, 1867.	9 ..	Jan. 28, ...	Jan. 28, ...	Juvenile.		Do.	1	Do.,	Oct. 24,				26	
	27	389/25	J. M'L.	33		Edinburgh.	Aug. 27, 1866.	12 ...	Aug. 29, ...	... ...	Brain diseased.	?	Do.	1	Do.,	Aug. 27,				27	This prisoner had symptoms of brain softening—but when liberated seemed improved.
	28	278/25	C. M'F		13	Wick.	June 12, ...	12 ...	June 20, ...	Feb. 22, ...	Imbecile.	Congenital.	Do.	1	Do.,	June 12,				28	This prisoner became insane, and recovered—a weak-minded youth, and so ignorant that he could not sum up the amount of his toes and fingers.

Return for the Year 1867, of Prisoners put, by the authority of the Resident Surgeon, in Association,—*Continued.*

ASSOCIATED IN 1867.

No.	Current Number.	Name.	Age when committed to Prison. M.	Age when committed to Prison. F.	Prison whence Received.	Date of Sentence.	Duration of Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Date of putting on Treatment.	Condition.	Probable Cause of Condition.	Whether before or after Admission.	At the end of the Year. Not in Prison.		In Prison. In Association.	In Separation.	In Lunatic Department.	No.	Remarks.
29	302/25	J. R.	34		Edinburgh.	July 2, 1866.	15 ms.	July 6, 1866.	Mar. 6/67.	Excited.	Congenital.	After.	1 Liberated,	Oct. 2,				29	Weak-minded by bad habits—self-pollution, etc.
30	166/25	J. M'F.		35	Stirling.	April 26, ...	12 ...	May 4, ...	... ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.,	Apl. 26,				30	On admission weak-minded—became insane, and recovered—had delusions about his family being secretly murdered.
31	479/25	P. G.	34		Edinburgh.	June 18, ...	8 yrs.	Oct. 15, ...	Apl. 1, ...	Epileptic.	Excitement at removal.	Do.	1 Sent to Dartmoor.	July 22,				31	Took a violent fit of epilepsy when about being removed to England—never had any subsequent fit.
32	566/25	L. G.	44		Campsie.	Oct. 3, ...	12 ms.	... 9, ...	... 2, ...	Weak-minded.	Congenital.	Before.	1 Liberated,	Oct. 3,				32	Very imbecile—filthy and indolent.
33	411/23	C. J. or R.		48	Aberdeen.	Sept. 24, 1863.	6 yrs.	Nov. 9, 1864.	... 3, ...	Brain disease.	Softening of Brain.	After.					1 May 31.	33	Far gone with softening of brain and general paralysis—insane.
34	137/26	A. K. or B.		27	Glasgow.	Mar. 5, 1867.	9 ms.	April 13, 1867.	.. ..	Epileptic.	Congenital.	Before.	1 Do.,	Dec. 5,				34	Had very frequent and severe fits—mind weak.
35	304/25	C. C. or W.		25	Do.	May 1, 1866.	10 yrs.	July 10, 1866.	... ...	Imbecile.	Do.	Do.			1			35	Here formerly—weak-minded—getting worse.
36	211/25	J. F.	20		Inverness.	... 2, ...	18 ms.	May 14, ...	July 3, ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.,	Nov. 2,				36	Very imbecile and indolent.
37	452/24	A. C. or T.		44	Perth.	Sept. 28, 1864.	7 yrs.	Oct. 31, 1865.	May 4, ...	Excited.	Was insane.	Do.			1			37	Became insane and recovered—now returned to imbecile ward, Nov. 1867—has been in asylums with attacks of acute mania.
38	4/26	J. M'D.	20		Glasgow.	Dec. 26, 1866.	12 ms.	Jan. 7, 1867.	... 7, ..	Melancholy.	Mind giving way.	Do.					1 May 16.	38	Insane—detained after expiry of sentence per Secretary of State's warrant of 29th Oct. 1867.
39	317/24	M. B.		26	Do.	May 2, 1865.	8 yrs.	July 11, 1865.	... 6, ...	Imbecile.	Congenital.	Do.			1			39	Here formerly—often excited—noisy by night—filthy in habits.
40	181/26	A. G.		21	Inverness.	April 15, 1867.	9 ms.	May 7, 1867.	... 7, ...	...	Can't speak English, a Highlander.	Do.			1			40	Highlanders who can't speak English often suffer much mentally here, and are regarded as unfit for separation.
41	390/25	C. D.		29	Stirling.	Aug. 31, 1866.	15 ...	Sept. 7, 1866.	June 4, ...	Imbecile.	Has fits.	Do.	1 Do.,	Nov. 30,				41	Here formerly—worn out in body and mind.
42	252/26	J. M'A.		26	Glasgow.	June 7, 1867.	9 ...	June 25, 1867.	... 25, ...	Do.	Congenital.	Do.			1			42	Very imbecile *naturaliter*.
43	266/26	A. M'J.	19		Edinburgh.	... 3, ...	8 yrs.	July 3, ...	July 3, ...	Do.	Was insane.	Do.			1			43	Here formerly—insane and recovered—still unsafe to be separated.
44	280/23	M. L. or M'C.	66		Glasgow.	Apl. 21, 1863.	6 ...	... 18, 1864.	Aug. 1, ...	Debility.	Age.	Do.	1 Do.,	Oct. 21,				44	Mind and body weakened by age.
45	346/26	D. M.	18		Paisley.	June 10, 1867.	18 ms.	Aug. 17, 1867.	... 17, ...	Epileptic.	Congenital.	Do.			1			45	On admission reported epileptic.
46	386/26	A. B.	35		Glasgow.	Sept. 6, ...	12 ...	Sept. 27, ...	Sept. 27, ...	Do.	Do.	Do.			1			46	Do. do.
47	154/26	J. W.	15		Edinburgh.	Mar. 25, ...	9 ...	April 15, ...	... 29, ...	Weak-minded.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.,	Mar. 25,				47	Weak-minded and mischievous.
48	16/26	W. S.	15		Glasgow.	Dec. 26, 1866.	18 ...	Jan. 9, ...	Nov. 5, ...	Imbecile.	Do.	Do.			1			48	Has delusions that his friends are dead, and that his order for liberation has come, etc.
49	347/26	J. M'F.	22		Dunfermline.	June 29, 1867.	12 ...	Aug. 20, ...	Dec. 9, ...	Do.	?	Do.			1			49	Has delusions about the black art and the devil visiting him.
50	5/26	J. G.	17		Glasgow.	Dec. 26, 1866.	12 ...	Jan. 7, ...	... 20, ...	Mind giving way.	?	After.	1 Do.,	Dec. 26,					

General Prison, Perth, 21st January 1868.

J. B. THOMSON, *Resident Surgeon.*

No. XIX.—Particulars relating to 59 Convicts released on Orders of License by the Secretary of State, from the General Prison for Scotland at Perth, during the Year ended 31st December 1867.

No.	C/n.	Initials.	Offence.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Recorded Number of Prison Offences.	Recorded Weekly Conduct.						Longest period remissible in Secretary of State's Scale.	Time deducted from longest period.	Date of Liberation.	How Disposed of.
							Very Good.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Very Bad.	Total Number of Weeks.				
1	483/22	M. M'F. or K.	Theft and prev. con.	Oct. 1, 1863.	4 years' penal serv.	One.	...	154	2	2	1	159	9 months.	None.	Jan. 3, 1867.	Returned to Greenock. A hawker, and intended to resume her calling there.
2	484/	R. A. M.	Theft, habit and repute.	... 2, ...	Ditto.	None.	...	158	1	...	...	159	Ditto.	None.	... 3, ...	Returned to Glasgow, with the view of obtaining work in a mill.
3	243/24	M. D. or S.	Theft and prev. con.	... 2, ...	Ditto.	One.	33	123	...	1	...	157	Ditto.	None.	... 3, ...	Returned to her brother in Glasgow, who promised to befriend her.
4	485/22	M. A. S. or D.	Ditto.	... 3, ...	Ditto.	None.	...	156	...	3	...	159	Ditto.	None	... 3, ...	Went to Dundee, to seek employment in the mills.
5	246/24	M. R. or G.	Theft by house breaking and prev. con. of theft.	... 5, ...	Ditto.	Do.	2	155	...	...	...	157	Ditto.	None.	... 5, ...	Returned to Glasgow to seek employment in the mills.
6	476/18	C. R. or M'F.	Theft and prev. con.	... 6, 1859.	10 years' penal serv.	Do.	5	354	...	...	...	359	2 yrs. and 9 mths.	None.	... 7, ...	Returned to her husband in Glasgow.
7	18/20	H. L.	Ditto.	Dec. 27, 1860.	8 years' penal serv.	One.	15	280	8	1	...	304	2 years.	2 weeks.	... 10, ...	Returned to her mother in Hamilton.
8	241/24	M. S.	Ditto.	Sept. 28, 1863.	4 years' penal serv.	Two.	72	85	...	1	...	158	9 months.	2 weeks.	... 11, ...	Returned to Glasgow to seek employment as a nurse in the Infirmary.
9	439/18	M. M'D.	Ditto.	Oct. 3, 1859.	10 years' penal serv.	Do.	3	353	2	1	...	359	2 yrs. and 9 mths.	2 weeks.	... 17, ...	Returned to her mother in Port-Glasgow. Was promised employment there.
10	245/24	E. S.	Ditto.	... 3, 1863.	4 years' penal serv.	Do.	1	157	3	1	1	163	9 months.	1 month.	Feb. 4, ...	Returned to Glasgow, with the intention of opening a lodging-house.
11	553/22	C. M'S. or H.	Ditto.	Nov. 23, ...	Ditto.	None.	2	154	...	...	...	156	Ditto.	None.	... 23, ...	Returned to Edinburgh, with the view of earning a livelihood as a fish hawker.
12	7/25	M. A. O.	Ditto.	Dec. 7, ...	Ditto.	One.	22	136	3	...	...	161	Ditto.	None.	Mar. 7, ...	Went to Dundee, where she had the promise of employment.
13	357/21	J. C. or A.	Ditto.	Sept. 15, 1862.	6 years' penal serv.	None.	...	223	...	...	...	223	18 months.	None.	... 15, ...	Returned to Glasgow, with the view of getting work in a mill.
14	358/21	A. C.	Ditto.	... 15, ...	Ditto.	Do.	117	106	...	...	...	223	Ditto.	None.	... 15, ...	Received into the 'Rescue' at Edinburgh.
15	363/21	B. C.	Ditto.	... 16, ...	Ditto.	Do.	24	198	1	...	...	223	Ditto.	None.	... 16, ...	Went to Dundee to seek employment. The Sisters of Mercy promised to assist her in getting work.
16	100/23	J. K.	Ditto.	Dec. 21, 1863.	4 years' penal serv.	One.	47	101	...	...	...	148	9 months.	None.	... 21, ...	Returned to Glasgow, with the view of getting work as a sewer.
17	101/23	A. D.	Ditto.	... 21, ...	Ditto.	Do.	...	145	2	...	1	148	Ditto.	None.	... 21, ...	Went to Dundee, where lodgings were provided for her.
18	6/25	H. K. or H.	Ditto.	Nov. 30, ...	Ditto.	Two.	16	141	4	...	1	162	Ditto.	3 weeks.	... 21, ...	Returned to a sister in Edinburgh, where she expected employment in Gutta Percha Work.
19	8/25	M. W. or L.*	Ditto.	Dec. 21, ...	Ditto.	None.	9	138	1	...	...	148	Ditto.	None.	... 21, ...	Returned to Glasgow, with the view of obtaining work as a sewer.
20	498/22	C. M. or Q.	Ditto.	April 21, ...	5 years' penal serv.	Do.	12	176	2	...	...	190	1 year.	None.	April 22, ...	Returned to her husband in Dundee.
21	226/20	M. K. or B.	Ditto.	... 22, 1861.	8 years' penal serv.	...	2	294	...	...	...	296	2 years.	None.	... 22, ...	Went to work provided for her in Dundee through the agency of the Sisters of Mercy.
22	286/23	H. D. or H.	Theft by opening lockf. places and prev. con.	... 22, 1863.	5 years' penal serv.	One.	3	188	2	1	...	194	1 year.	None.	... 22, ...	Went to work in the mills at Blairgowrie.
23	222/20	M. M. or R.	Theft and prev. con.	... 25, 1861.	8 years' penal serv.	Do.	7	287	1	1	...	296	2 years.	None.	... 25, ...	Went to Edinburgh Infirmary to seek admission as a patient.
24	10/25	M. H.	Theft.	Jan. 18, 1864.	4 years' penal serv.	Two.	1	150	4	2	...	157	9 months.	2 weeks.	May 2, ...	Went to Glasgow, with the view of obtaining work in a mill.
25	9/25	M. B. or T.	Theft and prev. con.	Dec. 24, 1863.	Ditto.	Five.	5	144	4	1	4	158	Ditto.	6 weeks.	... 6, ...	Returned to Glasgow to stay with her parents.
26	11/25	I. F. or C.	Ditto.	Feb. 15, 1864.	Ditto.	None.	35	122	...	...	...	157	Ditto.	None.	... 15, ...	Returned to her husband in Edinburgh.
27	33/22	E. M'L.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	Nov. 17, 1862.	6 years' penal serv.	Do.	...	216	...	...	...	216	18 months.	None.	... 17, ...	Returned to Edinburgh to get married.
28	501/22	M. A. M'G. or R.	Ditto.	April 22, 1863.	5 years' penal serv.	Four.	5	188	4	1	...	198	1 year.	1 month.	... 22, ...	Went to Dundee to work in the mills.
29	103/23	M. D.	Theft and prev. con.	Dec. 22, ...	4 years' penal serv.	None.	...	149	1	...	1	151	9 months.	None. Lunatic, and detained till recovery.	June 4, ...	Went to Lesmahagow, where she has a child in the Poorhouse.
30	503/22	A. L. or M'G.	Ditto.	May 18, ...	5 years' penal serv.	Two.	26	172	2	...	...	200	1 year.	2 weeks.	... 4, ...	Went to Dundee to seek work.
31	285/23	A. R. or M'D.	Ditto.	April 21, ...	Ditto.	Five.	2	196	3	3	...	204	Ditto.	6 weeks.	... 4, ...	Went to Blairgowrie with the view of obtaining work.

* License revoked, and Convict readmitted into the General Prison on 31st August 1867, from the Prison of Glasgow.

PARTICULARS relating to 59 CONVICTS released on Orders of License by the SECRETARY of STATE,—*Continued.*

No.	C/n.	Initials.	Offence.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Recorded Number of Prison Offences.	Recorded Weekly Conduct.						Longest period remissible in Secretary of State's Scale.	Time deducted from longest period.	Date of Liberation.	How Disposed of.
							Very Good.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Very Bad.	Total Number of Weeks.				
32	275/23	M. D.	Theft and prev. con.	April 25, 1861.	8 years' penal serv.	Five.	20	280	3	1	1	305	2 years.	2 months.	June 25, 1867.	Returned to her father in Glasgow.
33	36/22	S. or S. C.	Ditto.	Dec. 22, 1862.	6 years' penal serv.	Two.	...	214	7	4	...	225	18 months.	2 weeks.	July 6, ...	Returned to her sister in Greenock, who offered her a home.
34	143/19	M. G. or D.*	Ditto.	April 10, 1860.	10 years' penal serv.	None.	79	285	1	...	...	365	2 yrs. and 9 mths.	None.	... 10, ...	Went to Dundee with the view of obtaining work in a mill.
35	104/25	J. R.	Assault and robbery.	... 21, 1864.	4 years' penal serv.	Do.	38	119	1	...	...	158	9 months.	None.	... 22, ...	Went to Dumbarton with the intention of going to Belfast.
36	105/	C. M'K.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	... 21, ...	Ditto.	Do.	1	147	...	...	...	148	Ditto.	None.	... 22, ...	Returned to her parents in Aberdeen.
37	106/	M. S. or S.	Theft.	... 21, ...	Ditto.	Do.	16	132	...	...	...	148	Ditto.	None.	... 22, ...	Returned to her husband in Aberdeen.
38	312/	I. S.	Culpable homicide.	... 22, ...	Ditto.	Do.	80	68	...	...	...	148	Ditto.	None.	... 22, ...	Returned to Huntly to her parents.
39	314/	M. S. or H.	Theft and prev. con.	... 25, ...	Ditto.	Do.	13	144	...	1	...	158	Ditto.	None.	... 25, ...	Returned to Glasgow with the view of obtaining work.
40	291/23	M. C or O.	Ditto.	Feb. 2, 1863.	6 years' penal serv.	Do.	34	176	...	...	...	210	18 months.	None.	Aug. 2, ...	Returned to her husband in Edinburgh.
41	318/25	E. L. or L.	Ditto.	May 3, 1864.	4 years' penal serv.	Do.	39	115	...	...	...	154	9 months.	None.	... 3, ...	Went to Aberdeen with the view of getting work as a laundress.
42	444/23	C. G.	Ditto.	April 21, ...	Ditto.	Four.	...	152	8	1	2	163	Ditto.	3 weeks.	... 12, ...	Returned to her father in Glasgow.
43	292/23	M. B.	Ditto.	Feb. 2, 1863.	6 years' penal serv.	One.	20	190	...	...	...	210	18 months.	2 weeks.	... 16, ...	Went to Blairgowrie in search of work.
44	323/25	H. H.	Ditto.	May 16, 1864.	4 years' penal serv.	Do.	17	135	1	...	...	153	9 months.	None.	... 16, ...	Returned to her father in Edinburgh, with the view of getting work as a domestic servant.
45	324/25	M. P. or Y.†	Ditto.	... 16, ...	Ditto.	Do.	3	149	1	...	...	153	Ditto.	None.	... 16, ...	Returned to Edinburgh, with the prospect of being employed in the Gutta Percha Work.
46	222/19	J. B. or R.	Robbery.	... 28, 1860.	10 years' penal serv.	None.	142	213	...	...	...	355	2 yrs. and 9 mths.	None.	... 28, ...	Returned to a nephew in Edinburgh, who promised to aid her in obtaining a livelihood.
47	287/23	J. F. D. or B.	Theft, and prev. con.	Mar. 2, 1863.	6 years' penal serv.	One.	167	46	1	1	...	215	18 months.	None.	Sept. 6, ...	Returned to Edinburgh, and received into 'The Rescue' there.
48	411/20	M. M'G. or M'P.	Ditto.	Sep. 24, 1861.	8 years' penal serv.	Do.	...	292	4	1	...	297	2 years.	None.	... 24, ...	Returned to Glasgow, with the view of earning living by dealing in small wares.
49	399/20	M. M'M. or F.	Ditto.	... 25, ...	Ditto.	None.	5	292	...	...	...	297	Ditto.	None.	... 25, ...	Returned to Greenock, with the view of obtaining employment as a cap maker.
50	415/20	E. G.	Ditto.	... 27, ...	Ditto.	One.	...	296	...	1	...	297	Ditto.	None.	... 27, ...	Went to Blairgowrie, with the prospect of being employed in a factory there.
51	278/23	M. C.	Ditto.	April 17, 1863.	6 years' penal serv.	None.	25	201	...	...	...	226	18 months.	None.	Oct. 17, ...	Returned to her friends in Kilmarnock, and expected to find employment as a bonnet-maker.
52	280/23	M. L. or M'C.	Ditto.	... 21, ...	Ditto.	Do.	42	178	...	...	...	220	Ditto.	None.	... 21, ...	Returned to Glasgow, with the intention of dealing in small wares.
53	12/25	A. W.	Ditto.	... 21, 1864.	4 years' penal serv.	Four.	1	164	2	1	4	172	9 months.	3 months.	... 21, ...	Returned to Glasgow, with the view of obtaining work in a factory.
54	481/22	R. A. C.	Ditto.	Sep. 29, 1863.	5 years' penal serv.	Three.	...	194	...	4	1	199	12 months.	4 weeks.	... 28, ...	Returned to Paisley, where she expected to get sewing from the Prison Matron.
55	294/23	C. M'L. or M. M. or R.	Theft by housebreaking, and prev. con.	April 29, 1863.	6 years' penal serv.	None.	42	176	...	...	...	218	18 months.	None.	... 29, ...	Returned to Greenock, with the view of earning a livelihood as a laundress.
56	284/23	M. W.	Theft and prev. con.	... 21, ...	Ditto.	Two.	3	221	1	1	...	226	Ditto.	2 weeks.	Nov. 4, ...	Returned to her mother at Dundee.
57	290/23	A. M'C. or S.	Ditto.	May 5, ...	Ditto.	None.	166	53	...	...	...	219	Ditto.	None.	... 5, ...	Returned to her husband at Stirling.
58	288/23	M. A.	Ditto.	... 5, ...	Ditto.	One.	62	156	...	1	...	219	Ditto.	2 weeks.	... 19, ...	Went to Edinburgh, with the view of obtaining employment in a washing establishment.
59	318/19	H. N. or M'L.	Theft by housebreaking and prev. con. of theft.	Sep. 13, 1860.	10 years' penal serv.	None.	27	323	5	1	...	356	2 yrs. and 9 mths.	None.	Dec. 13, ...	Went to Glasgow, with the view of getting employment as a nurse in the infirmary.

PARTICULARS relating to 1 CONVICT released on Order of License by the SECRETARY of STATE, from the PRISON OF AYR, during the **Year ended 31st December 1867.**

1	66/24	E	Writing threatening letters.	Jan. 15, 1866.	5 years' penal serv.	.....	1 yr. and 8 mths.	None.	July 10, 1867.	Liberated at the expiry of 18 months' imprisonment, by orders of the Secretary of State; returned to her parents at Ayton, Newburgh, Fife.

* License revoked, and Convict readmitted into the General Prison on 16th November 1867, from the Prison of Dundee.
† Do., Do., on 2d October 1867, from the Prison of Edinburgh.

XX.—Documents relating to Female Convicts in the Prison of Ayr (communicated by the Prison Board of Ayrshire).

Report by the Governor of the Prison at Ayr for the Year 1867.

Prison of Ayr, 11th January 1868.

I have the honour to submit the following Report and returns relative to Female Convicts for the year ended 31st December 1867 :—

The Discipline has been in accordance with the Rules applicable to Prisoners in the General Prison at Perth.

The improvement in the conduct of the Convicts mentioned in last Report has been fully maintained. There is again a decrease in the number of offences and of Prisoners punished. The entire cessation of assaults upon officers, and the very few instances in which threats have been uttered against them, may be specially noted. This is in some degree owing to the aptitude and larger experience of the subordinate officers among whom no change has taken place for the last two years, but it would also appear that the forfeiture of marks for offences has had a deterring effect. There is no case of misconduct in Chapel.

The Chaplain and Teacher state that the Convicts have been attentive to their instructions, and have made tolerable progress in Education. The Library is ample, and has been largely taken advantage of.

With a view to test the value of the stimulus to exertion imparted by the Mark System, a comparison has been made of the average amount of work done by shirtmakers before and since it came into operation, and the result shows an increase under the Mark System of nearly 40 per cent., or rather more than the difference between a moderate day's work, and the steady industry that secures the maximum number of marks. The work is generally gone about in a cheerful spirit, and in some instances with a determination to do the utmost possible amount. Perplexing cases do occasionally occur, but the system as a whole works more smoothly than was at first anticipated. The Officers are of opinion that it tends to promote good discipline. The maximum number of marks is gained by a large proportion of the Convicts. A regular supply of labour has been obtained with great difficulty, and only at reduced prices.

R. Sutherland, *Governor.*

2.—Return relative to Female Convicts in the Prison of Ayr, for year ended 31st December 1867.

I. Accommodation :—

Number of Cells,		96

II. Convicts :—

At commencement of year,		82
Admitted during the year,—		
From Local Prisons in Scotland,		33
	Total,	115
Removed, viz.—		
To the General Prison at Perth,	28	
Liberated on License,	1	
Died,	1	
	—	30
For custody at the end of the year,		85
Daily average throughout the year,		87

III. Punishments :—

Number of Cases of Punishment,	24
Number of Prisoners who have been punished,	13
Number of Prisoners who have *not* been punished,	102

IV. Comparative View of the State as to Education of the Convicts remaining in Custody at 31st December 1867 :—

	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.
	Could not Read.	Could Read a little.	Could Read well.	Could not Write.	Could Write a little.	Could Write well.	Had a knowledge of Arithmetic.
On Admission,	10	12	63	22	24	39	14
Total,	85			85			
At 31st December 1867,	...	10	75	5	22	58	23
Total No. in Custody,	85			85			

No. XX. *Continued.*

V. Ages and Sentences of Convicts in Custody at 31st December 1867 :—

Sentences.	Ages.						
	21 Years and above 16.	30 Years and above 21.	40 Years and above 30.	50 Years and above 40.	60 Years and above 50.	Above 60 Years.	Total.
5 Years,	1	3	1	...	...	...	5
7 Years,	3	24	18	11	4	2	62
8 Years,	...	3	1	4	1	...	9
9 Years,	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
10 Years,	...	3	2	1	1	...	7
12 Years,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total,	4	34	22	16	6	3	85

VI. Sickness of Convicts :—

On Register at the commencement of Year.	Number put on Register during the Year.	Total.	Number Removed from Register.	Number on Register at 31st December 1867.
4	9	13	11	2

Of these there were—

Slightly ill,	4	Contracted before Admission,	6
Seriously ill,	9	Contracted after Admission,	7

Prison of Ayr, 11th January 1868.

R. Sutherland, *Governor.*

I certify as to the correctness of Table No. VI. of this Return.

Robert Dobbie, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

Report by the Surgeon of the Prison at Ayr, for the Year 1867.

The general health of the Convicts throughout the year has been very good. Thirteen cases of sickness in all have been put upon the register; of these, nine have been classed as serious, and four slight.

One death occurred, and that from suicide. The subject of it, M. T., aged 39 years, was almost deaf and dumb, it being impossible for any one to communicate with her, with the exception of a Convict who, it appears, had previously known her. She was also utterly ignorant, being unable to read or write, and was somewhat moody and excitable, this mental condition being referable to her physical defects and want of education, which together brought about a melancholy condition of isolation. During association hours she always seemed cheerful and contented, and it was not thought necessary to make any special arrangement regarding her, as, while undergoing previous terms of Penal Servitude in the General Prison at Perth, the matron—then an officer there—informed us that she was treated like the rest. No suicidal tendency was ever suspected, and the act was probably the result of a temporary depression, but accomplished in a very determined way. Taking advantage of the momentary absence of an officer, she slipped off her shoes, rushed upstairs, and threw herself over the railings of the upper gallery, a height of 36 feet. Her injuries were very severe, and proved fatal in about three hours.

A few days after this event, and perhaps in a spirit of imitation of it, another Convict, at the close of the Chapel Service, and in presence of all assembled, jumped over the railing of the first gallery, with the result of severely dislocating her ankle. This woman is somewhat weak-minded, and remarkably obstinate. The time and circumstances of her attempt, however, lead to the opinion that it was done only for effect, and without any intention to do herself much harm.

The recurrence of events like these has been rendered impossible by the placing of strong railings across the open spaces between the galleries.

Two cases occurred presenting scorbutic symptoms. Both were Convicts of the reformatory class, and were attributable to loss of appetite, and not to any defect in the scale of diet. At the time of their removal to Perth both had nearly recovered.

One woman, the subject of cancerous disease, has been recommended to the Home Secretary for liberation, as her case must prove fatal. The result of the application is yet unknown.

One left associated at the end of last year on account of epilepsy was returned to separation, and has continued well; no attack having occurred since she came here.

One birth took place, mother and child did well.

The heating and ventilation are very satisfactory.

Robert Dobbie, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

RETURN by the Surgeon of Ayr Prison of Prisoners put in Association as better suited to their Mental Condition than Separation, during the Year ending 31st December 1867.

No.	C/n.	NAME.	Age when committed to Prison.	Prison whence received.	Date of Sentence.	Duration of Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Date of putting on Treatment.	Condition.	Probable Cause of Condition.	Whether before or after Admission.	REMARKS.
1	65/8	Elizabeth Wilson or Baxter, ...	35	Aberdeen.	18th April 1865.	7 years.	29th May 1865.	21st Feb. 1866.	Hysterical.	Unknown.	Before.	Returned to separation 20th July 1867.
2	65/11	Mary Brown or Dewar, ...	35	Cupar.	11th April 1865.	10 years.	31st May 1865.	10th Feb. 1866.	Hysterical.	Congenital.	Before.	Removed to General Prison, Perth, 21st October 1867.
3	66/44	Flora Bremner or Gray, ...	40	Dundee.	20th April 1866.	7 years.	21st July 1866.	21st July 1866.	Reported Epileptic.	.....	.....	Had no fits, was returned to separation 6th May 1867.
4	66/54	Elizabeth Moore or Falconer, ...	29	Dundee.	11th Sept. 1866.	7 years.	29th Oct. 1866.	15th May 1867.	Nervous.	Bad health.	Before.	Very excitable and timid when alone.
5	66/21	Mary M'Innes, ...	20	Glasgow.	26th Dec. 1865.	5 years.	12th Mar. 1866.	28th May 1867.	Attempted Suicide.	Weak-minded.	Before.	Mischievous and cunning.
6	67/8	Ann Ross or Fraser, ...	44	Glasgow.	24th April 1867.	10 years.	28th May 1867.	28th May 1867.	Suicidal.	Nervous.	Before.	Cut her arm with a pair of scissors.

ROBERT DOBBIE, M.D

RETURN of the Death of a Female Convict in Ayr Prison during the Year ending 31st December 1867.

C/n.	NAME.	Age.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Date of Death.	Period in Prison.		Where Interred.	Disease.	Whether contracted before or after Admission.	Probable Cause of Disease.	REMARKS.
									Months.	Days.					
66/43	Margaret Tulloch, ...	39	Dundee.	Lords Ardmillan and Neaves.	20th April 1866.	8 years.	21st July 1866.	14th May 1867.	9	24	Ayr Cemetery.	.....	.....	.....	Committed Suicide by throwing herself over the top Gallery.

I certify that the date of death, the cause thereof, and the relative remarks, are correct, the columns having been filled up under my direction. ROBERT DOBBIE, M.D.

I certify that the current number, name, age, where tried, by whom tried, date of sentence, sentence, date of admission, period in Prison, and where interred, are correct; and also, that means were used to acquaint the relatives of the deceased, in order that they might claim the body for interment if they wished to do so.

R. SUTHERLAND, *Governor*.

(No. XX. *Continued.*)

No. XXI.—TABLE of the whole Assessments laid on at Meetings of the Prison Boards for the Counties in Scotland, **in the Year 1867,** in terms of "The Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act 1860," together with the Apportionments of such Assessments among the Landward Parts and Burghs respectively, according to the value of Property.

Counties, and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein.	For Current Expenses under § 32, and Apportionment thereof.	For Building Assessment under § 33, and Apportionment thereof.	Total Yearly Value of Property on which Assessment is divided and apportioned per § 34.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen—			
Landward part,	1,243 9 8	537 11 0	683,588 0 0
Aberdeen,	408 19 6	176 16 1	224,830 10 0
Peterhead,	31 10 9	13 12 6	17,336 0 0
Inverury,	12 9 3	5 7 9	6,850 19 9
Kintore,	3 10 10	1 10 7	1,947 19 8
	1,700 0 0	734 17 11	934,553 9 5
2. Argyle—			
Landward part,	561 19 6	...	343,616 8 1
Campbeltown,	22 1 9	...	13,505 15 9
Inveraray,	4 7 9	...	2,681 8 0
Oban,	11 11 0	...	7,063 5 2
	600 0 0	...	366,866 17 0
3. Ayr—			
Landward part,	888 5 2	...	909,630 15 2
Ayr,	49 1 4	...	50,246 18 1
Irvine,	13 7 2	...	13,677 1 6
Kilmarnock,	49 6 4	...	50,506 11 0
	1,000 0 0	...	1,024,061 5 9
4. Banff—			
Landward part,	130 13 10	...	182,021 8 6
Banff,	7 4 1	...	10,037 5 0
Cullen,	2 2 1	...	2,958 2 10
	140 0 0	...	195,016 16 4
5. Berwick—			
Landward part,	272 5 4	...	349,826 13 8
Lauder,	1 14 8	...	2,221 17 6
	274 0 0	...	352,048 11 2
6. Bute—			
Landward part,	178 10 10	...	42,133 10 5
Rothesay,	121 9 2	...	28,662 6 3
	300 0 0	...	70,795 16 8
7. Caithness—			
Landward part,	169 16 8	...	106,253 10 0
Wick,	30 3 4	...	18,873 12 0
	200 0 0	...	125,127 2 0
8. Clackmannan—			
Landward part,	361 16 0	...	69,464 13 0
	361 16 0	...	69,464 13 0

Counties, and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein.	For Current Expenses under § 32, and Apportionment thereof.	For Building Assessment under § 33, and Apportionment thereof.	Total Yearly Value of Property on which Assessment is divided and apportioned per § 34.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
16. Inverness—			
Landward part,	804 15 0	...	259,148 6 5
Inverness,	113 5 0	...	36,470 0 0
	918 0 0	...	295,618 6 5
17. Kincardine—			
Landward part,	247 18 0	...	198,185 17 0
Inverbervie,	2 2 0	...	1,994 16 0
	250 0 0	...	200,180 13 0
18. Kinross—			
Landward part,	130 0 0	...	60,202 11 8
	130 0 0	...	60,202 11 8
19. Kirkcudbright,—			
Landward part,	342 1 11	141 9 3	288,460 3 7
Kirkcudbright,	6 19 6	2 17 8	5,882 13 1
New Galloway,	0 18 7	0 7 8	784 0 3
	350 0 0	144 14 7	295,126 16 11
20. Lanark—			
Landward part,	4,213 17 6	566 15 6	1,330,088 11 4
Airdrie,	68 3 1	9 3 6	21,513 6 0
Glasgow,	5,539 18 4	745 2 6	1,748,651 0 0
Hamilton,	83 15 6	11 5 6	26,443 17 0
Lanark,	29 15 7	4 0 2	9,400 0 0
Rutherglen,	64 10 0	8 13 8	20,360 19 6
	10,000 0 0	1,345 0 10	3,156,457 13 10
21. Linlithgow—			
Landward part,	333 8 9½	...	205,471 4 2
Linlithgow,	12 11 0	...	7,734 2 0
Queensferry,	4 0 2½	...	2,470 2 3
	350 0 0	...	215,675 8 5
22. Nairn—			
Landward part,	39 19 0	...	29,350 3 8
Nairn,	10 1 0	...	7,384 14 6
	50 0 0	...	36,734 18 2
23. Orkney—			
Landward part,	141 18 11½	...	48,178 18 0
Kirkwall,	18 1 0½	...	6,127 2 6
	160 0 0	...	54,306 0 6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
9. Dumbarton—									
Landward part,	215	0	0	...			215,461	19	8
Dumbarton,	18	0	0	...			25,449	17	3
	233	0	0	...			240,911	16	11
10. Dumfries—									
Landward part,	452	12	6	...			507,060	16	11
Annan,	8	1	6	...			9,028	10	0
Dumfries,	34	12	6	...			38,795	13	0
Lochmaben,	1	19	6	...			2,203	3	9
Sanquhar,	2	14	0	...			3,033	15	6
	500	0	0	...			560,121	18	5
11. Edinburgh—									
Landward part,	1653	6	0	...			492,888	0	0
Edinburgh,	3182	3	10	...			948,687	0	0
Leith,	514	9	8	...			153,379	0	0
Musselburgh,	61	15	9	...			18,420	0	0
Portobello,	88	4	9	...			26,306	0	0
	5500	0	0	...			1,639,680	0	0
12. Elgin—									
Landward part,	292	9	2	...			149,385	8	0
Elgin,	40	19	6	...			20,929	15	6
Forres,	16	11	4	...			8,462	16	8
	350	0	0	...			178,778	0	2
13. Fife—									
Landward part,	1008	12	9	...			666,688	3	7
Anstruther Easter,	5	19	7	...			3,951	2	11
Anstruther Wester,	2	13	5	...			1,763	2	0
Auchtermuchty,	3	12	11	...			2,412	2	2
Burntisland,	16	10	10	...			10,934	0	0
Crail,	4	10	11	...			3,005	6	9
Cupar,	21	0	6	...			13,898	13	8
Dunfermline,	45	16	3	...			30,281	4	11
Dysart,	26	2	10	...			17,281	6	2
Earlsferry,	0	14	11	...			494	17	0
Falkland,	3	8	1	...			2,250	9	0
Inverkeithing,	4	12	4	...			3,050	7	5
Kilrenny,	5	6	3	...			3,510	3	0
Kinghorn,	6	16	1	...			4,496	15	7
Kirkcaldy,	47	14	2	...			31,535	9	0
Newburgh,	6	5	10	...			4,156	14	11
Pittenweem,	7	12	10	...			5,050	13	0
St. Andrews,	32	9	6	...			21,466	16	0
	1250	0	0	...			826,227	7	1
14. Forfar—									
Landward part,	1425	3	3	...			520,384	14	0
Arbroath,	122	10	8	...			44,734	0	0
Brechin,	47	16	5	...			17,461	11	7
Dundee,	346	6	8	...			309,031	7	11
Forfar,	52	3	0	...			19,042	8	0
Montrose,	106	0	5	...			38,712	16	0
	2600	0	0	...			949,366	17	6
15. Haddington—									
Landward part,	364	14	3	...			286,121	5	10
Haddington,	16	3	7	...			12,696	4	0
Dunbar,	13	2	4	...			10,295	15	10
North Berwick,	5	19	10	...			4,701	2	0
	400	0	0	...			313,814	7	8
24. Peebles—									
Landward part,	161	1	5	...			119,749	4	1
Peebles,	8	18	7	...			6,638	16	7
	170	0	0	...			126,388	0	8
25. Perth—									
Landward part,	723	6	11	...			858,074	3	2
Perth,	70	11	9	...			83,159	1	2
Culross,	1	1	4	...			1,257	0	4
	800	0	0				942,490	4	8
26. Renfrew—									
Landward part,	1,197	17	8	...			421,012	6	1
Greenock,	492	4	10	...			173,004	0	0
Paisley,	318	2	9	...			111,813	19	0
Port-Glasgow,	68	9	9	...			24,070	16	0
Renfrew,	23	5	0	...			8,172	10	6
	2,100	0	0	...			738,073	11	7
27. Ross & Cromarty—									
Landward part,	468	13	2	...			220,179	15	0
Dingwall,	12	12	7	...			5,933	1	6
Tain,	9	5	9	...			4,366	6	6
Cromarty,	4	0	7	...			1,893	6	0
Fortrose,	5	7	11	...			2,532	16	0
	500	0	0	...			234,905	5	0
28. Roxburgh—									
Landward part,	635	1	10	...			423,110	11	10
Jedburgh,	14	18	2	...			9,932	3	6
	650	0	0	...			433,042	15	4
29. Selkirk—									
Landward part,	237	12	8	...			77,275	0	0
Selkirk,	32	7	4	...			10,526	0	0
	270	0	0	...			87,801	0	0
30. Stirling—									
Landward part,	857	11	4	...			416,791	7	6
Stirling,	96	3	7	...			46,743	16	0
Falkirk,	46	5	1	...			22,480	7	0
	1,000	0	0	...			486,015	10	6
31. Sutherland—									
Landward part,	217	11	9	...			58,766	18	0
Dornoch,	2	8	3	...			651	10	0
	220	0	0	...			59,418	8	0
32. Wigtown—									
Landward part,	324	8	4	...			186,293	3	8
Stranraer,	22	3	6	...			12,733	13	6
Wigtown,	8	11	2	...			4,913	9	4
Whithorn,	4	17	0	...			2,787	7	9
	360	0	0	...			206,727	14	3
33. Zetland—									
Landward part,	160	0	0	...			29,135	0	0
	160	0	0	...			29,135	0	0
Total,	33,846	16	0	2,224	13	4	15,505,184	13	0

No. XXII.—TABLES containing Classified Statements of the Current Expenses o

1. ABSTRACT of Returns of Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the several Counties, chargeable o

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF PRISONS.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June 1867. For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners boarded out.	For Prisoners from each County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1,401 11 7						
	Peterhead	135 9 3½						
	Huntly	39 15 6	...	...	126 13 6	123 4 0	22 16 3	1,870 14 6½
	Fraserburgh	21 4 5						
2. Argyle	Inveraray	242 3 4						
	Campbeltown	252 18 0						
	Tobermory	117 19 8	...	...	44 4 2	...	...	690 6 10
	Lochgilphead	33 1 8						
3. Ayr	Ayr	2,848 17 9						
	Kilmarnock	441 14 10	...	...	80 11 6	50 0 0	36 8 11	3,457 13 0
4. Banff	Banff	232 4 0½						
	Keith	14 13 7½	...	...	43 15 10	...	...	290 13 6
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	219 18 4½						
	Dunse	47 19 0½						
	Lauder	1 5 9	...	...	27 12 0	30 0 0	...	329 5 9
	Earlstown	2 10 7						
6. Bute	Rothesay	261 9 7½	...	74 17 8	22 11 6	20 0 0	6 4 4	385 3 1½
7. Caithness	Wick	198 19 4	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	223 19 4
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	332 7 2	...	...	36 5 0	...	...	368 12 2
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	398 2 4						
	Helensburgh	29 14 2	...	...	26 0 0	...	...	491 10 6
	Kirkintilloch	37 14 0						
10. Dumfries	Dumfries	544 13 11	...	...	30 5 2	...	...	574 19 1
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	6,543 15 8						
	Court Buildings	198 3 6						
	Canongate	0 4 6	...	...	356 14 10	218 7 7	28 9 6	7,429 8 1
	Musselburgh	83 12 6						
12. Elgin	Elgin	428 17 8½						
	Forres	23 1 1	...	30 11 3	20 2 3	...	...	502 12 3½
13. Fife	Cupar	771 5 0						
	Dunfermline	450 0 10	...	...	89 6 8	28 13 4	3 11 8	1,342 17 6
14. Forfar	Arbroath	4 17 2						
	Brechin	7 11 1						
	Dundee	1,979 13 3	...	...	156 12 7	73 6 8	36 9 11	2,712 1 0†
	Forfar	445 11 4						
	Montrose	7 19 0						
15. Haddington	Haddington	386 11 1						
	Dunbar	61 11 5	...	7 19 8	29 10 11	10 0 0	...	495 13 1
16. Inverness	Inverness	702 7 11						
	Fort-William	126 9 9						
	Portree	115 9 5	...	0 17 0	55 9 11	...	...	1,120 4 6
	Lochmaddy	119 10 6						
17. Kincardine	Stonehaven	241 6 1	...	3 8 1	26 11 6	...	...	271 5 8
18. Kinross	Kinross	111 19 2½	...	...	12 10 6	...	...	124 9 8½
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	319 14 7						
	Maxwelltown	39 6 0	...	..	38 15 6	...	10 7 4	408 3 5
20. Lanark	Glasgow	10,595 11 7						
	Airdrie	897 15 7						
	Hamilton	689 6 10	...	4 14 7	349 6 1	46 10 0	160 0 0	13,093 19 11½
	Lanark	350 15 3½						
	Carry forward,	33,558 15 10½	...	122 8 3	1597 19 5	600 1 7	304 7 11	36,183 13 0½

* In addition to the above expenditure, the County Board contributed £200 to the Old Mill Reformatory.

† The County Board further expended a sum of £26, 16s. 9d. for expenses connected with the Lunacy Board.

‡ Repaid £2293, 12s. 9d. for maintenance of Female Convicts.

he several Prisons in Scotland, for the Year ended on 30th June 1867.

he General Fund for Current Annual Expenses, for the Year ended 30th June 1867.

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF PRISONS.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June 1867. For Prisons.	For Sick and Insane Prisoners boarded out.	For Prisoners from each County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Brought forward,	£ 33558 15 10½	£ s. d. ...	£ 122 8 3	£ 1597 19 5	£ 600 1 7	£ 304 7 11	£ 36,183 13 0½
21. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	501 2 10	...	...	48 10 8	...	...	549 13 6
22. Nairn	Nairn	117 10 5	...	...	15 7 8	...	...	132 18 1
23. Orkney	Kirkwall	108 1 5	...	...	33 3 4	5 0 0	1 8 8	147 13 5
24. Peebles	Peebles	194 14 2¾	...	...	21 8 6	...	...	216 2 8¾
25. Perth	Perth	1,091 8 9	...	...	65 7 6	...	...	1,322 2 8½
	Dunblane	165 6 5½						
26. Renfrew	Paisley	1,894 18 9	...	...	148 7 8	...	13 18 6	2,745 14 8
	Greenock	623 10 7						
	Pollockshaws	64 19 2						
27. Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	201 13 6	...	...	151 19 5	...	...	556 15 8
	Tain	75 8 0½						
	Cromarty	44 10 4½						
	Stornoway	83 4 4						
28. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	524 0 7	...	11 15 0	59 0 3	7 0 0	0 4 8	683 13 1
	Hawick	49 13 10						
	Kelso	31 18 9						
29. Selkirk	Selkirk	232 6 10½	...	7 17 11½	34 16 2	...	...	275 1 0
30. Stirling	Stirling	1,177 6 3	...	...	52 12 1	22 15 0	...	1,310 19 8
	Falkirk	58 6 4						
31. Sutherland	Dornoch	247 14 9	...	...	24 2 6	7 0 0	4 3 10	283 1 1
32. Wigtown	Stranraer	228 8 4½	...	...	56 18 7	...	...	511 12 0½
	Wigtown	226 5 1						
33. Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	155 4 11½	...	...	15 9 10	...	...	170 14 9⅓
	Total,	41,656 10 6¼	...	142 1 2½	2325 3 7	641 16 7	324 3 7	45,089 15 5¾

2.—Abstract of Returns of Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, chargeable on the Special Fund for Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons, in the year ended 30th June 1867.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June 1867. For Prisons.	For Interest.	For Stamps.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	43 16 3			
	Peterhead	5 8 5	...	...	51 9 3
	Fraserburgh	2 4 7			
2. Ayr	Ayr	172 8 1	...	...	806 19 11
	Kilmarnock	634 11 10			
3. Bute	Rothesay	972 17 3	45 10 4	...	1018 7 7
4. Elgin	Elgin	402 6 3	163 12 3	...	565 18 6
5. Fife	Cupar	50 19 2	...	...	90 3 2
	Dunfermline	39 4 0			
6. Forfar	Dundee	37 0 6	...	...	37 0 6
7. Inverness	Inverness	15 2 0	...	...	15 2 0
8. Lanark	Glasgow	496 17 6	...	...	581 0 4
	Airdrie	84 2 10			
9. Perth	Perth	54 10 11	...	...	54 10 11
10. Renfrew	Paisley	66 3 11	...	...	2495 19 10
	Greenock	2429 15 11			
11. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	10 14 0	...	...	55 1 2
	Hawick	17 7 11			
	Kelso	26 19 3			
12. Selkirk,	Selkirk	8 10 0	...	...	8 10 0
	Total,	5571 0 7	209 2 7	...	5780 3 2

(No. XXII. *Continued.*)

3. CLASSIFICATION of the Current Expenditure (exclusive of Labour Account) in each Prison in Scotland, for the Year ended **30th June 1867.**

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Salaries and Wages.	Furniture, Fittings, and Utensils.	Prison Diet.	Contingent Alimentary Charges.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.	General Contingent Charges, including ordinary Current Repairs not Charged against the Building Fund.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	778 16 0	14 11 10	279 3 5	11 12 3	59 19 7	13 19 0	38 15 7	51 0 8	153 13 3	1,401 11 7
	Peterhead	70 0 0	0 2 2	19 17 4	0 8 6	1 16 3	...	5 2 0	15 19 10	22 3 2½	135 9 3½
	Huntly	18 3 0	0 17 0	3 9 6	...	0 18 10	...	1 2 0	10 4 6	5 0 8	39 15 6
	Fraserburgh	17 2 0	...	0 3 6	...	...	...	0 15 5	0 19 0	2 4 6	21 4 5
2. Argyle	Inveraray	153 4 0	...	31 9 5	0 1 10	5 0 0	1 0 0	9 2 11	23 8 1	18 17 1	242 3 4
	Campbeltown	120 5 0	10 8 4	54 9 5	1 19 2	5 0 0	4 0 0	10 5 1	35 14 8	10 16 4	252 18 0
	Tobermory	56 6 0	...	3 3 9	...	...	...	1 14 1	11 1 6	45 14 4	117 19 8
	Lochgilphead	21 9 8	...	0 11 7	...	...	...	0 16 0	4 2 6	6 1 11	33 1 8
3. Ayr	Ayr	920 12 6	68 18 8	909 8 7	62 7 3	181 6 4	38 15 1	92 13 10	115 9 0	459 6 6	2,848 17 9
	Kilmarnock	177 12 0	...	108 13 8	3 18 2	20 17 9	12 4 6	11 1 6	23 8 2	83 19 1	441 14 10
4. Banff	Banff	119 7 7	5 8 0½	35 7 6	2 16 10	6 13 8½	...	6 19 6	18 8 5½	37 2 5	232 4 0½
	Keith	11 2 0	0 4 10	0 17 4	...	0 7 0	...	...	1 8 10½	0 13 7	14 13 7½
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	130 2 0	...	41 13 3½	0 2 2	9 14 9	0 1 0	4 6 4	19 7 6½	14 11 3½	219 18 4½
	Dunse	20 0 0	...	10 6 5½	...	0 5 8	1 8 0	2 4 1	5 10 0	8 4 10	47 19 0½
	Lauder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 9	1 5 9
	Earlstown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 7	2 10 7
6. Bute	Rothesay	115 13 0	10 6 7	56 11 5½	3 8 1½	8 15 9½	...	8 14 4	37 17 3	20 3 1	261 9 7½
7. Caithness	Wick	118 19 0	3 6 5	28 7 9	...	2 11 3	1 19 6	10 15 0	21 12 9	11 7 8	198 19 4
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	192 3 6	5 3 4	50 9 11	...	15 14 11	2 17 8	10 7 9	24 1 6	31 8 7	332 7 2
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	221 12 0	3 15 0	106 8 9	3 2 0	20 18 4	5 2 0	12 13 2	19 18 5	4 12 8	398 2 4
	Helensburgh	17 5 0	...	2 13 5	...	...	...	1 11 3	2 8 1	5 16 5	29 14 2
	Kirkintilloch	14 9 0	...	5 1 1	...	3 13 3	1 10 0	1 18 6	5 4 10	5 17 4	37 14 0
10. Dumfries	Dumfries	299 8 0	9 9 8	133 0 0	4 9 6	23 1 0	10 7 11	16 7 4	33 8 9	15 1 9	544 13 11
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	2,682 18 4	127 5 10	1,400 14 0½	100 18 6	748 1 2½	...	152 4 5	260 15 4	1,070 18 0	6,543 15 8
	Court Buildings' Prison	99 1 6	1 17 10	41 18 6	0 3 3	...	...	13 15 3	14 7 8	26 19 6	198 3 6
	Canongate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 6	0 4 6
	Musselburgh	57 7 8	1 4 6	4 13 4	...	5 11 11	...	3 9 9	7 5 6	3 19 10	83 12 6
12. Elgin	Elgin	184 9 8	10 5 7½	53 19 4½	18 8 2½	12 2 4	26 9 9½	10 16 0	45 4 3	67 2 5½	428 17 8½
	Forres,	15 0 0	...	2 1 0	...	...	...	0 2 1	2 7 10	3 10 2	23 1 1
13. Fife	Cupar	419 8 8	9 8 2	137 13 1	8 1 0	7 5 3	7 3 11	25 12 0	53 3 8	103 9 3	771 5 0
	Dunfermline	224 0 1	31 10 4	68 8 1	5 3 8	17 8 0	...	14 17 6	25 15 6	62 17 8	450 0 10
14. Forfar	Arbroath	2 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 15 2	4 17 2
	Brechin	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 1	7 11 1
	Dundee	852 11 4	53 9 7	513 14 0	17 12 11	116 17 4	20 3 9	71 8 10	75 18 9	257 16 9	1,979 13 3
	Forfar	225 1 8	5 4 8½	98 6 4	1 0 8	10 2 5	3 10 0	13 17 8½	26 19 5	61 8 5	445 11 4
	Montrose	2 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 17 0	7 19 0

(No. XXII. *Continued.*)

15. Haddington	Haddington	173 5 0	61 5 0	77 10 9	...	16 13 5	3 8 11	12 2 0	28 11 8	13 15 6	386 11 1
	Dunbar	23 3 0	12 2 0	5 4 3	...	5 6 11	0 9 0	1 7 0	7 10 10	6 8 0	61 11 5
16. Inverness	Inverness	420 9 5	...	83 18 10	4 9 8	25 7 7	12 2 10	34 4 0	54 9 2	67 6 5	702 7 11
	Fort-William	100 0 0	0 14 11	8 11 6	0 11 1	0 11 11	...	3 3 11	8 6 0	4 10 5	126 9 9
	Portree	80 0 0	0 14 6	4 17 0	0 1 6	0 12 0	0 9 6	1 13 0	16 8 10	10 13 1	115 9 5
	Lochmaddy	79 16 6	0 15 0	9 16 10	0 15 3	...	6 17 3	3 1 11	9 16 0	8 11 9	119 10 6
17. Kincardine	Stonehaven	132 1 8	1 15 1	44 3 7	2 17 10	13 0 6	7 16 4	10 16 10	22 7 2	6 7 1	241 6 1
18. Kinross	Kinross	72 0 0	1 2 10½	15 3 6	...	3 16 0	3 19 1	1 19 5	7 11 6	6 6 10	111 19 2½
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	221 0 0	5 12 1	28 9 5	...	4 2 3	...	11 13 5	23 6 11	25 10 6	319 14 7
	Maxwelltown	25 0 0	0 5 6	1 11 0½	...	0 5 1	...	0 3 9½	7 7 1	4 13 6	39 6 0
20. Lanark	Glasgow	3882 19 6	275 5 3	2942 9 6	98 18 7	973 8 1	166 5 6	288 12 0	345 6 3	1622 6 6	10,595 11 7
	Airdrie	347 16 0	14 12 9	204 12 3½	10 1 1	67 3 1	6 9 4	25 12 2	39 19 2	181 9 8½	897 15 7
	Hamilton	315 0 0	21 0 11	125 19 3	7 9 7	48 15 8½	4 3 0	17 15 5	40 16 2	108 6 9½	689 6 10
	Lanark	211 16 0	1 18 7	44 19 5½	3 4 9	6 15 0	3 5 0	4 8 4	25 4 7½	49 3 6½	350 15 3½
21. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	233 10 11	3 15 4	112 1 3	1 19 10	23 12 3	9 17 3	11 10 1	16 16 7	87 19 4	501 2 10
22. Nairn	Nairn	68 0 0	0 8 0	14 16 3	...	2 18 10	4 2 7	5 15 0	11 6 10	10 2 11	117 10 5
23. Orkney	Kirkwall	100 0 0	...	3 3 0	0 19 11	0 3 4	...	0 8 8	1 10 2	1 16 4	108 1 5
24. Peebles	Peebles	100 0 0	3 1 0	21 10 0½	...	6 15 5	2 9 0	5 4 8	25 10 10	30 3 3¼	194 14 2¾
25. Perth	Perth	587 4 3	14 13 6½	231 15 7¾	19 9 3	69 4 1	13 15 3	36 12 9	40 12 9½	78 1 2½	1,091 8 9
	Dunblane	73 0 0	0 18 7	34 12 7	...	9 8 2½	6 6 3	4 6 1	12 11 4	24 3 5	165 6 5½
26. Renfrew	Paisley	740 1 10	50 5 7	544 12 11	29 15 11	119 14 1	25 11 1	68 13 7	89 16 6	226 7 3	1,894 18 9
	Greenock	302 3 11	5 7 3	140 2 11	8 10 11	57 0 6	9 0 0	14 18 11	40 4 3	46 1 11	623 10 7
	Pollockshaws	37 10 0	0 8 11	10 18 11	0 1 10	1 11 9	...	1 15 0	6 2 4	6 10 5	64 19 2
27. Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	130 0 0	5 12 6	26 7 3½	1 12 8½	...	0 13 1½	6 11 4½	27 0 0	3 16 6	201 13 6
	Tain	40 0 0	...	7 7 4½	0 10 7	0 1 0	...	2 19 8	16 10 8	7 18 9	75 8 0½
	Cromarty	31 10 0	0 12 3	0 2 9½	...	...	0 5 3	1 7 9	9 1 6	1 10 10	44 10 4½
	Stornoway	42 8 0	1 2 7	6 2 9¼	0 8 11	0 2 6	...	6 4 6½	17 1 5	9 13 7¼	88 4 4
28. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	296 11 4	4 4 8	76 6 0	0 12 6	23 0 9	7 16 4	13 17 8	39 16 5	61 14 11	524 0 7
	Hawick	21 0 0	0 19 5	9 3 10	0 5 8	1 6 3	...	2 16 0	5 11 9	8 10 11	49 13 10
	Kelso	15 0 0	...	1 16 5	...	...	...	1 1 0	3 2 0	10 19 4	31 18 9
29. Selkirk	Selkirk	117 0 0	20 10 4	26 5 8½	3 2 7	6 1 1	2 6 5½	7 0 0	15 0 5	35 0 3½	232 6 10½
30. Stirling	Stirling	527 16 4	...	241 1 8½	3 5 2½	114 8 3½	18 12 8	50 8 3	76 5 5½	145 8 4	1,177 6 3
	Falkirk	40 0 0	...	7 12 3½	...	...	...	1 10 4	4 15 0	4 8 8½	58 6 4
31. Sutherland	Dornoch	111 0 0	2 1 6	31 10 8	1 13 0	12 16 3	1 1 7	11 16 9	35 12 1	40 2 11	247 14 9
32. Wigtown	Stranraer	138 10 0	3 5 4	27 2 10	...	6 19 9½	3 9 0	3 2 4	11 3 7	34 15 6	228 8 4½
	Wigtown	98 8 0	3 8 10	33 14 2½	1 16 5	5 4 10	6 12 11	4 11 1½	17 1 5	55 7 4	226 5 1
33. Zetland,	Fort-Charlotte	95 0 0	0 14 3	26 13 2	...	3 10 0	4 8 2	3 10 10½	10 4 9	11 3 9	155 4 11½
		13,388 16 10	891 12 9½	9,435 2 4	448 8 7	2913 19 7½	482 4 9½	1236 4 10	2162 11 8¾	5697 9 0	41,656 10 6¼
25. Perth	General Prison	7,311 7 3	220 4 11	5,186 5 7	426 5 2	1560 16 4	297 18 6	447 9 6	708 19 6	1746 0 7	17,905 7 4
	Total,	25,700 4 1	1111 17 8½	14,621 7 11	874 13 9	4474 15 11½	780 3 3½	1683 14 4	2871 11 2¾	7443 9 7	59,561 17 10¼

(No. XXII. *Continued.*)

4. AVERAGE EARNINGS AND

Comparative Statement of the Total Number of Criminal Prisoners confined in each of the Prisons in each such Prisoner; and the Daily Average Number of such Prisoners; as also of their Average

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Total Number in Confinement during the Year.	Average Duration of Confinement of each Criminal Prisoner. Days.	Average Daily Number in Custody entered to the nearest Unit.	Average Cost per Prisoner for the Year ended 30th June 1867.				
					Salaries and Wages.	Prison Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1112	20	60	12 19 7	4 13 0	1 0 0	0 4 8	0 12 11
2. Argyle	Inveraray	112	16	5	30 12 10	6 5 10	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 16 7
	Campbeltown	91	36	9	13 7 3	6 1 0	0 11 2	0 8 11	1 2 9
3. Ayr	Ayr	716	65	128	7 3 10	7 2 1	1 8 4	0 6 1	0 14 6
	Kilmarnock	222	28	17	10 8 11	6 7 10	1 4 7	0 14 5	0 13 0
4. Banff	Banff	85	26	6	19 17 11	5 17 11	1 2 3	...	1 3 3
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	113	26	8	16 5 3	5 4 2	1 4 4	0 0 2	0 10 10
6. Bute	Rothesay*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness	Wick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	118	22	7	27 9 1	7 4 3	2 5 0	0 8 3	1 9 8
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	300	23	19	11 13 3	5 12 0	1 2 0	0 5 4	0 13 4
10. Dumfries	Dumfries	366	23	23	13 0 4	5 15 8	1 0 1	0 9 0	0 14 2
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh Court Buildings' Prison	5669	21	313	8 11 5	4 9 6	2 7 10	...	0 9 9
				10	9 18 2	4 3 10	...	...	1 7 6
12. Elgin	Elgin	114	23	9	20 10 0	5 19 11	1 6 11	2 18 10	1 4 0
13. Fife	Cupar	353	24	23	18 4 8	5 19 8	0 6 4	0 6 3	1 2 3
	Dunfermline	209	19	11	20 7 3	6 4 5	1 11 7	...	1 7 1
14. Forfar	Dundee	1922	16	88	9 13 9	5 16 9	1 6 7	0 4 7	0 16 3
	Forfar	213	26	15	15 0 1	6 11 1	0 13 6	0 4 8	0 18 6
15. Haddington	Haddington	200	22	12	14 8 9	6 9 2	1 7 9	0 5 9	1 0 2
16. Inverness	Inverness	134	30	11	38 4 6	7 12 7	2 6 2	1 2 1	3 2 2
17. Kincardine	Stonehaven	123	24	8	16 10 3	5 10 5	1 12 7	0 19 7	1 7 1
18. Kinross	Kinross*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	81	23	5	44 4 0	5 13 10	0 16 5	...	2 6 8
20. Lanark	Glasgow	7644	24	496	7 16 7	5 18 8	1 19 3	0 6 8	0 11 7
	Airdrie	1035	16	46	7 11 3	4 9 0	1 9 2	0 2 10	0 11 1
	Hamilton	614	14	24	13 2 6	5 5 0	2 0 8	0 3 6	0 14 10
	Lanark	154	19	8	26 9 6	5 12 5	0 16 11	0 8 2	0 11 1
21. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	321	26	23	10 3 1	4 17 5	1 0 6	0 8 7	0 10 0
22. Nairn	Nairn*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney	Kirkwall*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles	Peebles*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth	Perth	590	26	43	13 13 1	5 7 9	1 12 2	0 6 5	0 17 0
26. Renfrew	Paisley	1233	34	114	6 9 10	4 15 7	1 1 0	0 4 6	0 12 1
	Greenock	994	11	29	10 8 6	4 16 8	1 19 4	0 6 2	0 10 4
27. Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	63	29	5	26 0 0	5 5 6	...	0 2 8	1 6 4
28. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	189	21	11	26 19 2	6 18 8	2 1 10	0 14 2	1 5 3
29. Selkirk	Selkirk	117	16	5	23 8 0	5 5 2	1 4 3	0 9 4	1 8 0
30. Stirling	Stirling	776	22	46	11 9 6	5 4 10	2 9 9	0 8 1	1 1 11
31. Sutherland	Dornoch*	51	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Wigtown	Stranraer*	68	27	5	27 14 0	5 8 7	1 8 0	0 13 10	0 12 6
	Wigtown	92	28	7	14 1 1	4 16 4	0 15 0	0 19 0	0 13 0
33. Zetland	Fort-Charlotte*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth	General Prison	1266	210	729	10 0 7	7 2 3	2 2 10	0 8 2	0 12 3
In Scotland	Whole Prisons	28,925	30	2416	10 12 9	6 1 0	1 17 1	0 6 5	0 13 11

In the Prisons marked with an asterisk the average number of Prisoners in custody was under five.

(No. XXII. *Continued.*)

COST PER HEAD FOR THE YEAR.

which the Average Daily Number in Custody is Five or upwards; the Average Duration of Confinement of Yearly Cost per Head, and Average Earnings, all for the Year ended **30th June 1867.**

Fuel.	Gross Cost per Head, including all Expenses.	Average Earnings per Head available for Prison.	Nett Cost per Head after deducting Earnings.	Earnings of Prisoners who have been in Confinement for Periods of Six Months, or upwards (under Sentence).			PRISONS.	COUNTIES.
				Average Daily Number of such Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2	1
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
0 17 0	23 7 2	3 7 2	20 0 0	3	14 10 3	4 16 9	Aberdeen	1. Aberdeen
4 13 7	48 8 8	1 18 9	46 9 11	...	...	...	Inveraray	2. Argyle
3 19 4	28 2 0	2 13 3	25 8 9	...	...	...	Campbeltown	
0 18 1	22 5 2	3 3 2	19 2 0	95	342 7 9	3 12 1	Ayr	3. Ayr
1 7 6	25 19 8	3 1 4	22 18 4	...	...	...	Kilmarnock	
3 1 5	38 14 0	3 0 11	35 13 1	1	1 7 0	1 7 0	Banff	4. Banff
2 8 5	27 9 9	2 7 9	25 2 0	...	...	...	Greenlaw	5. Berwick
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rothesay	6. Bute
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wick	7. Caithness
3 8 9	47 9 7	2 19 0	44 10 7	...	...	...	Alloa	8. Clackmannan
1 0 11	20 19 1	2 0 7	18 18 6	2	4 18 0	2 9 0	Dumbarton	9. Dumbarton
1 8 1	23 13 8	5 4 3	18 9 5	2	9 10 0	4 15 0	Dumfries	10. Dumfries
0 16 8	20 18 2	2 19 1	17 19 1	28	90 2 6	3 4 4	Edinburgh	11. Edinburgh
1 8 9	19 16 4	...	19 16 4	...	...	...	Court Buildings' Prison	
5 0 6	47 13 1	3 19 4	43 13 9	...	...	...	Elgin	12. Elgin
2 6 3	33 10 8	3 14 1	29 16 7	...	...	...	Cupar	13. Fife
2 6 10	40 18 3	3 2 5	37 15 10	...	...	...	Dunfermline	
0 17 3	22 9 11	4 9 3	18 0 8	8	35 0 9	4 7 7	Dundee	14. Forfar
1 16 0	29 14 1	4 3 2	25 10 11	1	4 10 6	4 10 6	Forfar	
2 7 7	32 4 3	3 17 4	28 6 11	...	...	...	Haddington	15. Haddington
4 19 0	63 17 1	13 5 2	50 11 11	2	25 9 10	12 14 11	Inverness	16. Inverness
2 15 11	30 3 3	2 1 3	28 2 0	...	...	...	Stonehaven	17. Kincardine
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kinross	18. Kinross
4 13 4	63 18 11	2 7 4	61 11 7	...	...	...	Kirkcudbright	19. Kirkcudbright
0 13 11	21 7 3	2 9 5	18 17 10	45	269 6 7	5 19 8	Glasgow	20. Lanark
0 17 4	19 10 4	2 10 11	16 19 5	4	12 18 4	3 4 7	Airdrie	
1 14 0	28 14 5	3 2 3	25 12 2	...	...	...	Hamilton	
3 3 1	43 16 11	4 10 1	39 6 10	1	4 5 0	4 5 0	Lanark	
0 14 8	21 15 9	3 4 5	18 11 4	1	4 4 1	4 4 1	Linlithgow	21. Linlithgow
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nairn	22. Nairn
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kirkwall	23. Orkney
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peebles	24. Peebles
0 18 11	25 7 7	3 14 9	21 12 10	5	20 10 0	4 2 0	Perth	25. Perth
0 15 9	16 12 5	2 3 3	14 9 2	19	79 17 3	4 4 1	Paisley	26. Renfrew
1 7 9	21 10 0	2 7 1	19 2 11	...	...	...	Greenock	
5 8 0	40 6 9	8 4 9	32 2 0	...	...	...	Dingwall	27. Ross and Cromarty
3 12 4	47 12 9	4 16 5	42 16 4	2	8 5 6	4 2 9	Jedburgh	28. Roxburgh
3 0 1	46 9 5	3 3 4	43 6 1	...	...	...	Selkirk	29. Selkirk
1 13 2	25 11 10	2 8 4	23 3 6	4	12 6 4	3 1 7	Stirling	30. Stirling
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dornoch	31. Sutherland
2 4 9	45 13 8	2 0 3	43 13 2	...	...	...	Stranraer	32. Wigtown
2 8 9	32 6 5	4 7 10	27 18 7	...	...	...	Wigtown	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fort-Charlotte	33. Zetland
0 19 5	*24 11 8	4 2 6	*20 8 9	†685	3,007 11 4	4 7 10	General Prison	25. Perth
1 3 9	24 13 1	3 6 3	21 6 11	908	3,947 1 0	4 6 11	Whole Prisons	In Scotland

* Includes Travelling Expenses of Prisoners on their liberation, averaging 8s. 4d. per head.

† Exclusive of Inmates of Department for Criminal Lunatics.

(No. XXII. *Continued.*)

5. View of the Outlay connected with the Prisoners' Labour in the several Prisons

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	DEBTOR. Undisposed-of Goods and Materials, and Implements of Labour, on hand at 30th June 1867.	DEBTOR. Outlay this Year for Materials, Implements, Carriage of Goods, &c.	DEBTOR. Loss by Bad Debts.	DEBTOR. Sum of Debit.	CREDITOR. Sales and Deliveries of Work to Purchasers and Employers.	CREDITOR. Furniture and Goods issued for the use of the Prison, other than Implements of Labour.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	50 12 6	188 10 8	...	239 3 2	313 13 0	3 4 6
	Peterhead	7 0 10	8 16 3	...	15 17 1	11 16 3	...
2. Argyle	Inveraray	15 6 0	6 12 7	...	21 18 7	7 9 6	...
	Campbeltown	1 0 0	1 9 0	...	2 9 0	4 3 0	...
	Tobermory	0 10 0	...	...	0 10 0	...	...
	Lochgilphead	1 7 8	...	...	1 7 8	...	...
3. Ayr	Ayr	60 17 6	130 11 10	...	191 9 4	398 13 10	19 0 1
	Kilmarnock	33 10 6	94 3 8	...	127 14 2	112 18 0	1 5 0
4. Banff	Banff	15 5 10	16 0 9	...	31 6 7	33 17 1½	...
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	4 5 1¼	13 16 1½	...	18 1 2¾	29 3 11½	...
6. Bute	Rothesay	3 5 3	4 8 10	...	7 14 1	4 7 10	...
7. Caithness	Wick	33 6 0	...	...	33 6 0	4 6 0	2 16 6
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	4 13 8	...	...	4 13 8	7 19 7	2 10 0
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	5 0 0	52 12 4	2 0 0	59 12 4	81 1 6	2 3 8
10. Dumfries	Dumfries	3 5 6	39 10 6	...	42 16 0	65 6 3	4 1 0
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	481 2 10	581 10 6½	...	1,062 13 4½	938 0 1	103 5 4
12. Elgin	Elgin	49 13 3	12 16 8	1 6 2½	63 16 1½	33 7 10½	8 18 0
13. Fife	Cupar	26 0 0	40 0 0	...	66 0 0	93 11 6	...
	Dunfermline	12 4 6	18 4 6	...	30 9 0	35 15 9	0 10 0
14. Forfar	Dundee	23 7 7	11 17 2	...	35 4 9	298 12 4	19 9 0
	Forfar	5 2 2	11 7 11	...	16 10 1	56 6 1½	2 10 0
15. Haddington	Haddington	20 9 6	29 8 2½	...	49 17 8½	41 11 6¾	...
16. Inverness	Inverness	314 1 9	311 16 8	...	625 18 5	445 19 0½	6 2 6
	Fort-William	1 6 8	2 2 5	...	3 9 1	7 0 0	...
	Portree	2 16 0	0 10 0	...	3 6 0	3 1 5	0 6 6
	Lochmaddy	2 0 0	4 11 6	...	6 11 6	0 14 3	...
17. Kincardine	Stonehaven	10 4 6	73 6 2	...	83 10 8	68 13 3	1 15 1
18. Kinross	Kinross	6 0 0	0 4 0	...	6 4 0	2 4 6	...
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	110 4 6	14 10 2	...	124 14 8	14 8 1	8 2 0
20. Lanark	Glasgow	405 8 2	627 14 1	...	1033 2 3	963 0 5	...
	Airdrie	6 5 0	156 18 4	...	163 3 4	201 15 6	...
	Hamilton	18 5 0	41 14 11	...	59 19 11	74 2 11	...
	Lanark	16 0 0	34 13 7	...	50 12 7	58 5 1	...
21. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	5 1 6	75 5 3	...	80 6 9	116 9 2	2 12 2
22. Nairn	Nairn	1 7 6	...	...	1 7 6	0 9 0	...
23. Orkney	Kirkwall	0 6 2	...	...	0 6 2	0 0 6	...
24. Peebles	Peebles	26 12 2½	23 11 11	...	50 4 1½	14 5 11	...
25. Perth	Perth	...	5 5 9½	...	5 5 9½	90 15 4	...
	Dunblane	...	...	...	...	5 0 5	...
26. Renfrew	Paisley	152 19 4	133 16 2	...	286 15 6	206 9 8	38 1 3
	Greenock	73 2 7	8 9 9	...	81 12 4	117 0 8	...
27. Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	1 18 0	7 6 0	...	9 4 0	4 1 2	...
	Stornoway	6 6 8	...	...	6 6 8	0 12 10	...
28. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	28 12 6	1 15 6	...	30 8 0	16 16 1	3 0 0
29. Selkirk	Selkirk	7 19 9½	30 16 7½	...	38 16 5	38 9 6	1 14 0
30. Stirling	Stirling	33 3 0	164 3 2	...	197 6 2	161 14 2	...
31. Sutherland	Dornoch	36 3 3	30 12 8	...	66 15 11	33 4 10½	2 0 10
32. Wigtown	Stranraer	10 6 5	30 9 2	...	40 15 7	17 15 7	2 10 0
	Wigtown	15 10 6	43 9 7	...	59 0 1	23 19 4	13 1 10
33. Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	3 0 0	...	...	3 0 0	3 8 4	...
		2,152 7 2¼	3,085 0 11½	3 6 2½	5,240 14 4¼	5,261 18 1	248 19 3
25. Perth	General Prison,	1,533 11 7	4,410 13 11	...	5,944 5 6	5,204 10 1	1,361 19 1
	Total,	3,685 18 9¼	7,495 14 10½	3 6 2½	11,184 19 10¼	10,466 8 2	1,610 18 4

(No. XXII. *Continued.*)

in Scotland, and of the Returns therefrom, in the Year ended 30th June 1867.

| CREDITOR. | | |

No. XXIII.—TRIENNIAL COMPARISON OF AVERAG

Comparative Statement of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in the Prisons and of their Average Yearly Cost per Head, and Average

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Average Daily Number in Custody.	Average Yearly Cost per Head in the three Years ended				
			Salaries and Wages.	Prison Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	55	13 19 7	4 6 6	0 17 9	0 3 2	0 13 2
2. Argyle	Inveraray	6	26 16 3	5 11 5	1 0 8	0 2 2	1 14 0
	Campbeltown	8	15 17 10	5 14 11	0 10 0	0 8 4	1 0 9
3. Ayr	Ayr	128	7 2 10	6 7 10	1 10 5	0 7 2	0 13 8
	Kilmarnock	16	11 2 7	5 9 2	1 5 1	0 8 5	0 12 9
4. Banff	Banff	5	23 15 0	7 2 1	0 19 11	0 6 8	1 7 3
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	6	21 15 1	5 7 4	1 19 3	...	0 14 7
6. Bute	Rothesay	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness	Wick*	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	8	25 0 7	6 13 1	2 7 5	0 11 1	1 9 11
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	16	14 1 9	5 8	0 19 5	0 5 6	0 14 8
10. Dumfries	Dumfries	20	15 2 9	5 1 10	0 19 9	0 9 1	0 13 10
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	353	7 8 6	3 18 7	2 1 9	...	0 7 11
	Court Buildings	10	9 9 8	3 13 10	0 0 1	...	1 3 8
12. Elgin	Elgin	9	19 7 9	5 15 0	0 19 0	1 12 9	1 1 8
13. Fife	Cupar	22	18 17 7	5 3 1	0 10 3	0 4 1	1 3 5
	Dunfermline	9	25 13 8	5 3 6	0 16 9	0 3 4	1 5 9
14. Forfar	Dundee	82	10 4 7	5 5 1	1 15 9	0 5 5	0 15 10
	Forfar	15	14 4 8	5 9	0 8 6	0 4 4	0 15 9
15. Haddington	Haddington	10	18 7 1	6 4 6	0 19 11½	0 8 5	1 1 8
16. Inverness	Inverness	14	29 9 4	6 11 0	1 10 6	0 16 6	2 13 2
17. Kincardine	Stonehaven	8	17 4 5	4 18 8	1 8 0	0 10 9	1 6 6
18. Kinross	Kinross*	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	6	40 4 7	5 6 10	0 11 6	0 11 4	1 13 9
20. Lanark	Glasgow	501	7 9 1	5 5 7	2 1 7	0 6 7	0 10 11
	Airdrie	46	7 7 10	3 19 6	1 6 9	0 6 0	0 10 10
	Hamilton	28	11 6 9	5 0 1	1 19 0	0 6 10	0 13 2
	Lanark	10	22 3 10	5 0 1	1½ 8 6	0 6 2	0 15 10
21. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	19	11 0 4	4 9 10	0 15 7	0 5 6	0 10 2
22. Nairn	Nairn*	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney	Kirkwall*	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles	Peebles*	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth	Perth	41	14 7 4	4 15 8	1 5 2	0 4 3	0 15 5
26. Renfrew	Paisley	101	6 17 5	4 6 4	1 3 11	0 5 6	0 12 9
	Greenock	33	9 3 2	4 4 7	1 13 3	0 8 9	0 8 9
27. Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	7	20 14 1	4 16 11	0 7 2	0 1 11	1 0 10
28. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	11	26 3 2	4 17 9	2 5 9	0 7 8	1 4 8
29. Selkirk	Selkirk*	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Stirling	Stirling	43	12 11 6	4 15 1	2 4 0	0 6 9	1 7 10
31. Sutherland	Dornoch*	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Wigtown	Stranraer*	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wigtown	7	13 12 7	4 19 5	0 10 8	0 11 6	0 12 11
33. Zetland	Fort-Charlotte*	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth	General Prison	707	10 1 3	6 10 3	2 3 9	0 7 8	0 11 0
In Scotland	Whole Prisons	2408	10 8 3	5 8 8	1 17 2	0 6 1	0 13 0

* In the Prisons marked with an asterisk the Average Number of Prisoners in Custody was under five.

YEARLY COST PER HEAD AND EARNINGS. No. XXIII.

of Scotland in which the Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody is Five or upwards; Yearly Earnings in the Three Years ended **30th June 1867.**

June 30, 1867. Fuel.	Gross Cost per Head including all Expenses.	Average Earnings per Head, available for the Prison.	Nett Cost per Head, after deducting Earnings.	Average Earnings of Prisoners who have been in Confinement Six Months, or upwards, under Sentence.	PRISONS.	COUNTIES.
9	10	11	12	13	2	1
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
0 17 6	24 3 8	3 7 1	20 16 7	5 8 11	Aberdeen	1. Aberdeen
3 12 10	42 9 6	1 16 10	40 12 8	...	Inveraray	2. Argyle
3 12 10	30 10 0	2 12 10	27 17 2	...	Campbeltown	
0 15 10	21 7 6	2 11 4	18 16 2	3 1 2	Ayr	3. Ayr
1 3 8	24 3 7	3 11 6	20 12 1	...	Kilmarnock	
3 4 9	42 19 3	3 13 0	39 6 3	1 12 11	Banff	4. Banff
2 17 6	36 15 8	2 4 6	34 11 2	...	Greenlaw	5. Berwick
...	...	...	...	...	Rothesay	6. Bute
...	...	...	...	...	Wick*	7. Caithness
2 16 10	44 4 7	2 16 1	41 8 6	...	Alloa	8. Clackmannan
1 2 7	23 8 8	2 0 10	21 7 10	2 9 0	Dumbarton	9. Dumbarton
1 10 2	25 9 11	5 13 10	19 16 1	5 2 0	Dumfries	10. Dumfries
0 14 6	18 2 4	2 11 10	15 10 6	2 19 3	Edinburgh	11. Edinburgh
1 6 6	18 16 7	...	18 16 7	...	Court Buildings	
1 11 8	40 12 2	5 11 7	35 0 7	...	Elgin	12. Elgin
2 6 10	33 16 3	3 5 4	30 10 11	...	Cupar	13. Fife
2 7 1	45 6 11	3 9 9	41 17 2	...	Dunfermline	
0 17 5	23 9 4	4 6 0	19 3 4	5 1 3	Dundee	14. Forfar
1 13 9	27 1 4	4 9 7	22 11 9	5 4 5	Forfar	
2 8 7	36 10 5	3 15 4	32 15 1	...	Haddington	15. Haddington
3 8 4	49 10 3	11 14 9	37 15 6	18 10 11	Inverness	16. Inverness
2 12 3	30 3 7	3 1 3	27 2 4	...	Stonehaven	17. Kincardine
...	...	...	...	...	Kinross*	18. Kinross
3 14 5	56 19 0	3 4 11	53 14 1	...	Kirkcudbright	19. Kirkcudbright
0 12 6	20 8 0	2 9 10	17 18 2	5 15 0	Glasgow	20. Lanark
0 14 10	18 13 2	2 10 8	16 2 6	3 5 7	Airdrie	
1 5 5	26 2 4	2 12 7	23 9 9	...	Hamilton	
2 9 8	38 15 0	4 10 6	34 4 6	4 12 4	Lanark	
0 15 9	21 18 5	3 6 7	18 11 10	4 2 2	Linlithgow	21. Linlithgow
...	...	...	...	...	Nairn*	22. Nairn
...	...	...	...	...	Kirkwall*	23. Orkney
...	...	...	...	...	Peebles*	24. Peebles
0 18 7	25 5 4	3 16 11	21 8 5	4 7 11	Perth	25. Perth
0 15 10	17 0 8	2 10 5	14 10 3	4 4 0	Paisley	26. Renfrew
1 0 4	19 3 1	2 0 6	17 2 7	...	Greenock	
4 7 1	33 3 1	6 8 1	26 15 0	...	Dingwall	27. Ross & Cromarty
3 12 9	45 16 6	4 7 10	41 8 8	3 12 4	Jedburgh	28. Roxburgh
...	...	...	...	...	Selkirk*	29. Selkirk
1 15 0	26 8 5	2 4 8	24 3 9	3 11 0	Stirling	30. Stirling
...	...	...	...	...	Dornoch*	31. Sutherland
...	...	...	...	...	Stranraer	32. Wigtown
2 2 9	28 9 0	3 18 9	24 10 3	...	Wigtown	
...	...	...	...	...	Fort-Charlotte*	33. Zetland
0 19 1	23 18 11†	4 1 4	19 17 7†	4 6 5‡	General Prison	25. Perth
1 2 1	23 12 7	3 4 3	20 8 4	4 4 5	Whole Prisons	In Scotland

† Includes travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation, averaging 3s. 7d. per head. ‡ Exclusive of Insane.

No. XXIV.

ABSTRACT of Account of Expenses incurred by the Prison Managers (Scotland), through the Governor of the General Prison at Perth, and the Prison Boards of the several Counties, under Orders issued by the Secretary of State, in the conveyance of Convicts in charge of Escort Officers from Prisons in Scotland to Prisons in England, to the General Prison at Perth, and the Prison of Ayr, and the reconveyance of Officers, for the Year 1867.

	Prisons whence Removed.	Prisons to which Removed.	Convicts Removed.		Employed in Service.		Railway Fares.	Allowances according to Rule.	Total.
			To Station Prisons.	To Convict Prisons.	No. of Officers.	No. of Days.			
1	Edinburgh,	Millbank,	..	6	3	4	£16 10 0	£14 11 6	
2	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	3	2	4	....	20 9 0*	
3	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	8	3	4	21 14 0	10 14 0	
4	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	7	3	4	23 7 0	12 8 6	
5	Aberdeen,	Ditto,	..	1	2	5	....	16 11 0*	
6	Dundee,	Ditto,	..	1	1	4	5 10 5	3 19 6	
7	Paisley,	Ditto,	..	2	2	4	....	17 13 0*	
8	Stirling,	Ditto,	..	3	2	4	12 3 10	7 3 3	
9	Glasgow to Edinburgh,	Ditto,	3	..	..	..	....	4 10 0	
10	Dumfries to Glasgow,	Ditto,	1	..	..	..	....	2 19 2	
11	Dundee to Glasgow,	Ditto,	1	..	..	..	....	3 13 11	
12	Jedburgh to Edinburgh,	Ditto,	1	..	..	..	....	3 9 4	
13	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	2	..	..	..	....	2 18 6†	
			8	31	18	33	£79 5 3	£121 0 8	£200 5 11
14	General Prison,	Portsmouth,	..	2	2	5	£11 0 9	£6 19 3	
15	General Prison,	Ditto,	..	2	2	5	11 0 9	6 17 10	
16	General Prison,	Ditto,	..	10	3	5	34 10 8	7 7 8	
17	General Prison,	Ditto,	..	18	4	5	56 2 4	9 7 4	
18	General Prison,	Ditto,	..	18	4	5	53 19 2	11 8 6	
			..	50	15	25	£166 13 8	£42 0 7	208 14 3
19	General Prison,	Portland,	..	7	3	5	£31 19 2	£7 1 8	
20	General Prison,	Ditto,	..	1	2	5	7 7 2	8 7 7	
			..	8	5	10	£39 6 4	£15 9 3	54 15 7
21	General Prison,	Chatham,	..	10	3	5	£29 8 8	£9 16 5	
22	General Prison,	Ditto,	..	10	3	5	31 17 4	7 7 7	
23	General Prison,	Ditto,	..	18	5	5	59 15 0	17 2 4	
24	General Prison,	Ditto,	..	7	3	5	25 17 10	6 19 8	
			..	45	14	20	£146 18 10	£41 6 0	188 4 10
25	General Prison,	Dartmoor,	..	2	3	6	....	£36 10 10*	
26	General Prison,	Ditto,	..	1	2	6	£9 2 1	9 4 4	
			..	3	5	12	£9 2 1	£45 15 2	54 17 3
27	General Prison,	Woking,	..	1	2	..	£9 4 0	£7 9 10	16 13 10
28	Aberdeen,	General Prison,	..	3	2	..	....	£6 2 6	
29	Aberdeen,	Ditto,	..	6	2	..	....	8 12 3	
30	Inverary,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	5 16 6	
31	Ayr,	Ditto,	..	8	3	..	....	9 9 7	
32	Ayr,	Ditto,	..	6	3	..	....	9 19 8	
33	Ayr,	Ditto,	..	4	2	..	....	8 14 1	
34	Ayr,	Ditto,	..	14	3	..	....	14 4 4	
35	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	6	3	..	....	6 17 6	
36	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	12	5	..	....	12 5 0	
37	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	3	2	..	....	5 1 8	
38	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	5	2	..	....	2 7 4	
39	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	2 19 0	
40	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	9	3	..	....	8 10 5	
41	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	2 1 0	
42	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	3	2	..	....	5 4 2	
43	Dundee,	Ditto,	..	3	2	..	....	3 13 6	
44	Dundee,	Ditto,	..	4	2	..	....	4 6 0	
45	Dundee,	Ditto,	..	5	3	..	....	5 0 6	
46	Inverness,	Ditto,	..	2	2	..	....	8 7 0	
47	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	9	3	..	....	12 1 6	
48	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	7	2	..	....	7 18 4	
49	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	3	2	..	....	5 5 2	
50	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	5	2	..	....	6 17 0	
51	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	13	4	..	....	13 4 0	
52	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	8	3	..	....	9 5 10	
53	Perth,	Ditto,	..	3	..	..	....	2 18 6	
54	Perth,	Ditto,	..	6	..	..	....	3 15 0	
55	Paisley,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	3 12 2	
56	Paisley,	Ditto,	..	1	1	..	....	2 13 7	
57	Paisley,	Ditto,	..	2	2	..	....	5 4 0	
58	Paisley,	Ditto,	..	6	3	..	....	8 16 9	
59	Stirling,	Ditto,	..	1	1	..	....	2 4 3	
60	Stirling,	Ditto,	..	2	2	..	....	4 2 6	
			..	163	74	..	....	£217 15 7	217 15 7
61	Aberdeen,	Ayr,	..	2	2	..	....	£8 19 0	
62	Dumfries,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	3 13 0	
63	Dumfries,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	3 13 0	
64	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	4 7 0	
65	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	3	2	..	....	6 19 6	
66	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	4 4 2	
67	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	4 5 0	
68	Dundee,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	3 13 11	
69	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	3	2	..	....	4 14 9	
70	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	3	2	..	....	4 11 9	
71	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	11	..	..	....	8 19 9	
72	Perth,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	5 5 0	
73	Paisley,	Ditto,	..	2	2	..	....	4 1 6	
			..	31	27	..	....	£67 7 4	67 7 4
									£1008 14 7

* Includes Railway Fares.

† Joined Convicts from Glasgow.

No. XXV.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts rendered by County Prison Boards to Exchequer, for maintenance, after conviction, of Criminal Prisoners confined in Local Prisons who had been tried, with a Jury, or by the Sheriffs without a Jury, where proceedings were conducted under Sheriffs' Warrants—For the two **Half-Years ended 31st March and 30th September 1867,** respectively, and for previous periods for which Accounts were not rendered at the proper time.

COUNTIES.	For Prisoners tried by Jury.		For Prisoners tried without Jury.		TOTAL.
	Half-Year to 31st March 1867.	Half-year to 30th Sept. 1867.	Half-year to 31st March 1867.	Half-year to 30th Sept. 1867.	
1. Aberdeen, .	£44 1 7	£45 6 3	£47 8 0	£57 18 2	£194 14 0
2. Argyle, .	26 10 2	29 1 10	32 19 11	21 1 2	109 13 1
3. Ayr, . .	69 12 2½	78 7 7	79 18 8	75 14 0	303 12 5
4. Banff, .	9 16 7	7 18 10	5 11 11	15 14 6	39 1 10
5. Berwick, .	8 2 7	17 4 11	22 2 11	18 9 1	65 19 6
6. Bute, .	1 6 8	.....	10 15 6	.....	12 2 2
7. Caithness, .	4 18 0	5 0 5	8 4 8	15 3 3	33 6 4
8. Clackmannan,	8 17 2	15 5 6	17 3 11	11 13 9	53 0 4
9. Dumbarton,	26 0 1	33 10 11	26 5 10	22 11 4	108 8 2
10. Dumfries, .	19 10 8	17 19 6	31 15 7	23 18 6	93 4 3
11. Edinburgh,	159 17 0	187 18 6	206 8 0	173 6 10	727 10 4
12. Elgin, .	3 12 5	18 11 2	12 19 5	21 15 5	56 18 5
13. Fife, . .	40 10 7	55 9 10	51 2 4	43 3 9	190 6 6
14. Forfar, .	75 9 0	141 19 11	36 19 9	53 6 0	307 14 8
15. Haddington,	19 10 10	4 17 6	25 3 10	17 9 6	67 1 8
16. Inverness, .	49 16 9	26 10 10	43 7 10	20 1 4	139 16 9
17. Kincardine,	8 19 6	7 15 2	18 5 10	16 10 5	51 10 11
18. Kinross, .	4 12 2	.....	4 18 11	10 8 0	19 19 1
19. Kirkcudbright,	11 3 10	9 8 0	13 8 10	10 16 9	44 17 5
20. Lanark, .	364 7 0	399 16 3	135 18 6	75 2 6	975 4 3
21. Linlithgow,	19 18 1	13 10 8	46 9 3	34 8 0	114 6 0
22. Nairn, .	.....	.....	3 13 8	.....	3 13 8
23. Orkney, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Peebles, .	11 17 4	1 5 11	14 0 11	10 19 11	38 4 1
25. Perth, .	50 4 4	51 10 1	78 19 7	76 8 8	257 2 8
26. Renfrew, .	129 5 7	104 13 11	72 8 3	44 6 9	350 14 6
27. Ross & Cromarty,	7 0 8	4 4 6	15 7 4	20 6 0	46 18 6
28. Roxburgh, .	16 14 3	.....	29 4 0	.....	45 18 3
29. Selkirk, .	6 9 0	4 16 6	18 1 9	5 4 0	34 11 3
30. Stirling, .	54 7 11	47 4 7	144 13 3	86 4 10	332 10 7
31. Sutherland,	2 9 10	.....	22 13 9	25 14 8	50 18 3
32. Wigtown, .	15 15 3	15 6 7	22 9 11	14 7 7	67 19 4
33. Zetland, .	1 18 6	0 17 11	21 2 4	7 11 10	31 10 7
	£1,272 15 6	£1,345 13 7	£1,320 4 2	£1,029 16 6	£4,968 9 9

ARREARS.

COUNTIES.	PERIODS.	For Prisoners Tried		
		By Jury.	Without Jury.	
Bute, . .	Half-year to 30th Sept. 1866,	£0 1 2	£7 13 9	7 14 11
Kirkcudbright,	Do. Do.	2 2 6	7 15 1	9 17 7
Nairn, . .	Do. Do.	.....	4 9 2	4 9 2
Roxburgh, .	Do. Do.	7 4 11	4 8 5	11 13 4
Zetland, . .	Do. Do.	11 17 0	3 1 7	14 18 7
				£5,017 3 4

N.B.—At 31st December 1867 no accounts had been rendered by the following Counties for the periods undernoted:—

COUNTIES.	PERIODS.
Orkney,	For five half-years ended 30th September 1865, 31st March and 30th September 1866, and 31st March and 30th September 1867.
Nairn,	For half-year ended 30th September 1867.
Bute,	For half-year ended 30th September 1867.
Roxburgh,	Do. Do.

No. XXVI.

STATE OF ACCOUNTS

OF THE

MANAGERS APPOINTED UNDER "THE PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ADMINISTRATION ACT."

I.—FUNDS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE MANAGERS AND REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.

Receipts—being Charge.

1. Balances due upon accounts brought from last account, 1866,—		
For incidental expenses,	£117 1 7	
For removal of Convicts,	337 18 6	
For removal of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment,	290 15 3	
		£745 15 4
2. Cash received from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in full of Issues to defray the expenses of the Managers, viz.:—		
26th June 1867,	£100 0 0	
10th October ,,	50 0 0	
23d December ,,	50 0 0	
		200 0 0
3. Cash received from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Exchequer in full of Issues to defray the expenses of removal of convicts sentenced to penal servitude under Secretary of State's warrants, viz.:—		
26th March 1867,	£250 0 0	
26th June ,,	250 0 0	
10th October ,,	200 0 0	
23d December ,,	300 0 0	
		1000 0 0
4. Cash received from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Exchequer in full of Issues to defray the expenses of removal of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, under orders of the Managers, viz.:—		
26th June 1867,	£150 0 0	
10th October ,,	150 0 0	
23d December ,,	250 0 0	
		550 0 0
5. Interest accrued on account with Bank of Scotland,		6 13 1
AMOUNT OF CHARGE,		£2502 8 5

Expenditure—being Discharge.

1. Payments of current Expenses of the Managers incurred in the year 1867, viz.:—		
(1.) Board's Chambers, &c.:—		
Rent,	£26 0 0	
Public and Municipal burdens,	0 4 11	
Postages, parcels, coals, water, gas, and other miscellaneous disbursements,	105 14 1*	
(2.) Expenses of Managers visiting the General Prison at Perth, and other Prisons,	44 17 0	
(3.) Expenses of one of the Managers going to London on Prison Business,	39 0 0	
(4.) Expenses connected with the photographing of convicts,	19 18 1	
(5.) Fees to two medical men for analysing and reporting upon the water supplied to the General Prison,	21 0 0	
		£256 14 1
2. Payments on account of expenses of removal of convicts under Secretary of State's warrants,		946 3 9
3. Payments on account of removal of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment under orders of Managers,		499 13 8
4. Balance due by Managers, carried to account for 1868, viz.:—		
For incidental expenses,	£67 0 7	
For removal of convicts,	391 14 9	
For removal of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment,	341 1 7	
		799 16 11
Whereof in Bank,	£795 9 6	
At debit of Managers on Cash-Book,	4 7 5	
	£799 16 11	
AMOUNT OF DISCHARGE,		£2502 8 5

II.—EXPENSES OF MAINTAINING FEMALE CONVICTS IN THE PRISON OF AYR.

Charge.

Cash issued from the Treasury,	£2284 3 3

Discharge.

Payments to Prison Board of Ayrshire, per the Queen's Remembrancer,	£2284 3 3

No. XXVII.

LAWS, RULES, AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND AT PERTH.

I.—STATUTORY PROVISIONS.

Under the Prisons (*Scotland*) Administration Act, 1860 (viz., 23d and 24th Vict. c. 105), and 28th and 29th Vict. c. 84, Managers are appointed for the management of the General Prison, and other purposes, "any two of whom shall be a quorum." They are "the Sheriff of the County of *Perth*," "the Inspector of Prisons for *Scotland* appointed under an Act passed in the fifth and sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King *William* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for effecting greater Uniformity of Practice in the Government of the several Prisons in* England *and* Wales, *and for appointing Inspectors of Prisons* in Great Britain; the Crown Agent in *Scotland* for the time being; and one person who shall be appointed and may be removed by Her Majesty." To these Managers, and the Management of the Prison, the following provisions in the Prisons Administration Act are applicable:— Managers.

"Such last-mentioned person shall also discharge all the duties of Secretary to the Managers; and, except as herein provided, the Managers shall not derive any profit or emolument for the performance of any duties under this Act, nor shall they be personally responsible for anything done *bonâ fide* in the execution of this Act, or in the exercise of the powers herein contained. (§ 52.)

"From and after the commencement of this Act the General Prison at *Perth* as at the said date belonging to and vested in the General Board of Directors of Prisons, and all rights of property, action, or recovery relative thereto, and all other lands and heritages at the said date belonging to and vested in the said General Board, shall be and are hereby transferred to and vested in the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, for the purposes and subject to the provisions of this Act: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Managers to sue for, recover, and discharge all debts or sums of money due to the said General Board at the commencement of this Act, and to receive from the said General Board all moveable property, records, and documents belonging thereto, and to hold and dispose of the same for the purposes and subject to the provisions of this Act and to any directions to be given relative thereto by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, (§ 55.) General Prison at Perth, and Rights, etc., belonging thereto, vested in the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings.

"The Managers, or any one or more of them, may, with the authority in writing of such Secretary of State, proceed to any Prison and inquire into the condition and management thereof, and may require access to all documents therein or in reference thereto, and may require the attendance of any witness, by service by any Sheriff-officer or Constable of a written intimation to such witness personally or at his usual place of residence, and may examine such witness on oath; and any person interrupting such inquiry, or failing, when required, to produce any document, or to attend or give evidence, shall, on summary complaint and conviction before the Sheriff, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, or to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding thirty days. (§ 58.) Provisions for Inquiries into Condition and Management of Prisons.

"The Managers shall, on or before the fifteenth day of *February* in every year, make and transmit to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State a full report of their whole proceedings during the year ending on the thirty-first day of *December* preceding, and an abstract of their whole receipts and expenditure, classifying the separate articles thereof; and in the said Report, or in the Appendix thereto, there shall be set forth all new Rules or alterations of Rules for Prisons which shall have been made by such Secretary of State as aforesaid, any orders issued by such Secretary of State constituting a new Prison or altering the classes of Prisoners for which a Prison is legal, and such information and statistics regarding Prisons in *Scotland* as such Secretary of State may require; and a copy of every such report shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after the fifteenth day of *February*, if then assembled, or if Parliament shall not be then assembled, within fourteen days after the next meeting thereof. (§ 60.) Annual Report to be made to Secretary of State by Managers.

"The Managers, subject to the provisions of this Act, and the Rules in force in terms thereof, and also subject to such instructions as they may from time to time receive from one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, shall have the administration and government of the General Prison at *Perth*, and shall from time to time visit the said Prison: Provided that one or more of the Managers shall once at least in every month see and communicate with each Prisoner, shall examine the books, accounts, and documents kept in the Prison, shall inspect the Prison premises and stores, shall examine into the conduct of the several officers, shall investigate all complaints and alleged or apparent abuses, or deviations from the Rules, shall inquire into the cause and nature of every punishment that has been administered, shall ascertain how far the health, education, and industrial training of the Prisoners are in a satisfactory condition, and shall make a report in writing, under these heads, which shall be laid before and specially considered by the Managers and Visitors. (§ 61.) Managers, subject to Instructions of Secretary of State, to have the Administration of the General Prison.

"Besides such Rules for the government of the General Prison, and for the custody, discipline, and dietaries of the several classes of Prisoners therein, as may exist at the commencement of this Act, or may thereafter be adopted, provision shall be made by further Rules for the method in which the establishment of Officers in the said Prison shall from time to time be adjusted, and for the appointment and dismissal of such Officers, and the fixing of their salaries; and until such Rules come into force no appointment or dismissal of an Officer, and no alteration of an Officer's salary in the said Prison, shall take effect unless the same be approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. (§ 62.) Rules to be made for the Staff of the General Prison.

"The General Prison at *Perth* shall be a Prison for the reception and detention of Prisoners sentenced to Imprisonment by the Courts of Law in *Scotland*, and also for the reception and detention of such Convicts Classes of Prisoners to be confined in the General Prison.

under sentence or order of Transportation or of Penal Servitude, as Her Majesty may please to direct to be removed to such General Prison under the powers contained in an Act of the tenth and eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend the Law as to the Custody of Offenders;* and of an Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to substitute in certain Cases other Punishments in lieu of Transportation;* and of an Act of the twentieth and twenty-first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend the Act of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Years of Her Majesty, to substitute in certain Cases other Punishments in lieu of Transportation.* (§ 63.)

0 and 11 Vict. c. 67.
6 and 17 Vict. c. 99.
0 and 21 Vict. c. 3.

Sentences of Nine Months and upwards to be carried out in the General Prison.

"From and after the commencement of this Act, when a sentence is pronounced by any Court of competent jurisdiction adjudging any person to Imprisonment for a period of nine months or upwards, such sentence, whether the General Prison at *Perth* be mentioned therein or not, or whether the name of any other Prison be mentioned therein or not, shall be deemed to be and is hereby declared to be a sentence which may be carried into effect in the said General Prison, unless such sentence contains a clause especially declaring that the Prisoner shall not be removed to such General Prison; and any person undergoing a sentence which may be so carried into effect in the General Prison may be removed thereto at any time in terms of the provisions of this Act for the removal of Prisoners; and if such sentence adjudge the Prisoner to Hard Labour for any period, effect shall be given to such adjudgment in the General Prison, so far as the same has not been carried into effect in a Local Prison. (§ 64.)

As to removals of Prisoners by Managers.

"Save as herein excepted [viz., as to removals within Counties], all removals of Prisoners from one Prison in *Scotland* to another Prison in *Scotland*, and all removals of Convicts sentenced to Transportation or to Penal Servitude from any Prison in *Scotland* to any one of Her Majesty's Prisons or Penitentiaries in *England*, in virtue of Warrants granted by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State under the provisions of the Statutes to that effect, shall be carried out by or under the direction of the Managers, who may issue regulations or instructions for carrying out such removals, and fix from time to time the remuneration and allowances to be paid to the persons employed therein; and such regulations and instructions shall, so far as the same are not inconsistent with the existing Laws or Statutes, be binding on the persons to whom any such warrants by order of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State are addressed, and all other persons employed in carrying into effect such removals of Prisoners. (§ 67.)

As to removals under order of Secretary of State.

"It shall be lawful, in virtue of an order under the hand of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to remove any Prisoner from any Prison in *Scotland* to any other Prison in *Scotland*, being a legal Prison for the class of Prisoners to which such Prisoner belongs, and the sentence or warrant under which he is committed shall be as effectual in the Prison to which he is so removed as in the Prison named therein. (§ 68.)

Prisoners removed to General Prison may be taken back to Local Prison.

"Any Prisoner sentenced to a period of Imprisonment who has been removed from a Local Prison to the General Prison may, at any time before the expiry of his sentence, be removed back to the Local Prison whence he was brought, under the provisions of this Act relating to the removal of Prisoners. (§ 69.)

Not to interfere with removal by Court of Law.

"Nothing in this Act contained relating to the removal of Prisoners shall affect the power possessed by any Court of Law to direct the removal of any Prisoner to be carried out by any Officer of such Court or other Officer of the Law. (§ 70.)

Persons who are entitled to visit Prisons.

"The following persons shall be entitled to visit the several Prisons in *Scotland;* namely, Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or any persons appointed by them or any of them, the Lords Lieutenant of Counties in *Scotland*, the Members of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the Judges of the Court of Session, the Lord-Advocate and Solicitor-General of *Scotland*, and the Managers appointed by or under the authority of this Act: The following persons shall also be entitled to visit the Local Prisons within their respective Counties and Burghs, namely, Sheriffs, Conveners of Commissioners of Supply, Members of County Prison Boards, Justices of the Peace, and Magistrates of Burghs; and any person visiting a Prison which he is hereby empowered to visit shall have access, if he desire it, to every Prisoner confined therein, or otherwise to such Prisoners as he may desire to see, and may report his observations on the discipline and management of such Prison to the Administrators thereof, or to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State: Provided that in any Rules for Prisons adopted under this Act provision may be made for authorizing other persons to visit any Prisons under such restrictions as the Rules may contain; and that the Administrators of any Prison may by an order in writing grant special permission to any person to visit the same. (§ 71.)

Removal of Prisoners diseased or in danger of Life to Hospitals, etc.

"When in reference to any person confined in a Prison it is certified by two Medical Practitioners who have visited and carefully examined him, that he is afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease which renders his removal necessary for the health of the other inmates of the Prison, or that he is afflicted with any disease which threatens immediate danger to life and cannot be treated in Prison, or that from his condition continued confinement would cause his death, it shall be lawful for the Sheriff, on summary application at the instance of the administrators of the Prison, accompanied by such certificate, to order the Prisoner to be removed to an hospital or other fit place, under such precautions as to the Sheriff may seem necessary and proper. (§ 72.)

As to Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour.

"When any sentence awarded by any court of competent jurisdiction for any crime or offence is a sentence to a period of imprisonment, to be accompanied, during either the whole or a portion of such period, with Hard Labour, such Hard Labour shall be exacted and performed in the manner set forth in the Rules applicable to the Prison for the time being under this Act; and in any Rules which may be hereafter made in terms of this Act, it shall be competent to include Rules for carrying out sentences of Hard Labour. (§ 73.)

Power to order Male Juvenile Offenders to be punished by private Whipping.

"In every case where it is competent for any Judge or Magistrate to award sentence of Imprisonment, or of Fine with the alternative of Imprisonment, it shall be lawful for such Judge or Magistrate, in the case of any juvenile offender, being a male, whose age in the opinion of such Judge or Magistrate shall not exceed fourteen years, to adjudge such offender, instead of Imprisonment or of Imprisonment and Hard Labour, or in addition to Imprisonment or Imprisonment and Hard Labour, to be punished by private Whipping, in such manner and according to such regulations as have been or shall be made by the Lord Advocate of *Scotland* in that behalf, and approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. (§ 74.)

Penalty for introducing prohibited Articles into Prisons.

"If any person shall carry or bring, or attempt or endeavour, by throwing over the walls or by any other means, to introduce into any Prison in *Scotland* any letters, tobacco, spirits, or other articles not allowed by the Rules of such Prison, it shall be lawful for any person to apprehend such offender, and to carry him before the Sheriff, or any two Justices of the Peace of the County, or any Magistrate of a Burgh in which such Prison is situated, who are hereby empowered to hear and determine such offence in a summary way; and if the person complained of shall be lawfully convicted of such offence, the Sheriff, Justices, or Magistrate shall forthwith sentence such offender to Imprisonment, with or without Hard Labour, for any period not exceeding one month, unless such offender shall immediately pay such penalty, not exceeding five pounds nor less than forty shillings, as such Sheriff, Justices, or Magistrate shall impose; and such penalty shall be applied towards the expense of such prosecution, and the surplus, if any, towards the maintenance of such Prison. (§ 75.)

"For enabling the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, and any County Board, to purchase, take, and acquire lands for the purposes of this Act, 'The Lands Clauses Consolidation (*Scotland*) Act, 1845,' shall be incorporated with and form part of this Act: provided that the clauses of the said Lands Clauses Consolidation Act with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement shall not be incorporated herewith, except for the purpose of acquiring lands adjoining to a Prison for the purpose of enlarging such Prison; and the expression 'the Special Act' in the said Lands Clauses Consolidation Act shall mean this Act; and the expression 'the promoters of the undertaking' in the said Act shall mean and include the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, and any County Board seeking to acquire lands under this Act. (§ 77.)

8 and 9 Vict. c. 19, incorporated with this Act for Acquisition of Lands.

"All Rules for Prisons in *Scotland* which have been certified under the hand of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and have not been superseded by other Rules so certified, shall, except in so far as the same are superseded by this Act, be the Rules for Prisons in *Scotland*, and as such shall be binding on all persons whom they may concern. (§ 6.)

Rules as existing to continue until altered.

"It shall be lawful at any time for one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to alter, modify, or supersede any Rule applicable at the time to any Prison in *Scotland*, and all Rules, whether applicable to particular Prisons therein named or applicable to Prisons in *Scotland* generally, issued under the hand of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, shall be specially communicated to the administrators of every Prison to which they apply and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and shall thereafter be binding on all persons whom they may concern. (§ 9.)

Secretary of State empowered to alter Rules, or make new Rules.

"The Chaplains to be so appointed to the General Prison and Local Prisons aforesaid shall be Ministers or Licentiates of the Church of *Scotland*. (§ 15.)

Chaplains.

"Medical Practitioner shall mean a person registered in terms of an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to regulate the Qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery*, and an Act passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend the Medical Act* (1858)." (§ 4.)

Medical Practitioners.

The following Provisions are contained in other Statutes:—

"The Commissioners [viz., in Lunacy], shall and may, once or oftener in each year, on such day or days, and at such hours in the day or night, and for such length of time as they shall think fit, visit any Prison in which there shall be, or be alleged or supposed to be, any Lunatic, and shall make all such inquiries as to the Lunatics in such Prison as they shall deem proper, or as the Board may direct." (20 and 21 Vict. c. 71, § 18.)

"If at any time within sixty days of the expiration of the sentence of any Convict or other Prisoner confined in the General Prison at *Perth*, it is certified on soul and conscience by two or more medical persons, that they have personally visited and carefully examined the Prisoner within the said sixty days, and that he is in their opinion insane, and that his insanity is of a kind which renders it advisable that he should be detained in the Lunatic Department of the said General Prison rather than in a Lunatic Asylum, it shall be lawful for one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by a writing under his hand, to authorize such Prisoner to be detained in the said General Prison after the expiration of his sentence, and such Prisoner may thereupon be detained accordingly; provided that it shall at any time thereafter be lawful for Her Majesty to give such Order for the safe custody of such Prisoner during Her Majesty's pleasure in such place and in such manner as to Her Majesty shall seem fit. (25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, § 19.)

Insane Prisoners may, on expiry of sentence, be detained in General Prison.

"If any person, having been charged under an indictment or criminal libel, shall be ordered by the Court, under the provisions of the first-recited Act, to be kept in strict custody until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known, such Order, whether the General Prison at *Perth* be mentioned therein or not, or whether the name of any other Prison or place be mentioned therein or not, shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be an Order which may be carried into effect in the said General Prison (unless such Order expressly directs that such person shall not be removed to the said General Prison); and the person to whom such Order applies may (excepting in the case above provided) be removed thereto, under the Provisions for the removal of Prisoners contained in the 'Prisons (*Scotland*) Administration Act, 1860,' and shall be detained in such Prison until Her Majesty's pleasure be known; and it shall thereafter be lawful for Her Majesty to give such Order for the safe custody of such person during Her Majesty's pleasure, in such place and in such manner as to Her Majesty shall seem fit; provided that within eight days after the reception of such person within the said General Prison, intimation of such reception, under the hand of the Governor of the General Prison, shall be transmitted to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and also to the Secretary of the Board. (*Ib.* § 20.)

Orders may be carried out in General Prison.

"If it shall be certified on soul and conscience by two medical persons that they have personally visited and carefully examined a Prisoner confined under sentence in a Local Prison, in terms of the said Prisons Administration Act, and that such Prisoner is insane, the sentence, although for a shorter period than nine months, shall be deemed to be a sentence which may be carried into effect in the said General Prison, and such Prisoner may be removed thereto, in terms of the Provisions of the said Prisons Administration Act for the removal of Prisoners. (25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, § 22.)

Sentences for less than nine months may be carried out in General Prison.

"If, within fourteen days of the period when a prisoner in the said General Prison would fall to be liberated by expiry of sentence or otherwise, it shall be certified on soul and conscience by two medical persons that they have personally visited and carefully examined such Prisoner, and that he is insane, such Prisoner may be removed back to the Local Prison to which he had been committed until liberated in due course of law, and such removal may be carried out in terms of the provisions of the said Prisons Administration Act for the removal of Prisoners; and if arrangements shall have been completed for the reception of such Prisoner within a Lunatic Asylum in any part of *Scotland* in which he can be lawfully received and detained, he may be removed to such Asylum as if the same were such Local Prison, in terms of such Provisions for the removal of Prisoners. (*Ib.* § 23.)

Insane Prisoners may be removed to an Asylum.

"The provisions of the first recited Act [20 and 21 Vict. c. 71], and of this Act, authorizing Her Majesty to give Orders for the safe custody of any person during her pleasure, may be carried into effect by a writing under the hand of one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, and such writing shall be binding on all persons concerned." (*Ib.* § 24.)

Secretary of State may give orders for custody of persons during Her Majesty's pleasure.

"When any Prisoner shall hereafter be received into a Prison by removal from another Prison, it shall be lawful, under the rules in force in the Prison into which he is so received, to punish him for any misconduct which he may have committed in the course of such removal, or within the period of twenty-four hours before the commencement of the same, as if such misconduct had been committed by him within the Prison into which he is so received." (26 and 27 Vict. c. 109, § 1.)

As to punishment of Prisoners for misconduct during removal from one Prison to another.

II.—RULES for the Government of the General Prison for Scotland at Perth, in terms of the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, 1860 (23 and 24 Vict. c. 105).

N.B.—*The word "Managers" in these Rules is to mean The Managers appointed under the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act,* 1860. *The word "Convict" to mean a Prisoner sentenced to Transportation or to Penal Servitude. The words "Ordinary Prisoner" to mean a prisoner under sentence to a period of imprisonment. The word "Juvenile" to apply to any prisoner not above fourteen years of age. Rules, where the masculine gender only is used, are to apply to Female Prisoners, unless they are inapplicable or inconsistent with any Rules specially intended for Female Prisoners.*

I. The Prison is a Legal Place of Detention for—

IN THE PENAL DEPARTMENT.

The Penal Department.

1. Ordinary Prisoners. Those sentenced to nine months and upwards are removable to the Prison by the Managers. The Secretary of State has powers to order the removal thither, for any special purpose, of prisoners sentenced to shorter periods.
2. Convicts removed to the Prison by warrant of the Secretary of State.

IN THE LUNATIC DEPARTMENT.

The Lunatic Department.

Persons indicted for a crime, and placed at Her Majesty's disposal on the ground of insanity, or persons undergoing sentence, and certified to be insane.

THE MANAGERS.

General Powers.

II. The Managers have power to issue, under the hand of their Secretary, such Regulations and Instructions for the management of the Prison, as may be consistent with, and tend to give effect to these Rules.

Special Regulations and Instructions.

III. It is the special duty of the Managers to prepare and enforce such Regulations and Instructions as may be necessary to carry into effect the following purposes:—

Conformity to Regulations, etc.

1. The enforcement within the Prison of all Laws and Regulations, whether set forth in Statute, or otherwise legally sanctioned.

Investigation of Irregularities.

2. The investigation of all breaches of Regulation, or other irregularities, and taking the proper steps for a remedy.

Security.

3. The security of the Prison.

Cleanliness and Ventilation.

4. The preservation of cleanliness, and ventilation.

Health.

5. The preservation of health.

Officers and their routine of Duties.

6. The routine of duties by the respective Officers, their hours of attendance, and the time for opening and closing the Prison for external business.

Their periodical increase of Salary.

7. The conditions under which Officers may obtain periodical increase of salary under the scale sanctioned by Secretary of State.

Their leave of absence.

8. Leave of absence to Officers.

Accounts and documents.

9. The method of keeping the journals, accounts, and records, and the other documents proper to the Prison.

Clothing.

10. The provision of clothing for the prisoners sufficient for the preservation of health.

Manufactures.

11. The management of the manufacturing department, and the trade in manufactured goods.

Religious Instruction.

12. The education and religious instruction of prisoners.
13. The ascertaining and recording of the religion or denomination to which each prisoner belongs, for the purpose of his receiving the appropriate religious instruction.
14. The assembling of prisoners for religious service, administered by the Chaplain or by a paid visiting clergyman.

Prisoners communicate with relations.

15. Communication with the relations or friends of prisoners, with a view to their proper disposal on liberation.

Communication with the liberated.

16. Communication with, and visits to, prisoners after their liberation, with a view to their benefit.

Daily visits to prisoners.

17. Visits to the prisoners by the Chaplain, Scripture Readers, Teachers, and other Officers, to the effect that each prisoner in separation or in hospital shall receive, at least, ten visits daily.

Documents to accompany removed prisoners.

18. The schedules, or other proper documents, to accompany a prisoner removed to any other Prison, or otherwise removed in custody.

Periodical search.

19. A complete search once a quarter of each prisoner's person and clothing, and of each cell and apartment frequented by any prisoner, with all the furniture and moveables within it.

Prohibition of liquors and narcotics.

20. The prohibition of the introduction of tobacco, intoxicating liquor, and narcotics, within the Penal Department, unless for medical purposes.

Effective separation of Female Department.

21. Rendering it impracticable for any male officer, or other male person, to enter the female side of the Penal Department, or of the Lunatic Department, without being attended by a female officer.

Separate discipline of ordinary prisoners and probation convicts.

22. Preventing ordinary prisoners, and convicts in the probation period as fixed by the Secretary of State, from holding communication with any of their fellow-prisoners.

Exercise.

23. Prisoners taking daily exercise in the open air, the arrangements being such that when the length of the day and other circumstances permit, each shall spend at least an hour daily in the open air.

Treatment of convicts in advanced stages.

24. Convicts in advanced stages obtaining relaxation of discipline according to their conduct and industry.

Carrying out mark system.

25. Ascertaining and recording the daily industry of Convicts, and otherwise giving effect to the Mark system (or any other arrangement adopted, for the time being, by the Secretary of State for the purpose of testing the claims of convicts for liberation on license) and allowance of gratuity.

Gratuities to prisoners.

26. Ascertaining and recording the merits of Ordinary Prisoners, so as to apportion to them the proper amount of gratuity payable on liberation at conclusion of sentence.

Lunatic Department.

27. The special treatment of the inmates of the Lunatic Department in such manner that they shall not be subject to penal discipline for the purpose of inflicting punishment on them, but shall, so far as the public safety permits, be dealt with as lunatic patients under curative and alleviative treatment.

28. The special treatment, in separate hospitals or wards, of prisoners certified by Medical authority to be imbecile, or to be epileptic, or to be in such a state of bodily health as to require hospital treatment. Hospital cases.

29. The issuing of the Certificates and Notices, and taking any other steps necessary for giving effect to the Statutes relating to lunatics, so far as these affect the General Prison. Statutory provisions as to Lunatics.

IV. The Managers are empowered to adjust the periods and method of payment of the salaries of the Officers, the conditions as to warning, or otherwise, under which they may leave the service, and the retention of portions of salary as deposit or fine, provided that they do not disturb, to the prejudice of any Officer, the arrangements in practice at the time of his entering the service. Adjustment of pay, time, retention, etc.

V. The Managers are empowered, if they see fit, to frame regulations for the reception by prisoners of visitors likely to serve the objects of Prison discipline, by communicating to them instruction or good advice. Power to sanction Visitor

VI. Of every Regulation or Instruction adopted under the above powers for permanent observance in the Prison, a copy shall be appended to the next Statutory Report of the Managers to the Secretary of State. Regulations and Instructions to be appended to Annual Report.

VII. Each Manager is entitled at all times to enter and inspect all parts of the Prison, and to inspect all books and documents kept in the Prison. Power of Inspection.

OFFICERS GENERALLY.

VIII. All appointments and all dismissals are to be made by the Secretary of State, who will intimate his pleasure on each occasion to the Managers in the manner in which he communicates his ordinary instructions to them. Appointments and dismissals to be by Secretary of State.

IX. Whenever a vacancy occurs, whether temporary, from suspension, or illness, or permanent, the Managers shall arrange for the performance of the duties by the other Officers; and when this is not practicable, they may appoint a person to perform the duties *ad interim* until an appointment is made by the Secretary of State; provided that the allowance to the person so appointed *ad interim* shall not exceed the minimum salary attached to the Office. Temporary employment in case of vacancy.

X. Every Officer is to hold office during pleasure, and to be liable to dismissal, either immediate, or with such warning as may be deemed proper. Officers to be during pleasure.

XI. Every dismissed or suspended Officer must, when required, vacate any premises occupied by him within the bounds of the Prison, and restore any uniform or other effects in his possession belonging to the establishment. Officers dismissed or suspended to vacate premises, etc.

XII. When a vacancy occurs, the Managers shall intimate it to the Secretary of State, mentioning the duties, the emoluments, and their opinion whether the office should be filled. Intimation of vacancies.

XIII. The Managers may suspend an Officer, and the Governor may suspend an Officer, intimating the fact by a letter posted on the same day to the Managers, whose instructions he will follow. No suspended Officer shall continue to possess a key, or to have access to any of the Prison buildings in which there are prisoners. The Managers may, in consideration of special circumstances, authorize any amount, not exceeding half his wages, to be paid to an Officer during suspension. When a suspended Officer is restored, the unpaid arrears may be wholly or partly forfeited, or may be paid to him as the Managers on consideration of the case may determine. Suspensions.

XIV. Effect must be given to the Regulations of the Civil Service Commission in relation to appointments. Civil Service Regulations.

XV. No Officer shall have any pecuniary dealings of any kind with prisoners, or receive any money from prisoners or their friends. No Officer shall have any interest in the supply of the food or any other article to the Prison, or have perquisites of any kind, or receive fees or gratuities of any sort. No presents, perquisites, fees, or gratuities allowed.

XVI. No Officer shall employ any prisoner in making clothes for him, or in his private service in any way, even though he be willing to pay the full value of the work. No prisoner to be employed in private service of Officer.

XVII. The houses provided for male Warders and their families are to stand at their disposal in the order of seniority in the service; so that when a house becomes vacant the oldest Officer desiring to occupy it is entitled to do so. This Rule is affected by the following modifications and conditions:— Officers' Houses.

1. With the view of giving, as far as is consistent with the claims of seniority, facilities for adjusting the premises to the requirements of families, it shall be allowable, subject to the approval of the Managers, for the Officer entitled to any house to arrange for its occupation by another Officer; but any such arrangement shall be personal only to the Officer entitled to the house, and shall not bind an Officer succeeding to his right.
2. Except for the purpose of giving effect to No. 1, the occupants of a house shall not let any part of it, or keep any lodger in it.
3. The premises occupied by Officers shall at all times be open to inspection of the Managers, the Governor, and the Medical Officers; and those occupied by female Warders to inspection also by the Matron.
4. If the occupant of any house undertakes to cultivate ground attached to it, he must keep it in good order, to the satisfaction of the Governor, who may otherwise dispose of it if dissatisfied with the manner in which it is kept.
5. No dogs, pigs, or poultry are to be kept on the premises by Warders, except with permission of the Governor.

XVIII. There shall be kept in the Prison, and amended from time to time as may be necessary, Directions by the Governor for the duty and conduct of Warders and other subordinate Officers, and these shall be read out to them for their instruction on the first lawful day of every month. Every such Officer, however, by accepting an engagement in the Prison, is understood to have undertaken whatever duties the Governor may impose on him, subject to the revision of the Managers. Directions for duty and conduct and general obligations in Subordinate Officers.

THE GOVERNOR.

XIX. The Governor is the responsible head of the Prison, and superior in authority to every other Officer. Head of the Establishment.

XX. In the management of the Prison, he is subject to the lawful instructions of the Managers, when transmitted to him under the Signature of one of their number. To take instructions from Managers.

XXI. In all cases of doubt as to the interpretation of a Rule or an Instruction, his decision is to be binding on the other Officers, and to relieve them from responsibility. His decision to bind other Officers.

XXII. On questions pending during the official visit of a Manager, he is to take the Manager's decision; but it shall be optional to him to require that it be given in writing, and he may refer it to the consideration of the Managers as a body. Reference to Visiting Manager.

To award Punishments.

XXIII. Every punishment of a prisoner is to be awarded by the Governor, and intimated by him to the prisoner to be punished.

Conditions as to Punishments.

The following conditions must be observed on every awarding of punishment:—

1. The punishment is to be entered in the Register of Punishments before it is inflicted, and its purport is to be read by the Governor from the Register to the prisoner punished.
2. No reduction of diet shall be awarded without the consent of the Resident Surgeon, who will put his initials to the entry in the Register.
3. Every punishment by putting in irons or confinement in dark cell must be intimated to the Resident Surgeon.
4. The name of the Officer who has given in the complaint or information leading to the punishment, is to be recorded along with the names of any other Officers who have given testimony or information in the matter.
5. No Officer whose name is so recorded is to be employed in giving effect to the punishment.
6. When any force is necessary in giving effect to a punishment, at least two Officers must be told off to carry it out.

To give effect to Resident Surgeon's Requisitions.

XXIV. He shall give effect to the requisitions which the Resident Surgeon is authorized to make as per No. LIX.

If, on any occasion, he should apprehend that important bad effects may be caused by giving effect to such requisition, he may refuse to do so until directed by the Managers, to whom he shall intimate such refusal by the earliest post.

Admission of visitors to the Prison.

XXV. The only persons whom he is, as a general rule, to admit as visitors of the Prison, are, 1*st*, those who are authorized by Statute to visit; 2*d*, clergymen under Rules XLIV. and XLV.; 3*d*, visitors authorized under Rule V.; and 4*th*, persons presenting an order signed by a Manager. If any person should desire to visit the Prison, who cannot conveniently wait until communication is had with the Managers, the Governor has a discretionary power to admit him for a special cause; as, for instance, that he is a person connected with the administration of prison discipline, and desires to have the benefit of observing the arrangements of the Prison. Every such admission, with the special cause, shall be entered in the Governor's Journal, and reported to the Managers. This Rule does not apply to the visits which prisoners may receive from relations or friends.

Deputy-Governor.

XXVI. When the Governor is not in the Prison, the Deputy-Governor exercises his powers, and is subject to his responsibilities. In such case, wherever the word Governor is used in these Rules, the words Deputy-Governor are to be held as substituted for it.

Attendance.

XXVII. The Governor shall never sleep beyond the outer gate of the Prison, without recording in his Journal the fact of his absence and its cause, and reporting the same to the Managers. He must not, unless in case of emergency, be absent from the premises for a period exceeding six hours while the Deputy-Governor also is absent. Should any emergency render the absence of both necessary for a longer period, the Governor is to name in writing, and record in his Journal, an Officer to act for him during the time when he and his deputy are both absent.

Suspension of Rules.

XXVIII. He may, in any case of emergency, suspend a Rule, giving immediate intimation of the suspension to the Managers.

To receive no prisoners without proper authority.

XXIX. He shall receive no person into the Prison as a prisoner unless such person come within the definitions in Rule I.; and also unless such person be accompanied by—1*st*, The warrant under which he is detained, or an extract thereof; and 2*d*, The proper authority for his removal to the General Prison.

Visits and Inspections.

XXX. The Governor is responsible for making all personal inspections necessary for seeing that the Rules are enforced, and the following stated visits devolve on him:—1. To go through the Male Department and see every prisoner once a day. 2. To go through the Female Department, and see every female Prisoner once a week. Once a week to go through the Prison at an uncertain hour, between Eleven o'clock at night and Five o'clock in the morning, and to record in his Journal the visit, with the hour, and the state of the Prison at the hour. These duties are not to be transferred to the Deputy-Governor, unless when the Governor is absent on leave, or certified to be disabled from the duty by bad health; but it is sufficient, if under the first, the Governor himself personally see every male prisoner three times a week.

Applications for removal of prisoners in danger.

XXXI. When the Resident Surgeon brings under his notice a certificate under Rule LV., and the 72d section of the Act, it shall be his duty to make the summary application to the Sheriff, prescribed by the Act, in the name of the Managers, sending immediate notice to them of his proceedings.

Deaths and escapes.

XXXII. Upon the death of any prisoner, he shall give immediate information to the Managers, to the Procurator-Fiscal for the county, and when practicable, to the nearest relations of the deceased; and shall record the fact of his having done so in his Journal. If any prisoner makes his escape, or if any other unusual and important occurrence takes place, he shall send immediate intimation thereof to the Managers In the case of an escape of a prisoner, the Governor shall instantly give information to the Procurator-Fiscal, and to the Superintendent of Police, or Chief Constable of the district, sending them at the same time a full description of the prisoner.

Letters by prisoners to the Authorities.

XXXIII. The Governor is to see that every prisoner intimating his desire to write a letter of complaint to the Secretary of State, or any of the Managers, be supplied with paper for the purpose; and that every such letter, when delivered to a warder, be immediately posted. When such letter is closed the Governor is to take order that it be not opened at the Prison unless under special circumstances, to be reported to the person to whom the letter is addressed and to the Managers. The Governor is at liberty to forward, along with an unopened letter, any explanations he may think it proper to make regarding the prisoner who has written it.

To take order for Religious Instruction.

XXXIV. The Governor is to take order for giving effect to the following arrangements for religious instruction:—1. To see that all prisoners of the Established Church, and others who accept of the ministrations of the Chaplain, have an opportunity of doing so. 2. To see, as far as he practically can, that other prisoners have spiritual instruction from clergymen of their own denominations. To this end, when such a Clergyman, whether salaried or not, visits the Prison, the names of all prisoners belonging to his denomination are to be intimated to him; and, on the other hand, it is to be made known to each such prisoner that he may receive a visit from the Clergyman if he desire it. 3. To preserve a separate list of all prisoners attending the ministrations of a paid visiting Clergyman.

Prisoners to be made acquainted with Rules.

XXXV. The Governor is to take order for giving effect to the following arrangements, for making each prisoner acquainted with the Rules applicable to his treatment and conduct: viz., A printed copy of such Rules to be attached to the wall of the place where the prisoner sleeps; within twenty-four hours after the admission of the prisoner his attention to be called to the Rules, which are to be read over to him if he cannot read; and to be at the same time interrogated whether he fully understands them, and explanations to be given to him when his understanding of them seems imperfect.

XXXVI. The Governor must keep a Journal written with his own hand, and record in it all occurrences of importance. He is especially to record in it all acts of irregularity or misconduct on the part of any of the Officers; all occasions on which he admits a visitor on his own responsibility; every occasion on which he permits a prisoner to write a letter or receive a visitor out of due order, with the reason; every suppression of a letter to or from a prisoner, with the reason. Every occasion on which an Officer of the Law with a warrant, or any person having authority, is admitted into the Prison during the time when it is by regulation closed for external business. Journal.

XXXVII. The Governor is to take order for the observance of the following regulations:— Miscellaneous arrangements.

1. That on the removal of a prisoner to another Prison, there be sent with him an extract from the Register of Criminal Prisoners, and such other documents as the Managers may direct. Removals to other Prisons.
2. That before any prisoner under the age of 18 is discharged, information be sent to the prisoner's relations or friends (if there are any of good character whose names and residence he can ascertain) on what day and at what time he will be discharged, that they may have an opportunity of attending to receive him. Intimation to friends of prisoners before their discharge.
3. That when, on account of the mental condition of a prisoner, he is removed back to the Local Prison for liberation, or is sent to his destination accompanied by an officer, notice be sent to the Procurator-Fiscal, and to the Parochial Board of the district, in order that any necessary precautions may be taken for the public safety. Removals on account of mental condition.
4. For transmission to the Managers of such reports and returns as they may from time to time require. Reports and returns.
5. For the opening and perusal of all letters addressed to prisoners, and withholding their delivery when they are found to contain improper matter. Prisoners' Correspondence.
6. For enabling prisoners to write and receive letters in terms of Rule LXXIV.
7. For the opening and perusal of all letters written by prisoners, and not addressed to persons in authority, and for retaining them when they are found to contain improper matter.
8. For giving immediate information to a prisoner of the occurrence when a letter addressed to him is not delivered, or a letter written by him is not forwarded in terms of No. LXXV.
9. For registering each instance in which, on medical grounds, there is a modification of a sentence of hard labour, or a suspension of any rule of discipline, along with the requisition or the certificate on which it is founded.

THE CHAPLAIN.

XXXVIII. He engages to give his whole time to the duties of his office. He engages to give punctual attendance for performance of divine worship at the prescribed hour. He is to take the superintendence of the arrangements for the moral and industrial training of the prisoners, and for communication with the relations and friends of prisoners, and with prisoners themselves after liberation. He is not to hold any other benefice or appointment. General duties.

XXXIX. He shall have a general charge of the Educational Department, and, subject to a reference to the Governor, the Scripture-readers and the Teachers shall be under his direction. Charge of Education.

XL. He shall have the general management of the Prison Library, and may direct any of the Teachers to assist him in taking charge of it. Library.

XLI. If, in any instance, the Chaplain should think that the instructions of the Governor are inconsistent with the proper performance of his own duties, or with the observance of any rule laid down for his guidance, it will be his duty to communicate his views, in writing, to the Managers, apprising the Governor of the necessity of his taking such a step. Recourse, in case of differing in opinion with Governor.

XLII. He shall transmit to the Managers such reports and returns as they may from time to time require. Reports and returns.

XLIII. When absent, during his prescribed holidays or on Prison duty, he is entitled to have a substitute provided for him, who will be subject to these Rules. Substitute in absence.

VISITING CLERGYMEN.

XLIV. When any person professing to be a Clergyman, not of the Established Church, desires access to a prisoner of his own denomination, the Governor, if satisfied that his statement is true, is to give him access to such prisoner, unless he see reason to the contrary, which he shall record in his Journal. Admittance to prisoners.

XLV. The following Rules apply to any visiting Clergyman other than the Chaplain, who receives an allowance out of the vote for the maintenance of the Prison, and who is nominated by the Secretary of State to visit the Prison, and draw such allowance:— Arrangements for paid visiting Clergy.

1. A register shall be kept of all prisoners professing to belong to his denomination, and shall be open to his inspection.
2. He shall be permitted to visit every such prisoner, and also to perform religious services for such prisoners, at such times and in such manner as may be consistent with the observance of the Rules and the discipline and order of the Prison.
3. The Rules requiring the Chaplain to see or visit prisoners shall not apply to prisoners so registered.
4. Such prisoner shall not be compelled to attend Divine Service performed in the Prison by the Chaplain; and all such prisoners shall be at liberty to attend the religious services performed by the visiting Clergyman of their denomination.
5. Such visiting Clergyman shall give such information to the Managers regarding his attendance and duties as they may require for the completion of the information furnished by the Chaplain's Reports.
6. Such visiting Clergyman within the Prison must respect the rules, and the arrangements for discipline and order administered by the Governor; and if he considers that any proceeding of the Governor unduly interferes with the performance of his functions, he may represent the matter to the Managers.
7. In case of inability to attend the Prison from illness, or other cause, such visiting Clergyman may nominate a deputy, with the approval of the Managers, to act for him during his absence.

THE VISITING PHYSICIAN.

XLVI. He is not to act as an Officer subordinate to the Governor, but to be in communication with the Managers, to whom he undertakes the performance of the following services:— Communication with Managers.

1. To visit the Prison once in the course of each two months, and to pay such other special visits as the Managers may request. Duties undertaken.
2. In the course of each visit to see, besides any prisoners to whom the Governor or Surgeon may request his attention, all prisoners in the classes following:—

(1.) On the Register of Sickness.
(2.) In the Lunatic Department.
(3.) In the wards for Imbeciles.
(4.) In the wards for Epileptics.
(5.) Associated on account of mental condition.

3. In each such visit to examine the Register kept by the Resident Surgeon, and, by such other inquiries as he may think proper, make himself acquainted with the method of treatment adopted by the Resident Surgeon.

4. To enter the result of his observations in a schedule to be transmitted to the Managers after each visit.

THE RESIDENT SURGEON.

To reside within the Premises. General duties.

XLVII. He shall reside within the Establishment, and devote his whole time to the duties of his office.

XLVIII. He shall have the general charge of the health of the prisoners, and of the sanitary condition of the Establishment.

Examination of Prisoners on Admission.

XLIX. He shall see every prisoner as soon after the prisoner's admission as practicable; he shall see that each prisoner is weighed, and shall carefully examine him as to the hardness or softness of his muscles, the pliancy or stiffness of his limbs, and the general state of his health—the result being duly recorded. Any evident peculiarities in the mental qualities of prisoners shall be noted.

Visits to prisoners requiring to see the Surgeon.

L. He shall visit, with as little delay as possible, every prisoner requiring to see him, and shall enter the name of every prisoner who may require medical treatment in a list; which list shall be laid before the Visiting Physician on the occasion of his visits.

Visits to Prisoners on Sick list.

LI. He shall visit each prisoner on the Sick-list every day, and as much oftener as the different cases may require.

Each Room and Cell to be visited twice in each week, and result of examinations to be recorded.

LII. He shall twice at least in each week go into every room and cell in the Prison, and see every prisoner, and at the same time ascertain whether there is any cause of sickness in operation. If he discovers any cause of sickness, he shall immediately proceed, in terms of the Rules, to carry out such measures as his medical knowledge may suggest.

LIII. Once in each month he shall make a special examination of each prisoner, similar to that on admission; recording the result, and comparing it with the state of the prisoner's health on admission.

Register of Sickness and Death.

LIV. He shall enter in his Register every case of death, and every case of illness which is sufficient to prevent a prisoner from working, or which is infectious.

LV. In any case where it is proper to give effect to the provisions in Sect. 72 of the 'Prisons Act,' for removals in the case of infectious or dangerous diseases, he is responsible for promptly taking steps to procure the proper certificates, and making the Governor acquainted with the circumstances.

Short Absences reported. Longer Absences on leave.

LVI. He shall not absent himself from the Prison for a period exceeding six hours, unless he has reported his intention of being longer absent to the Governor. He shall not be absent more than twenty-four hours without the leave, in writing, of the Managers. When intending to be absent for a whole day, or a whole night, he must make an arrangement for the performance of his duties by a substitute. When absent during his prescribed holidays, or on Prison duty, he is entitled to have a substitute provided for him.

To attend Prison Officers.

LVII. It shall be his duty to give the necessary medical attendance on any of the Prison Officers, or their families, who may call for his services.

Procedure on difference of opinion.

LVIII. If, in any instance, the Surgeon should deem the instructions of the Governor inconsistent with the proper performance of his own duties, or with the observance of any rule laid down for his guidance, or with the health of any prisoner, it shall be his duty to communicate his views in writing to the Managers, apprising the Governor of the necessity for his taking such a step.

Requisitions of Resident Surgeon to be given effect to.

LIX. The Resident Surgeon is entitled to make requisitions in writing for the following services, and is responsible for making such requisitions in all cases where it is necessary or proper to do so:—

1. Supply of medicines.
2. Supply of medical comforts.
3. Special diet to any prisoner on medical grounds.
4. The suspension of any discipline rule on medical grounds.
5. Special supply of bedding or clothing to any prisoner on medical grounds.
6. The attendance of another medical man to assist him in any operation or case of emergency, or to certify in those cases in which a double medical certificate is necessary by the law or the Prison Rules, or to relieve him of duty when he is absent in conformity with regulations.
7. The attendance of a nurse on any special occasion.
8. Limiting or enlarging, on medical grounds, the exercise to be allowed to any prisoner.
9. Adjusting the temperature of the bath to be taken by any prisoner.
10. Adjusting the temperature of any part of the Prison for the purpose of promoting health.
11. The convoy of a liberated prisoner on account of health.
12. The removal of a prisoner to or from the sick, imbecile, and epileptic hospitals respectively.
13. The removal of a prisoner to or from the Lunatic Department on certificate, as per Nos. XCV. and XCVI.
14. The separation of prisoners under infectious or contagious disease.
15. Cleansing and disinfecting premises occupied by such prisoners; and fumigating, purifying, or destroying clothing or bedding used by them.

THE MATRON.

Powers.

LX. The Matron is, under the Governor, superintendent of the female side of the Penal Department, and her subordinates will take her orders as if they came from the Governor; but any subordinate may, in such case, refer the matter to the Governor himself, and take his decision.

Daily inspection and other duties.

LXI. The Matron, or a person specially appointed by her with the approval of the Governor for that duty, shall go through the whole Female Department, and see every female prisoner at least once each day. The Matron must herself see every female prisoner at least three times in each week. It is her duty to attend the Governor when he visits the female side of the Prison.

Sub-Matron.

LXII. The Sub-Matron is to assist her, to represent her in her absence, and to perform such of her duties as may be arranged by the Governor.

THE STEWARD.

LXIII. As House-Steward, he shall keep account of the victuals, clothing, bedding, furniture, tools, books, stationery, and medicines. He shall require delivery to himself, and take account of all articles not in actual use. Besides employing the proper requisitions and delivery notes, it will be his duty to take general survey of the Establishment, and see that there is no waste or fraud. He shall take charge of, and be responsible for, the clothes and other property of Prisoners. He shall superintend the delivery of all articles sent to wash, and satisfy himself that they are returned and delivered to the Officers responsible for their custody. House functions.

LXIV. In the Manufacturing Department, he shall keep account of the stores, both raw material and finished goods, accounting for all raw material in the proper amount of finished goods, and for all finished goods as merchandise. He is to take orders, and generally conduct the business of the Establishment. He shall balance the books quarterly, and report the result to the Governor that it may be communicated by him to the Managers. Manufacturing Department.

LXV. He shall have the immediate superintendence and direction of the Clerks in his Department, and the Labourer in the Store.

THE CLERK OF WORKS.

LXVI. Although responsible for the performance of his duties to the Board of Her Majesty's Works, he must be, in other respects, amenable to the Rules for Prison Officers, and subject to the authority of the Governor, whenever it may be necessary to exercise the same for the discipline of the Prison. To be under authority of Governor.

LXVII. He shall be in attendance, at all times, whether during regular or extra hours, when workmen are employed on the premises. He shall make such surveys and reports regarding the state of the premises, and take such steps for their preservation and order, and for carrying out new works, as the Managers may direct. Attendance.

LXVIII. He may employ the services of any prisoner assigned to him by the Governor on any piece of work which he finds such prisoner capable of executing. Employment of prisoners.

GENERAL RULES FOR PRISONERS.

LXIX. All prisoners must obey the Officers having charge over them. Should a prisoner at any time consider himself aggrieved, he is at liberty to complain to the Governor; or, if the case relate to the Governor himself, he may complain to any of the Managers visiting the Prison, or by a letter directed to their Secretary. Obedience to Officers—reference to Managers.

LXX. Every prisoner on admission shall be examined for the purpose of seeing whether he is clean in his person and clothes, and free from infectious disorder; and, as soon as convenient afterwards, he shall, if it be judged necessary, go into a bath, or be washed. His clothes, and every other article in his possession, shall, on admission, be taken from him and put away, and he shall be clothed in the Prison dress. An inventory shall be made of all the articles taken or received from any prisoner, which shall be shown to the prisoner; and which, if he can write, he shall sign as evidence of his having examined it and found it correct. Admission to Prison. Personal examination. Bath, Clothes, etc. Inventory to be made.

LXXI. The discipline for Ordinary Prisoners and Convicts in Probation period is that of Separation, each being confined in a separate cell, and debarred from all intercourse with fellow-prisoners at exercise and otherwise. The authorities are authorized to relax the separation in the case of Convicts in advanced stages, of Juveniles, and of those for whom association is recommended on medical authority; but, in such instances, intercourse will be prohibited if it is found to occasion noise, confusion, or contaminating conversation. Discipline, separate and associated.

LXXII. During the first month of sentence prisoners are not allowed a hammock, or bedstead with bedding, unless such be granted on medical grounds, but are to sleep on a wooden guard-bed furnished with a wooden pillow, a sufficient quantity of covering being allowed for warmth. Guard-bed.

LXXIII. The persons from whom prisoners may receive visits, and with whom they are permitted to correspond, are relations by consanguinity or marriage, or, in the absence of any such, persons who are in the position of guardians or instructors. Such a visit may be allowed at the end of three months after sentence, and at the end of each succeeding period of three months. In the case of any emergency, such as extreme sickness, the Governor has a discretion to permit a visit at any intermediate time. No prisoner can receive a visit from any person who is also a prisoner in the General Prison. In each instance the Authorities of the Prison will satisfy themselves whether the proposed visitor or correspondent comes within the permission. Visits to Prisoners.

LXXIV. A prisoner may, immediately after his admission into the General Prison, be permitted to write a letter, and to receive a letter addressed to him, and the same permission may be given at the end of each succeeding period of three months. The period may be abbreviated in favour of convicts who have undergone two years of their respective sentences, if they have conducted themselves so as to deserve the privilege. Correspondence prisoners.

LXXV. All letters written by prisoners are liable to be opened and read by the Authorities of the Prison. All such letters, when not addressed to a Manager or some person in authority, are systematically opened and read before they are allowed to leave the Prison; and when any such letter is found to contain objectionable matter, it is not sent to its address.

Letters addressed to prisoners are in like manner opened and read; and any such letter containing objectionable matter will not be delivered to the prisoner to whom it is addressed.

LXXVI. No articles, other than letters, sent for the use of prisoners will be delivered to them during their imprisonment, and the Authorities will not be responsible for taking charge of such articles. Articles sent to prisoners.

LXXVII. A gratuity is payable for the benefit of each convict on liberation. It is not to exceed £4. Gratuities to prisoners.

Each ordinary prisoner is, on liberation, to be allowed 5s. for subsistence money. A further sum, not exceeding 35s., may be paid for his benefit as a gratuity.

The sum payable in the shape of gratuity may be paid in instalments, or may be paid to any party for the benefit of the liberated prisoner, or may be invested in clothes or other articles considered appropriate.

LXXVIII. All prisoners are allowed an opportunity of taking daily exercise, and those who are in sufficient health shall be required to take the exercise offered to them. Exercise.

LXXIX. The following are the authorized methods of punishment:— Punishments.

1. Deprival of work for a period.
2. Setting to hard labour for a period in terms of No. LXXXIII. to LXXXVI.
3. Isolation at exercise.
4. Isolation in chapel.
5. Forfeiture of the privilege of association.
6. In the case of convicts, forfeiture of marks or reduction of class.
7. Reduction of diet.

8. Restraint of the limbs.
9. Putting in irons.
10. Confinement in dark punishment cell.
11. Sleeping in wooden guard-bed, as per No. LXXII.
12. Forfeiture of gratuity.

Punishment may be awarded by one or more of such means.

No putting in irons or confinement in dark cell is to be for more than seventy-two hours.

Punishable offences.

LXXX. Every prisoner is liable to punishment for any one of the acts following :—

Breach of any Rule or Regulation.
Disobedience to the orders of any Officer.
Insolence to any Officer or Visitor.
Disturbing the Prison by noise or otherwise
Profane swearing.
Assaulting or quarrelling with a fellow-prisoner.
Using indecent words or behaviour.
Idleness or negligence at work.
Wilfully or carelessly damaging or destroying any part of the Prison premises or furniture, clothing, bedding, implements of work, materials, or wrought goods.
Attempting by speaking, writing, or signal, to communicate with any other prisoner with whom he has not special permission at the time to communicate.
Failing to give up money or other articles in his possession on admission.
Having any article hidden about the person or otherwise.
Obtaining liquor or tobacco.
Tampering with the arrangements for ventilation, heating, or lighting.
Failure to perform the prescribed amount of work or labour.
Refusing, without excuse, to take exercise in the manner prescribed.
Leaving the cell or other place where by regulation or order the prisoner ought to be.
Failure to rise from or go to bed at the prescribed time.
Refusing without excuse to attend divine service.
Irreverent behaviour during divine service.
Refusing to be photographed, or wilfully obstructing the process of photographing.

LXXXI. Any prisoner injuring himself, or showing a tendency to suicide, is liable to such restraint as shall be found necessary to the occasion.

Work.

LXXXII. Every prisoner, not specially exempted, shall be required to do ten hours' work each day (exclusive of the time occupied at meals, exercise, and instruction) except on Sundays. Those on the Chaplain's list are to be exempted also on general Fast-days; Episcopalians and Roman Catholics on Good Friday and Christmas-Day; and Jews on Saturdays. The work prescribed to a prisoner may be in the service of the Prison, but must not be in the personal service, or for the personal benefit, of any Officer.

Hard Labour.

LXXXIII. In the case of all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment accompanied with Hard Labour, employment in one or other of the following modes shall constitute Hard Labour, viz. :—1. Employment at crank machinery. This to be for males only. 2. Employment at picking oakum *dry*, and in sufficient quantity to require the incessant and unremitting occupation of the prisoner throughout the whole ten hours of daily work prescribed by the immediately preceding Rule.

LXXXIV. In the case of each male employed at Hard Labour, it shall be determined by the Governor, with the advice of the Resident Surgeon, whether it shall be by Crank Machinery, or by Picking Oakum, subject to this provision, that all who are either aged or of very tender years, shall be employed at Picking Oakum. No prisoner who, in the opinion of the Resident Surgeon, as certified by him in writing, could not be employed at either kind of Hard Labour without risk to health shall be so employed.

LXXXV. The revolutions of the Crank Machine shall on each lawful day, excepting Saturdays, be, in the case of every adult, a number not exceeding 14,400; and in the case of each juvenile, a number not exceeding 12,000. On Saturdays, the respective number of revolutions shall be reduced by one-fourth in each case. The number of revolutions and the weight to be in each case fixed by the Governor, with the advice of the Medical Officers, and proportioned to the age and strength of the party at work, but the weight not to exceed eleven pounds in any case.

LXXXVI. Prisoners employed at Hard Labour by Picking Oakum, shall, according to the strength and capacity for such work of the prisoners, which is in each case to be determined by the Governor with the advice of the Resident Surgeon, be required to work as follows, viz. :—

1. Every male adult prisoner so employed, shall be required to pick from Two and one-half to Five Pounds of dry Oakum every lawful day, except on Saturdays, when he shall be required to pick three-fourths of the quantity allotted to him on other days.
2. Every juvenile male prisoner and every adult female prisoner so employed, shall be required to pick from One and one-half to Three pounds of dry Oakum every lawful day, except on Saturdays, when they shall be required to do three-fourths of the ordinary quantity allotted to them on other days.
3. Every juvenile female prisoner so employed, shall be required to pick from One to Two and one-half Pounds of dry Oakum every lawful day, except on Saturdays, when she shall be required to do three-fourths of the ordinary quantity allotted to her on other days.

Prison Hours.

LXXXVII. Except on Sundays, the time of rising for prisoners (subject to the exceptions hereafter set forth) shall not be later than six o'clock at any season of the year; and the period between rising and going to bed shall not be less than fourteen hours. On Sundays, prisoners may, at the discretion of the Governor, rise an hour later, and go to bed an hour earlier.

Liberation.

LXXXVIII. No prisoner shall be entitled to be liberated after seven o'clock P.M., or between that hour and eight o'clock on the following morning. The following, which is one of the Rules declared to be in force by the Act, shall remain unaltered, viz. :—'Whenever the period which any prisoner may be sentenced to remain in confinement expires on Sunday, such prisoner shall not be released till the day following.'

Interpretation of Rules to be by Officers.

LXXXIX. In the interpretation of the Rules, no Officer is to be considered responsible to the prisoners for the due observance of them; and should a prisoner's treatment depart in any way from that set forth in the Rule, the Officer who is the cause of the departure will be responsible only to his superiors, and will be justified if they are satisfied that in the circumstances his conduct was proper.

DIETARIES.

XC. The following are the Tables of Dietaries for the several classes of Prisoners in the Penal Department. Dietaries.

Females and Juveniles, being Ordinary Prisoners, or Convicts in the first or Probationary period of discipline.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
8 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint of milk.	2 pints of barley-broth, with 8 oz. of wheaten bread; or, 2½ lbs. of potatoes, with ¾ pint of milk, and 4 oz. of wheaten bread.	1½ lb. of potatoes, with ½ pint of milk; or, 4 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ½ pint of milk.

Females and Juveniles, being Convicts advanced beyond the first or probationary class.

ON FOUR DAYS OF THE WEEK.		
BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
8 oz. of wheaten bread, with ½ pint of tea.	6 oz. of meat with 1⅛ oz. of cheese; and either 6 oz. of wheaten bread, and 1 lb. of potatoes, or 12 oz. of wheaten bread.	The same as Breakfast.
ON TWO DAYS OF THE WEEK.		
6 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint of milk.	2 pints of barley broth, with 8 oz. of wheaten bread.	The same as Breakfast.
ON ONE DAY OF THE WEEK.		
The same as on two, except that the barley broth is to be 1½ pint instead of two.		

Adult Males, being Ordinary Prisoners.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
8 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint of milk.	2 pints of barley broth, with 12 oz. of wheaten bread; or, 2½ lbs. of potatoes, with ¾ pint of milk, and 8 oz. of wheaten bread.	2 lbs of potatoes, with ½ pint of milk; or, 6 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ½ pint of milk.

Adult Males, being Convicts in the first or Probation period.

BREAKFAST	DINNER.	SUPPER.
8 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ⅜ pint of sweetmilk; or, 12 oz. of wheaten bread, with ⅜ pint of sweet milk.	On two days of the week— 2 pints of barley broth or pease-soup, with 12 oz. of wheaten bread; or, 2½ lbs. of potatoes, with ¾ pint of milk, and 8 oz. of wheaten bread. On one day— 12 oz. of fish and 12 oz. of wheaten bread. On four days— 6 oz. of meat, and 1 pint of broth or soup, with 12 oz. of wheaten bread.	2 lbs of potatoes with ⅜ pint of sweet milk; or, 6 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ⅜ pint of sweet milk.

Prisoners under punishment for Prison offences, for terms not exceeding three days,—1 lb. of bread, with water, per diem.

Prisoners under punishment for Prison offences, for terms exceeding three days,—

Breakfast,—1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread. *Dinner*,—8 oz. of bread. *Supper*,—1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread.

XCI. The following Directions relate to the foregoing Dietaries, viz.:—

1. Two pints of barley-broth must contain—first, 4 oz. of barley, or 3 oz. of barley and 1 oz. of pease; second, 2 oz. of marrow-bones or ox-head, or 1 oz. of hough or neck, or 1 oz. of some other meat, or ½ oz. of dripping or suet; and, third, a proper quantity of onions, leeks, carrots, turnips, cabbages, or other vegetables. The oatmeal gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain 1½ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and 2 oz. per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.
2. Half a pint of tea must contain ⅛ oz. of tea, ½ oz. of sugar, and 1 oz. of milk.
3. An equal quantity of potato-soup, or pease-soup, or barley-milk, may (with the limitations hereafter specified) be substituted for the barley-broth. Two pints of potato-soup must contain 1 lb. of potatoes (instead of 4 oz. of barley), with the same ingredients in other respects as two pints of barley-broth. Two pints of pease-soup must contain 4½ oz. of pease, the other ingredients being the same as in the barley-broth and potato-soup, except that the quantity of vegetables may be smaller by about one-half. Two pints of barley-milk must contain 4 oz. of barley (boiled in water till it is soft, and the water partly boiled away), with ½ pint of good skimmed sweet milk and a little salt; the rest of the quantity being made up with water.
4. Fish and barley-broth may be substituted the one for the other, at the rate of 6 oz. of fish for one pint of broth.
5. Barley-bannocks, or bread made of wheat and oatmeal mixed, may be substituted for wheaten-bread on one day of each week, and oat-cake on another day; the oat-cake to be of the same weight as the wheaten bread, but the barley-bannock must contain a weight of *meal* equal to the weight of wheaten bread, making the bannock itself somewhat heavier. The wheaten-bread may be made of second flour or over-beads.
6. Potatoes, whether in their ordinary form or made into soup, must not be given for dinner more than twice each week; but they may be given for supper as often as may be convenient, provided that they be not given on the days on which the prisoners have potatoes or potato-soup for dinner.
7. Either fresh skimmed-milk, or butter-milk, may be used.
8. Salt must be given with each meal.
9. If, from any unforeseen emergency, milk should not be obtainable, there may be substituted for it a like quantity of treacle water, at the rate of 1½ oz. treacle to a pint of water; but when this substitute is used, there must be added to the dietary, in the proper table, 6 oz. of ox-heads in the broth or soup, or 4 oz. of cheese.
10. A change of food being beneficial to health, it is directed that the dinner, on at least two days in the week, shall be different from the dinner on the other days.
11. In weighing or measuring the food, the imperial weights and measures must always be used.
12. Potatoes and other vegetables must be weighed after they are washed, but before they are cooked. Meat must also be weighed before being cooked.
13. The hours of meal throughout the year shall be as follows:—Breakfast at ½ past 7 in the morning, dinner at 1 in the afternoon, and supper at 7 in the evening.
14. In the evening, work should cease a quarter of an hour before supper time; and no prisoner should be required to work after supper unless he has neglected to perform his stated quantity in the ordinary working hours.

SPECIAL TO LUNATIC DEPARTMENT.

ipline Rules not to ly.

XCII. The foregoing Rules, so far as they relate to discipline, labour, and dietary, are not to be binding in the Lunatic Department.

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XCIII. The Superintendent of the Lunatic Department is to have, subject to the Governor, authority over both the male and female sides of the department. The senior male Warder is to take charge of the male side, and the senior female Warder of the female side in his absence.

pection by Matron.

XCIV. The Matron has the right at all times to inspect the female side of the Lunatic Department, and to report the results of her inspection to the Governor.

movals to Lunatic De- ment.

XCV. No prisoner shall be removed from the Penal to the Lunatic Department, unless on a certificate on soul and conscience by two Medical persons that they have personally visited and carefully examined the prisoner, and that he is in their opinion insane.

movals from Lunatic partment.

XCVI. No prisoner shall be removed from the Lunatic Department to undergo discipline in the Penal Department, unless on a certificate on soul and conscience by two Medical persons that they have personally visited and carefully examined the prisoner, and that he has in their opinion recovered from insanity.

APPROVED.

GATHORNE HARDY.

WHITEHALL, 29*th May* 1867.

III.—REGULATIONS Issued in terms of No. II. of the "Rules for the Government of the General Prison for Scotland at Perth," certified by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

INTRODUCTORY EXPLANATION.

The Managers, in the preparation of the following Regulations, have been careful to avoid all instructions of a general character, the due fulfilment of which may be matter of opinion, and to restrict themselves to direct injunctions, the performance or neglect of which must be a distinct fact. It will be obvious, however, to the whole staff, that there are many points of duty incapable of being set down in this distinct manner, which yet go far in the estimate of an Officer's value in the eyes of the superiors under whom he works.

The service is one requiring peculiar precision and exactness. In this, and in the absolute necessity that unhesitating effect be given to the orders issued by superiors, it has features in common with those of the military service.

In other respects the two services are very different. Prison Officers have in their hands an unfortunate and degraded class of their fellow-creatures whose condition calls for peculiar treatment and special qualifications. It is ever the object of the Managers to support a broad line of distinction between this class and the Officers, as persons whose character and conduct entitle them to be intrusted with highly responsible duties. The Managers trust that the Officers themselves will co-operate in this effort by showing on all occasions a worthy self-respect. They will remember that they are dealing with persons who are feeble in mind as well as sinful, and if they should find that they have to encounter irritability, passion, and unreasonableness, they will show their superiority by preserving a demeanour of quiet firmness. Nothing so completely insures an Officer's command over the criminal class as their finding it impossible to irritate him into any unworthy display of passion.

Sobriety has, of course, a great tendency to support the influence of every Officer. The Managers would be sorry to suppose it necessary to inquire how their Officers conduct themselves in their domestic circle; but it is absolutely necessary that an Officer on duty should not only be in a state fit for its performance, but should have no smell of liquor which may be perceptible to the prisoners or his fellow-officers.

Those who live on the premises ought to see that their families are respectable in their conduct and tidy in their habits. Even one exception to this would deprive all the other families of the great advantage of living in a quiet respectable neighbourhood.

There should be no wrangling, and no Officer should express his opinion of the acts or conduct of another so as to be overheard by other Officers or by prisoners.

Officers while on duty should not talk about other matters, nor employ themselves in reading, even though of an improving kind. It has a beneficial effect on their charge to see them always busy and alert. A Discipline Officer can seldom fail in finding something to occupy his attention while he is within the Prison. It is his duty to be perpetually on the watch to detect irregularities. For instance, every such Officer, when he enters a cell, should take a quick glance all round, and satisfy himself that there is no symptom of an attempt to escape, or of any other irregularity.

An Officer of any kind, seeing any symptoms of serious illness in a prisoner, should, although the prisoner may not complain, take steps for letting the Surgeon know what he has seen. With this view, those attending on epileptics or other prisoners subject to fits should carefully observe their condition.

The most serious casualties likely to happen in a Prison being suicides, assaults, and escapes, Officers ought ever to be vigilantly on the watch to remove any cause which may tend towards any of these results. To this end knives, tools, and working instruments likely to be used for such purposes should never be left in the hands of a prisoner, unless when he is absolutely using them.

I.—PRECAUTIONARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Exterior of the Prison.

1. The Prison walls must be kept free of anything that may facilitate escape, as trees growing, or rubbish piled against them. All ladders, spades, tressels, or other articles used by workmen, must be carefully removed when they are not at work.

Inner Gates.

2. Neither of the inner gates of the Prison is ever to be left open; nor shall their keys either be left in the locks or taken within the Prison, but shall invariably remain in charge of the Inner Gate Warder. When he opens one of the inner gates to allow passage out or in, he is to re-lock it before he unlocks the other.

Attendance.

3. No Warder shall leave the Prison during the prescribed hours of duty without the permission of the Governor. Any Officer compelled by sickness, or other emergency, to be absent without leave, shall lose no time in reporting his absence, and the cause of it. Leave of absence shall be asked for on the printed forms provided for the purpose.

4. The Inner Gate-Keeper shall each day enter in his book the exact time at which each Officer first enters the Prison, and finally leaves it. When, during the hours of duty, a Warder either leaves the Prison or enters it, at any other than the proper time for going to or coming from a meal, it is to be noted in the book.

5. No Door-Warder shall leave his post until he is relieved.

6. When an Officer requires to leave unfinished any business he may be engaged in, and which cannot be left over till his return, he shall ascertain who is to relieve him, and give such information to his successor as shall enable him to carry it out.

Closing time.

7. The Outer Gate-keeper shall shut the gates and doors every night at 10.30 P.M.; and after midnight he shall not open them for the admission of a Prison Officer until 5.45 A.M.

8. With the exception of those who have leave of absence, each Male Officer shall be within the gates before 10.30, and each of the Female Officers within the quarters appropriated to their use before 9.30 P.M.

Leave of absence.

9. Leave of absence shall not be extended to Male Officers beyond 12 P.M., nor to Female Officers beyond 10.30 P.M. Leave of absence shall be granted to the Males by the Governor, by note of permission to be left with the Gate-keeper, who shall enter it in his Gate-book, and who shall afterwards enter the precise time at which the Officer returned. The Gate-book, with the notes of permission, shall be laid before the Governor

every Monday morning. Leave to Female Officers is to be given by the Matron, and the above provision as to the Gate-keeper is to refer to the female Warders' House-keeper and her book.

Warders in charge.

10. The Warder in charge of a prisoner on reception is responsible that when the Prisoner is stripped for the bath, there shall be careful search of his person and his clothes, and if any prohibited article be found, it is to be reported.

11. Before entering a cell, the Officer shall take the cell-door key from the lock, but before doing so shall shoot the bolt or lock, so that the door cannot be closed upon him. But the door of any cell in which a prisoner is confined is never at any time to be kept unlocked longer than is absolutely necessary; and this shall also be the case in regard to all Stair, Gallery, and Passage doors. No Officer shall lay down a key, or let it out of his possession, until it is returned to the key-box.

12. The Officer in charge shall, once a day at least, carefully inspect every cell, and particularly examine the Window-gratings.

13. The Officer in charge is responsible that all implements or materials of work calculated to facilitate escape, shall be carefully collected and removed each night from the cells.

14. Whenever a prisoner requires to leave his cell for any particular purpose, the Officer in charge is responsible that he is never lost sight of by an Officer until he is locked up again. In taking a prisoner beyond the Entrance-door the Officer is to precede him, and in returning he will make the prisoner enter first.

15. No Warder shall, without special authority, permit a prisoner under his charge to leave his cell, unless on the stated occasions, such as worship and exercise, or for the purpose of serving as a passage-worker, according to the authorized rotation. Passage-workers must not be permitted to communicate with each other by word, sign, or otherwise; and to this end the following arrangements shall be observed:—

16. The Warder in charge of passage-workers shall turn out one of them at 6 A.M. during the gas-lighting season, to put on the gas and light the corridors. When the Warder has lighted the cells, and allowed out the night vessels, he shall turn out the second passage-worker: the two shall then begin emptying at a few seconds of interval (to prevent their coming in contact with each other at the sink), the one from the right hand, the other from the left hand cell at the extremity of the gallery, towards the centre—the emptying of the other half to proceed in the same way. The Warder shall move about to prevent collision or communication between them and the other prisoners. The same routine shall be observed in the evening.

17. In serving meals, the Warders in charge shall allow only two or three cells' distance between the passage workers, and follow close behind them.

18. Any business about the food between gallery and gallery, and the bringing down the empty food cans, shall be performed by the Warders, assisted when necessary by the passage-workers.

Alarm Bells.

19. When an alarm bell of the airing-yard is rung, the door-keeper shall immediately ring the alarm bell at the Governor's office, and exhibit to the Warders in the galleries the red signal flag kept in the lodge: on seeing the flag, or hearing the alarm bell, the Warders shall lock up every prisoner, and proceed to render assistance wherever it may be most required.

20. When the large bell over the gateway is vigorously and continuously rung, in distinction from the signal peal at meal hours, and for rising in the morning, it shall be understood as an alarm call for every Officer, whether on duty or not at the time, to assemble at the Prison for any special service.

Searching Prisoners on admission.

21. On the admission of each prisoner, the Officer in charge of the stripping of the prisoner, as per No. 22, is to search the prisoner's person and his clothes, and is responsible that all property be taken from him, and accurately entered in full in the books for the purpose kept by the Head Warder or Sub-Matron, who shall cause the prisoner to sign his name thereto. Money, watches, and other valuables shall be deposited with the Steward, and the clothing, with a correct inventory, handed over to the General Storekeeper.

II.—SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Cleansing on admission.

22. The Warder in charge is responsible that each newly-admitted prisoner shall be taken to the reception room, where he shall be stripped, and shall then bathe or thoroughly wash himself, and shall at once be examined by the Surgeon, to whom notice of admission shall be sent.

Preservation of cleanliness.

23. Each Warder in charge is responsible for giving effect to the following provisions for the preservation of cleanliness:—

(1.) The corridors, galleries, cells, and other apartments shall be thoroughly swept and cleaned daily, and washed every Saturday, or oftener if necessary. No dirty water shall be allowed to remain in the basins.

(2.) The daily morning cleaning shall be completed before 9.30 A.M.

(3.) The Warder in charge shall not attend to any other work during the cleaning time: he shall turn out two passage-workers from his gallery, causing them to begin, one on each side from the extremity, and seeing that they work along to the end.

(4.) There shall be an extra cleaning on Saturday afternoon, when the Warders shall be careful that, in each cell in their respective galleries, the table and stool are well scoured, the jack-boxes thoroughly cleaned out, the basin-stand washed with soap and sand, and the gas-brackets and tubes perfectly polished.

(5.) The prisoners shall wash their cells, as far as practicable, before going to the airing-yard, that they may dry while the prisoners are out.

(6.) When prisoners are removed from one gallery to another, or from one cell to another, the Warder removing them shall see that the cells about to be vacated are in a proper state of cleanliness and good order in every respect, that the night-vessel, basin, etc., are properly rinsed; and he shall be careful that the prisoners take with them their Bible, Catechism, Slate, Copy-book, and other books used in their instruction; but that the Library books are left in the cell for the Teacher's inspection.

(7.) The prisoners' bedding shall be uniformly folded in the morning, and remain so till bed-time, except twice a week, on the days appointed for airing them, when the bed-clothes shall be neatly folded and hung over the rails of the galleries.

(8.) Prisoners who make water in bed shall have their bedding aired, and the straw changed frequently.

(9.) The doors of unoccupied cells shall be kept closed, with the windows and ventilators open; and, as a mark of the cell being unoccupied, the cell stool shall be placed outside the door.

Exercise.

24. All prisoners shall have an opportunity of taking daily exercise, either in the open air, or in a gallery with openings to the external air.

25. The Warder in charge is responsible that each prisoner be properly clothed, with walking shoes on, and that immediately on opening the door the prisoner leaves his cell at once, without having it in his power to carry with him any improper article. The Officers passing out the prisoners shall be so posted as most effectually to watch the movements of all the prisoners, in order that no written communication be dropped or picked up by the way, and that no conversation may take place between the prisoners.

26. The Exercising Warder who receives the prisoners sent out shall count them, and repeat the number aloud to the Warder from whom he received them. He shall see that the prisoners do not straggle, and that a regular marching distance betwixt prisoner and prisoner be maintained throughout.

27. All the Warders in a wing shall assist, when necessary, in passing the prisoners to and from exercise; there must not be less than three Officers present; and if there happen to be fewer in the wing from which the prisoners are passing, that number shall be made up from another wing.

28. On the return each Warder shall make sure at once that all the prisoners under his charge have been received back.

29. The utmost attention is required from the Warders in the Prison to the calls for assistance and relief at the appointed hours by the Exercising Warders, that no portion of the time allowed for exercise be lost. Any unnecessary delay in changing the yards shall be reported to the Head Warder for the information of the Governor.

30. When the exercise for the day is over, each Warder shall ascertain by inspection that all the prisoners under his charge have been returned to their respective cells, and locked up; he shall then report the result to the Senior Officer of the wing, and he shall inform the Head Warder of the same.

III.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISCIPLINE.

Separation.

31. In giving effect to the separate system under Rule 71, each prisoner is to inhabit a separate cell, unless when at exercise and in attendance at worship. In the general case, the exercise is to be taken in the circle, each prisoner walking at such a fixed distance from others as may render secret communication impossible, and the attendance at worship is to be in the open pews. When, however, from the conduct of the prisoners, or from other circumstances, either of these arrangements becomes inconvenient, the exercise may be in compartments, and the attendance at worship in the closed stalls. In either case a record is to be preserved of the exception, and the reason for it.

Female Convicts.

32. Towards female convicts not under the mark system, the practice of classification and conferring of badges, as in use under the Regulations promulgated by the late General Board, is to continue.

First Reformatory Class

33. At the end of the year of Probation, all female convicts who do not forfeit the privilege by misconduct pass into the First Reformatory class. At exercise and work they are to be parcelled in groups, not exceeding four in each—the exercise to be in the circles, subject to the exceptions in No. 31. At exercise each may talk decorously to her neighbours in the same group. They are to be assembled once a week to practise sacred music.

Second Reformatory Class.

34. At the end of the second year of sentence, female convicts who do not forfeit the privilege by misconduct pass into the Second Reformatory class. The regulations of the first reformatory class continue to apply to them, with the following exceptions:—The exercise is to be for two hours—one in the forenoon, the other in the afternoon. They are to be associated at work for three hours, during which they may talk decorously each with the others at the same table. The education is to be either in classes or in separation, each receiving at least two lessons in the week. After a convict has undergone five years of her sentence, the Matron has a discretion, subject to the approval of the Governor, to give her employment and recreation in the open ground in front of the Lunatic department, as an incentive to good behaviour.

35. Convicts are bound to preserve perfect silence when assembling for or returning from chapel, when moving from one part of the Prison to another, and on all occasions except those in which they are specially permitted to converse.

IV.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR WORK.

Employment and Work-Sheets.

36. Prisoners shall have a weekly task assigned to them, according to their ability and the description of work, which shall be carefully entered from time to time on the work-sheet.

37. The work-sheets shall be hung up in the cells at all times, except when required for making up. They are to be made up each Monday for the previous week. But when a month does not end with the end of a week, the odd days at the end of the month, counting from the end of the preceding week, shall be reckoned as a period by itself, and extended. The odd days of the latter part of the week in the beginning of the next month shall also be reckoned as a period by itself, and extended; each month shall be made up by itself, and the addition made from the first to the last day inclusive.

38. All deficiencies in the quantity or quality of the work shall be reported to the Governor by the Warder in charge.

Special as to Work of Female Convicts.

39. So long as it is the pleasure of the Secretary of State that the claims of female convicts for remission should be dealt with on the Mark system, the following arrangements shall be followed, viz.:—The amount of work which the convict must complete to obtain the greatest number of marks is to be fixed under the direction of the Matron, and stated to the convict. The marks actually earned, according to this scale, are to be entered by a Warder in her book at the end of each day. Early in each week the entries during the preceding week are to be examined by the Matron, or some other superior female Officer deputed with the Governor's approval for this duty, and are to be subject to her correction. The sum total for the week is then to be entered and certified by the initials of the examining Officer, and the entry so certified cannot be altered.

40. When any punishable offence is committed by a convict on the mark system, it must be reported to the next visiting Manager, who will certify by his initials the number of marks to be forfeited.

Tools and Implements.

41. The Warder in charge is responsible that no tools, except such as from their size cannot be removed conveniently, shall be allowed to remain in the cells when not required for use.

42. A printed or other card shall be furnished for each prisoner employed at any trade, containing a list of the tools required in such trade. At the head of each card the letter of the gallery, and number of the prisoner's cell, shall be written, and a cross put opposite to each article supplied to the prisoner. The articles according

to this list shall be delivered to the prisoner every morning by the Warder in charge of the gallery, and they shall be withdrawn by him at night, when he shall compare the articles with the list, and see that the whole are returned.

43. When any implement is broken or becomes unfit for use, it shall be replaced by the Warder in charge, and he shall produce the implement itself, or as much of it as possible, at the quarterly condemnation, when all articles condemned shall be finally given up.

V.—GENERAL.

44. When two Officers of the same rank are employed together, if there be no special direction to the contrary, the senior in the service of the Prison is to be counted the superior Officer, and to be accountable for the execution of the duty, and for giving such directions to the other as may be necessary to that end.

45. These Regulations are to be interpreted along with the "Rules," and with any general Directions which the Governor is authorized to prepare under Rule 18. A copy of every General Direction made by the Governor is to be transmitted to the Managers. Any subordinate Officer considering himself aggrieved by such General Direction, may send through the Governor a representation of his case to the Managers.

46. When, in these Regulations, the term "in charge" is used, it is to apply to the Officer who has got directions in the matter from a superior; or when there is no such direction, to the Officer assigned to the duty by the "Directions" so prepared by the Governor.

47. Although these Regulations, for the sake of brevity and clearness, deal with the male sex only, they are to apply to the female sex, unless in any case where they may be positively inapplicable.

48. The several books, and the schedules and other documents heretofore in use in the Prison, shall continue to be used, subject to any alterations which may be adopted by the Managers.

EDINBURGH, 31*st December* 1867.

REPORTS of the INSPECTORS of CONSTABULARY for the Year ending 29th September 1867, made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, under the Provisions of the Statute 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69.

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(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *March* 1868.

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No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

No. 1.—EASTERN COUNTIES, MIDLAND, AND NORTH WALES DISTRICT.

ELEVENTH REPORT of Lieutenant General *Cartwright*, Her Majesty's INSPECTOR of CONSTABULARY for the EASTERN COUNTIES, MIDLAND, and NORTH WALES DISTRICT, for the Year ending 30th September 1867.

To the Right Honourable *Gathorne Hardy*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you this my Eleventh Annual Report of the state and efficiency of the Police in No. 1, or the Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Of the 25 counties under my inspection, I have to report the following efficient:—

COUNTIES.	Population, 1861.	COUNTIES.	Population, 1861.
ENGLAND:		ENGLAND—*continued.*	
1. Bedford	121,805	15. Salop	217,379
2. Bucks	160,022	16. Stafford	630,829
3. Cambridge, with Isle of Ely	140,575	17. Suffolk, East and West	292,631
4. Derby	272,400	18. Warwick	193,123
5. Essex	291,924	19. Worcester	249,154
6. Hertford	141,209		
7. Huntingdon	64,256		
8. Leicester	169,350	NORTH WALES:	
9. Lincoln	343,140		
10. Norfolk	317,295	20. Anglesea	54,609
11. Northampton, and the Liberty of Peterborough.	190,509	21. Carnarvon	92,776
		22. Denbigh	104,316
12. Nottingham	207,691	23. Flint	69,849
13. Oxford	140,730	24. Merioneth	38,888
14. Rutland	21,867	25. Montgomery	66,919

Of the Borough Forces under my inspection, I have to report the following efficient:—

EFFICIENT BOROUGHS.	Population, 1861.	EFFICIENT BOROUGHS.	Population, 1861.
1. Albans, St.	7,675	20. Lichfield (City)	6,893
2. Banbury	4,055	21. Lincoln (City)	20,995
3. Bedford	13,412	22. Louth	10,468
4. Birmingham	295,955	23. Ludlow	5,178
5. Boston	15,038	24. Newark	11,562
6. Cambridge	26,351	25. Newcastle-under-Lyme	12,638
7. Chesterfield	9,835	26. Northampton	32,813
8. Colchester	23,730	27. Norwich (City)	74,414
9. Coventry	40,937	28. Nottingham	74,531
10. Derby	43,081	29. Stamford	8,044
11. Grantham	4,954	30. Shrewsbury	23,000
12. Great Grimsby	11,032	31. Stratford-on-Avon	3,672
13. Great Yarmouth	34,573	32. Sudbury	6,879
14. Hertford	6,769	33. Walsall	37,762
15. Ipswich	37,719	34. Warwick	10,589
16. Kidderminster	15,399	35. Wisbeach	9,218
17. King's Lynn	15,981	36. Wolverhampton	60,858
18. Leamington (Town)	17,452	37. Worcester	32,000
19. Leicester	68,168	38. Wycombe	4,222

Boroughs consolidated with Counties having Efficient Forces.

BOROUGHS.	Population, 1861.	BOROUGHS.	Population, 1861.
ENGLAND:		ENGLAND—*continued.*	
1. Beccles	4,266	13. Stafford	12,532
2. Bury St. Edmunds	13,318	14. Tamworth	4,326
3. Dudley	44,975	15. Thetford	4,208
4. Evesham	4,680	16. Wenlock	16,699
5. Eye	2,430	NORTH WALES:	
6. Godmanchester	2,428	17. Bangor	6,738
7. Harwich	5,070	18. Beaumaris	2,558
8. Huntingdon	3,816	19. Carnarvon	8,512
9. Orford	948	20. Denbigh	5,946
10. Oswestry	5,414	21. Flint	3,540
11. Retford	47,330	22. Montgomery	1,276
12. Saffron Walden	5,474	23. Welchpool	5,004

The following Forces remain inefficient either as to number or discipline :—

Boroughs over 5,000 Population.

BOROUGHS.	Population, 1861.
1. Bridgnorth	6,086
2. Oxford (City)	28,261
3. Glossop (now a Borough)	17,000

Boroughs with Inefficient Forces under 5,000 Population.

BOROUGHS.	Population, 1861.	BOROUGHS.	Population, 1861.
ENGLAND:		ENGLAND—*continued.*	
1. Bewdley	3,071	6. Maldon	4,747
2. Buckingham	3,847	7. Southwold	2,032
3. Daventry	4,124		
4. Droitwich	3,123	NORTH WALES:	
5. Dunstable	4,484	8. Pwllheli	2,795

GENERAL REPORT.

COUNTY FORCES.

The county forces are all efficient in number and discipline.

The borough of Glossop has established an independent force, thereby releasing a number of constables, all of whom have been retained in the county of Derby, where the accession of strength was much required.

In the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, a gross outrage has again been committed in the parishes of Caerhun and Llanbedr by throwing down a large length of walling during the night. No evidence having been obtained (no doubt by intimidation, and the connivance of the parties), it has been thought advisable to form those parishes into a district under the 27th Section of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, a measure which, I believe, will have a just and good effect.

The resignations and dismissals of constables have much decreased, and more candidates offer themselves for appointment than in previous years, which is much to be attributed to the increase in the pay, which took effect last year. The limit in classes, and the uncertainty of the advantages of superannuations, still remain as an impediment in keeping the force as efficient as it would be, if the tried and valued constables remained instead of seeking other employment; two points on which I will again state my opinion before I close my report.

The extra duties performed remain much as during the previous year, but as some misconception prevailed as to the payment of the police officers who are appointed inspectors of weights and measures, I think it right to state that in no instance am I aware of the fees taken being applied to the benefit of the inspectors, as they are generally placed to the credit of the county or borough fund, and only the remuneration for expense out of pocket allowed to the inspectors. I do not hesitate to say that I know of no duty which has been undertaken by the police more valuable than this to the community, and the poor in particular.

The inspection of common lodging houses and nuisances is more or less given to the police, and the relief of vagrants has been more generally placed under them during the year, but upon this subject I will report hereafter.

BOROUGH FORCES.

The borough forces reported efficient are the same as last year. The city of Oxford and borough of Bridgnorth are still in the same state of inefficiency. I am, however, in hopes that there will be a consolidation with the city and university of Oxford shortly, a measure I have in vain advocated for some years. The determination of the authorities of Bridgnorth to continue in their inefficiency of force still prevails in the council, and I see no hopes of an alteration at present. The new borough of Glossop, asserting its right, has appointed a weak and inefficient force in number, instead of having the assistance of the county force as heretofore. Should this borough obtain a certificate of efficiency, it will have to double, at least, its present number of constables. A few other small borough forces remain in their usual state of inefficiency, and will do so until compelled to consolidate.

The extra duties in boroughs and counties are much assimilated.

Judicial Statistics.

The explanation circulated from the Secretary of State through the counties and boroughs, together with the addition of the column for non-prosecution, will, I have no doubt, tend to increase the accuracy in the annual criminal returns

returns sent to the Home Office, but in comparing detection of crime with crimes reported in counties and boroughs, much disproportion is shown, as the number of committals must vary, many persons occasionally being committed for one offence, and on the other hand some offenders being committed for more than one offence. In order to remedy this seeming discrepancy, I should suggest a column in Table 3, following column 1, crimes committed, to be headed,—Number of indictable offences detected, with an explanation stating that of the number of indictable offences reported to the police, exclusive of those taken under the Criminal Justices Act, so many have been detected as led to the committal of one or more offenders. Thus the detected cases would be at once shown as correct, and the disproportion of offenders committed to crimes detected would then be explained.

Relief of Vagrants.

The great increase in the number of vagrants, as reported by the police, who act as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, requires much attention, as it is clear that the dislike to police investigation by the experienced tramp is wearing out, and that some further test is required to separate the professional beggar from the destitute wayfarer.

The ticket-of-way system fostered under the care of Mr. Baker, of Hardwick Court, whose exertions have been very zealous in the cause, is sufficiently extended to give it a fair trial. It is now applied to nearly all the unions in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, and in some in the counties of Hereford, Monmouth, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, Westmorland, and Norfolk. The system is thus explained by Mr. Baker in page 6 of his report of the paper read by him at the Social Science Meeting held at Belfast on the 19th of September 1867:—

"The first principle decided on was, that every vagrant should be secure of relief, and of at least the absolute necessaries of life, at every workhouse to which he may apply.

"2nd. That every vagrant who wishes for it, shall have the means of showing, by a way ticket, the route he has travelled and the distance he has made on each day, with the view that, if he is travelling straight forwards at his best speed, he may be excused from task-work and well treated.

"3rd. That the facts of a certain supply of sufficient food and proof of honest travel afforded by a way ticket, should be made known to the public by the Guardians, each informing his own parish, by the local press, by handbills posted along the roads (or rather by boards), and that the public should be urged to give nothing to those who had no tickets, and only food to those who had shown by their tickets that they had walked a fair distance from their sleeping place.

"The fourth point is the most difficult, and has as yet been only carried out in a few unions, viz., that every vagrant who does not show by his way ticket that he has walked a reasonable distance in the direction in which he professed to be travelling, should be set to four hours' hard work, and be sent to prison if he refuse or neglect to perform it."

In considering the system, I have only to repeat the difficulty which there is when workhouses are too far distant from each other, and where an intermediate house of refuge must be adopted, by some means or other, to complete the chain of communication.

On experience, notwithstanding the cry that may be used of uniting poverty with crime, I am inclined to think that, in lieu of the police acting as assistant relieving officers for vagrants at a distance, the system might be strengthened by each Board of Guardians appointing the tramp master in the workhouse (who might in his leisure hours be made otherwise useful to the Board), a constable, under the 19th section of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, by which means prompt discipline could be enforced in the tramp ward if necessary, and the assistance of the police could be given generally in supervising the vagrant on his journey, and confining him to the main road when he has left the workhouse or refuge, with or without ticket of way. There is one remarkable fact connected with this subject, to which I must again allude, namely, the various modes of treating vagrancy in different localities.

As a proof, I take some adjoining counties in the return under the head of

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

persons proceeded against for begging, or having no visible means of subsistence, in the Judicial Statistics, Table 7, for 1866–67.

Counties.	Proceeded against for Begging.	Or no Means of Subsistence.	Total.
Beds	10	16	26
Bucks	52	26	78
Derby	80	49	129
Essex	2	20	22
Hertford	81	7	88
Hunts	4	1	5
Leicester	16	3	19
Lincoln (Three Divisions)	522	55	577
Northampton	20	29	49
Nottingham	26	10	36
Oxford	22	18	40
Rutland	1	1	2
Salop	89	37	126
Stafford	288	250	538
Warwick	28	5	33
Worcester	66	5	71

This table shows the counties of Lincoln and Stafford to have been very much the most active in the suppression of vagrancy, where it was meeting with success, but the return for the neighbouring counties proves that it had little or no support from them; so that the offence which the counties of Lincoln and Stafford were endeavouring to control, appears to have been very sparingly treated by their neighbours.

The question of vagrancy is one of very great importance, particularly as connected with crime, but until some regular system is adopted, indiscriminate relief withheld, and professional vagrants equally treated by the magistrates, the drone will live upon the bee, and mendicancy will thrive notwithstanding the partial efforts made to suppress it.

The Ticket of Leave, or Licence Holder.

There is a marked decrease of licence holders this year in the district, perhaps to be attributed to the longer time of actual imprisonment enforced under the late Act, but those men who are under supervision have generally conducted themselves well, and obtained employment without difficulty, and often with the assistance of the police.

The Licensing System of Public and Beer Houses.

The return of drunkenness in the Appendix, I regret to state, shows that this vice rather increases than diminishes. I find a general expression against the present licensing system; and if the beer houses and public houses were placed upon the same footing, both being under the magistrates' jurisdiction as to the granting of licences, and some stringent clause deprived each house of its licence for a time upon conviction of any offence against such licence, and for ever, if under a cumulative conviction, I believe much benefit would be derived; thus making the owners of the property directly interested in the conduct of their tenants as occupiers of these houses. At all events the present loose mode of procuring a licence for a beer house requires improvement, as no sooner is a public house deprived of its licence, than it opens as a beer house in defiance of the magistrates, upon the certificate of a few ratepayers of the parish.

The Limitation of Classes.

The pay of both county and borough forces now having been increased, great encouragement is given to men to enter the service and make it a profession; but there still remains the difficulty in obtaining promotion where classes in forces are limited to a particular number, so that unless a vacancy occurs no promotion can be granted. In some forces, the 1st class is very numerous, but still it is limited: in others the 1st class is few in number, and limited; of course there is better chance of vacancies in the first case; but still in well-regulated forces, the number of 1st class will soon be filled; and then a clog is placed upon the exertion of the lower grades, as there is no hope for them to rise, perhaps for months or years. From 11 years' experience, I venture to suggest as the most advantageous step to the authorities, as well as to the constables, the opening of all classes, subject in counties to the recommendation of the chief constable (if a chief constable of five years' standing), to act upon his own responsibility, and in boroughs to be carried out under the discretion of the watch committee. In some boroughs this has taken place, and its benefit has been clearly demonstrated. In answer to this point I have been told that the chief constable would soon have the whole force 1st class constables; this would not be the case if the chief constable had the confidence of the magistrates, unless they were all fit for such promotion; and I do not hesitate to say that if any force could have constables really deserving of the 1st class promotion, that instead of being the most expensive force it would by its works show itself the contrary, as nothing is more easily proved that the prevention of crime is pecuniarily of great importance to the ratepayer. To this I may add that the great expense of the continued change in a force is the cause, not only of the greater outlay, and a most unsatisfactory mode of increasing the burden of the police rate, but a severe blow to the real efficiency of the force.

Superannuation Fund.

This all-important subject I take upon myself once more to report as vital to the efficiency of the force; the uncertainty of obtaining a pension, and the certainty of the superannuation funds being exhausted, are points for serious consideration. Under the present Act of Parliament it has been shown by Dr. Farr, and corroborated by the insolvency of the metropolitan fund, that a few years must place both counties and boroughs in the same predicament, although boroughs, having the extra payment made to their funds by the sums received for service of summonses and execution of warrants, will in some measure protract their existence.

The main point to the constables as recipients of pensions appears to be the uncertainty of the present system, based as it is upon age. In this particular I have no doubt that age should be superseded by service, but at what period of service pensions should be granted, I do not even venture to suggest; whether by limited pensions for short service, and pension for life at a period of lengthened service (with increase of pay in lieu of its acceptance, if the ability still to serve is proved), is a question which appears well worthy of consideration. If it were only the granting pensions out of an unlimited fund, the question might more readily be solved, but as the system of superannuation must be taken into consideration with the interest of those who are hereafter to be called upon to pay the pensions out of the county or police rate, it must require much investigation. I do not, however, scruple to state that the maintenance and elevation of the character of the force in counties and boroughs requires some impartial tribunal to be called into action, where all opinions and interests may be thoroughly sifted, so that the present uncertainty of pensions being granted may be removed, and an established code of superannuation duly authorised by Act of Parliament.

Mutual Assurance Society.

In connection with the Superannuation Fund, I consider it my duty to state that a mutual friendly society has been voluntarily established during the year by individuals in both county and borough forces, for payment towards the widow or children of a deceased constable subscribing thereto; also, by the bene-

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

volence of some kind friends, the opening of an orphan asylum for the whole force, metropolitan, city, county, and borough. Both these institutions must commend themselves to the public, and the fraternal feeling in aiding and assisting each other must be highly valuable if placed under due and proper authority. Their organisation, however, should be based upon some authorised system, and confirmed by those most competent to regulate such societies, by which proceeding, not only the police, but those who wish to subscribe to the institution, should be guaranteed some security for the soundness and permanence of the institution.

In the Appendix will be found the statistics of crime and drunkenness as classified in former reports, but in comparing these tables with those of former years, the great increase of vagrancy as a source of crime should be taken into account.

Cutlass drill.

Circumstances having led to the arming of several forces with cutlasses, in cases of emergency, suggests the necessity of all forces occasionally being drilled to the sword exercise, a good specimen of which I witnessed at my last annual inspection of the Lincolnshire constabulary.

If cutlasses are to be given out, it is evident the constables should know how they are to be used for attack or defence.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *William Cartwright*, Lieut. General,
Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for
No. 1 District.

REPORTS upon the COUNTIES and BOROUGHS respectively.

COUNTY of BEDFORD.

Strength of Force - - - - 90.

County of Bedford.

Population, 1861 - - -	121,805	Population to one constable - -	1,303
Area in acres - - - -	281,211	Area to one constable - - -	2,970

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	7	15	15	20	17	4
Rates of Pay - -	£. 350	£. 170	£. 120	£. 115	£. 105	£. 80	s. 27	s. 25	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19	s. 17

Chief constable's allowance for travelling, 50 *l.* per annum; superintendents, for horses, 50 *l.* per annum.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 -	109	94	80	250	194	30
1865-66 -	120	107	94	246	182	56
1866-67 -	123	98	91	199	133	40

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	526	6	6
and Beer Houses - - - -	407	19	18

Extra

Extra duties performed by the police:—Inspector of weights and measures, common lodging houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officer for vagrants, of whom 4,994 were relieved during the year, being 2,464 more than were relieved during the previous year. Nine constables resigned, and three were dismissed during the year. No ticket-of-leave men have been under supervision. The force is efficient.

Borough of Bedford.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 14

Population, 1861 - - -	13,412	Population to one constable - -	1,031
Area in acres - - - -	2,309	Area to one constable - - -	192

Borough of Bedford.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes - -	1	- -	2	5	4	2
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 142	- -	s. 24	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	29	20	12	48	13	5
1865-66 - -	15	14	11	38	3	5
1866-67 - -	38	23	17	48	19	5

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	46	—	—
	67	5	5

The pay of the 1st and 2nd class constables has been increased during the year, and a 3rd class has been formed.

Extra duties performed by the police during the year: Inspectors of weights and measures and nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants, of whom 3,278 have been relieved, being an increase of 938 over the number relieved the previous year.

One constable resigned, and one has been superannuated during the year. No ticket-of-leave men have been under supervision. The force is efficient.

Borough of Dunstable.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 2.

Population, 1861 - - -	4,484	Population to one constable - -	2,242
Area in acres - - - -	451	Area to one constable - - -	225

Borough of Dunstable.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.
	Head Constable.	Constable.
Number and Classes - - - -	1	
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 78	22 s.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
1865–66 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866–67 - -	5	1	1	19	7	8

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	28	—	—
	8	—	—

The police act as inspectors of common lodging-houses and nuisances. A new station-house is nearly erected.

The force is too weak, and therefore inefficient.

County of Buckingham.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 125

County of Buckingham.

Population, 1861 - - - 160,022 | Population to one constable - - 1,280
Area in acres - - - - 461,980 | Area to one constable - - - 3,690

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.							Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes	1	1	1	3	1	6	5	7	25	15	40	20
Rates of Pay - -	£. 300	£. 145	£. 130	£. 125	£. 100	£. 90	£. 80	s. 25	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 19

Chief constable's allowance for travelling, 150 *l.* Average expense of horses and carts, found by the county, 40 *l.* 11 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 -	228	169	130	446	280	79
1865–66 -	254	179	147	378	206	62
1866–67 -	234	167	130	335	228	63

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.	Deprived of Licence.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - -	810	44	35	1
	550	56	51	–

Extra duties performed by the police :—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 7,356 have been relieved during the year, being an increase of 2,818 over the number relieved the previous year, some of which may be accounted for by the police being employed in the Aylesbury Union for this purpose. The police act as high constables. Eighteen constables resigned, and

and five were dismissed during the year; there has been an addition to the head quarters station at Aylesbury in cells, and a guard-room attached to the county hall; 15 ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year; three have changed their residence under the regulation, and one has broke the condition of license. There has been a change in the appointment of chief constable, Captain Carter having resigned after a faithful and energetic performance of his duty from the organisation of the force. The force is efficient.

Borough of Buckingham.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 4.

Population in 1861 - - -	3,847	Population to one constable - -	960
Area in acres - - - -	4,777	Area to one constable - - -	1,194

Borough of Buckingham.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.
	Head Constable.	Constables.
Number and Classes - - - -	1	3
Rates of Pay - - - - - -	£. 65	18 s.

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	–	–	–	10	4	5
1865–66 -	1	1	–	10	6	4
1866–67 - -	2	2	2	12	6	6

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses. - - - -	29	2	1
	3	–	–

Extra duties performed by the police: Inspectors of weights and measures and nuisances. Three constables resigned during the year, being the total number of the force. No ticket-of-leave men are under supervision.

The force is too weak, and so low paid that no man can be expected to remain in it, and it is inefficient.

Borough of Chipping Wycomb.

Strength of Force - - - - 4

Population, 1861 - - - -	4,222	Population to one constable - -	1,055
Area in acres - - - - -	120	Area to one constable - - -	30

Borough of Chipping Wycomb.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.
	Head Constable.	Constables.
Number and Classes - - - -	1	3
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 90	18 s.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 -	14	10	8	22	16	1
1865-66 -	7	5	5	29	18	7
1866-67 -	22	20	17	37	19	16

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	67	4	4
	10	2	2

No extra duties are performed by the police. The force is efficient.

County of Cambridge.

Strength of Force - - - - 70

County of Cambridge.

Population, 1861 - - - 85,256 | Population to one constable - - 1,218
Area in acres - - - - 290,213 | Area to one constable - - - 4,146

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.					Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	2	2	6	21	26	10
Rates of Pay - -	£. 300	£. 170	£. 125	£. 115	£. 85	s. 26	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

Chief constable's allowance for travelling, 80 *l.* per annum; average expense of horses and carts to county, 51 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	112	95	74	69	46	16
1865-66 - -	45	38	30	43	30	7
1866-67 - -	56	46	42	63	44	11

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.	Deprived of License.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	402	9	8	2
	374	11	10	-

The second class is unlimited at the discretion of the chief constable.

Extra duties performed by the police:—Inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging houses, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1,368 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 521 over the number relieved the previous year. Five constables resigned, and two were dismissed during the year. The station-houses are all in good order. One ticket-of-leave man reported himself regularly during the year. The force is efficient.

Borough of Cambridge.

Strength of Force - - - - - 40.

Population, 1861 - - - -	26,351	Population to one constable - -	658
Area in acres - - - -	3,470	Area to one constable - - -	86

Borough of Cambridge.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	2	2	3	1	5	10	8	8
Rates of Pay - -	£. 170	£. 76	s. 25	s. 24	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 18

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	39	33	23	104	34	15
1865-66 - -	53	42	31	80	31	11
1866-67 - -	41	35	31	55	19	10

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	231	4	4
and Beer Houses - - - - -	50	3	3

There has been an increase of six constables during the year. Extra duties performed by the police :—Inspectors of common lodging-houses and nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1,569 have been relieved during the year, being an increase of 378 over the number relieved the previous year. One constable was dismissed, and three resigned during the year. One ticket-of-leave man has regularly reported himself during the year. The force is efficient.

Isle of Ely.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 52

Population, 1861 - - - -	55,319	Population to one constable - -	1,063
Area in acres - - - -	221,029	Area to one constable - - -	4,250

Isle of Ely.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	2	2	1	6	1	16	15	8
Rates of Pay - -	£. 280	£. 120	£. 105	£. 80	s. 26	s. 23	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

The chief constable is allowed £. 50 per annum for travelling expenses. No horses are kept in this force.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	53	48	43	142	103	24
1865–66 - -	44	35	34	99	64	22
1866–67 - -	48	58	46	195	106	12

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.	Deprived of License.
Public Houses and Beer Houses. - -	254	13	9	—
	311	30	27	—

Extra duties performed by the police :—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1,044 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 339 over the number relieved the previous year. One ticket-of-leave man reported himself on arrival, but changed his residence under the regulation. The force is efficient.

Borough of Wisbeach.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 11

Borough of Wisbeach.

Population, 1861 - - - -	9,218	Population to one constable - -	838
Area in acres - - - - -	6,429	Area to one constable - - -	584

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number and Classes -	1	2	1	7	—
	£.	s.	s.	s.	
Rates of Pay - - -	100	22	21	20	—

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	12	11	8	70	20	14
1865–66 - -	19	16	14	51	11	11
1866–67 - -	39	36	23	42	10	9

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	51	5	2
Beer Houses - - - -	30	1	1

Extra duties :—Inspector of common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1,120 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 285 over the number relieved the previous year. One ticket-of-leave man has regularly reported himself during the year, and one has changed his residence under the regulation. The force is efficient.

County of Derby.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 171.

Population, 1861 - - -	286,400	Population to one constable - -	1,593
Area in acres - - - -	623,992	Area to one constable - - -	3,643

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.								Weekly Pay in Shillings.											
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.		Serjeants.			Constables.								
Number and Classes	1	7	5	1	1	1	5	7	2	4	16	23	6	5	36	30	21			
Rates of Pay -	£. 500	£. 160	£. 140	£. 120	£. 110	£. 100	£. 83	£. 75	s. d. 28 6	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. 24	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 9	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20			

The chief constable is allowed 100 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses, and the county find horses and carts, at an average expense of 73 *l.* per annum for each superintendent.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	179	177	156	803	607	86
1865–66 - -	141	139	129	632	519	62
1866–67 - -	187	189	168	635	524	42

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses - - -	1,144	29	2	23
and Beer Houses - - - -	646	62	- -	56

This force has been increased by 10 constables, besides having been relieved from the Borough of Glossop, which has its own independent force.

Extra duties: Inspector of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances; high constables, and as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 3,878 have been relieved during the year, being an increase of 1,885 over the number relieved the previous year. Twenty-nine constables resigned, and three were dismissed during the year. The station-house at Buxton still requires improvement. Eight ticket-of-leave men regularly reported themselves during the year; two changed their residence under regulation, one broke his condition of license, and one has been re-committed. The force is efficient.

Borough of Chesterfield.

Strength of Force - - - - - 11.

Population, 1861 - - - -	9,835	Population to one constable - -	894
Area in acres - - - -	296	Area to one constable - - -	27

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Head Constable.	Inspector.	Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes - -	1	- -	2	1	3	2	2
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 120	- -	s. 24	s. d. 22 6	s. 21	s. 20	s. 18

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	56	57	33	104	47	19
1865–66 - -	25	24	23	223	161	—
1866–67 - -	26	24	24	119	96	21

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.	Deprived of License.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	59	3	3	3
	41	6	5	—

The inspector having resigned, a second serjeant was appointed in his place, and three constables have lately been added to the force, which is a very important reinforcement. Extra duties performed by the police: Inspector of common lodging-houses and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 4,227 were relieved during the year. One constable resigned. One ticket-of-leave man has reported himself regularly; one has changed his residence under the regulations; two have broken the condition of their license, and two have been re-committed during the year. The force is efficient.

Borough of Derby.

Strength of Force - - - - 47.

Borough of Derby. Population, 1861 - - - - 43,081 | Population to one constable - - 916
Area in acres - - - - 1,660 | Area to one constable - - - 35

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes - -	1	1	4	5	11	9	6	10
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 175	£. 104	£. 78	s. 26	s. 24	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	51	50	29	340	111	28
1865–66 - -	37	26	12	342	163	36
1866–67 - -	57	50	29	389	135	38

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.	Deprived of License.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	215	50	35	4
	128	25	20	—

The pay of this force has been generally increased during the year. Extra duties performed by the police: Inspectors of weights and measures and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 5,097 were relieved during the year, which is the first year of the police undertaking this duty. Eleven constables were dismissed, and nine resigned during the year, which is a larger proportion than usual in this force. One ticket-of-leave man has regularly reported himself during the year; two changed their residence under the regulation, and one broke his condition of license. The force is efficient.

Borough of Glossop.

Strength of Force - - - - - 8.

Population, 1861 - - -	17,000	Population to one constable - -	2,125
Area in acres - - - -	3,033	Area to one constable - - -	379

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes - -	1	2	5
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 85	25 *s.*	21 *s.*

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
1865–66 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866–67 - -	10	7	3	23	21	2

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - - -	33	1	1
and Beer Houses - - - - - -	35	—	—

This is a newly established force, having been in existence only since April 1867, before which period it was consolidated with the county. It is 50 per cent. below the number of constables required, and therefore is organised upon an inefficient scale. From weakness in number, it is inefficient.

County of Essex, with Harwich and Saffron Walden, and exclusive of the Metropolitan District.

Strength of Force - - - - - 251.

Population, 1861 - - -	291,924	Population to one constable - -	1,163
Area in acres - - - -	984,633	Area to one constable - - -	3,922

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.			Serjeants.		Constables.		
Number and Classes - -	1	4	6	4	2	6	4	10	58	100	56
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 520	£. 150	£. 125	£. 90	£. 85	£. 80	*s.* 28	*s.* 25	*s.* 23	*s.* 21	*s.* 19

The chief constable receives 110 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses, and the deputy chief constable has 50 *l.* per annum extra; horses and carts are found by the county, at the average yearly expense of 50 *l.* 8 *s.*

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	357	207	171	246	163	46
1865–66 - -	387	204	184	285	198	52
1866–67 - -	320	174	151	172	128	35

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.	Deprived of License.
Public Houses - - - -	1,006	12	11	1
and Beer Houses - - - - -	827	26	24	—

Extra duties performed by the police: Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances,—all hold deputations under the Board of Customs,—and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 16,003 have been relieved during the year, being an increase of 7,605 over the number relieved the previous year. In the Brentwood Division, which adjoins the Metropolitan District, the number of vagrants relieved during the year is no less than 4,828. Nine constables resigned during the year, and none were dismissed, indeed during the last three years only two constables have been dismissed from this large force; the resignations also are few in number in proportion to the strength of the force; one constable died during the year. Five ticket-of-leave men have regularly reported themselves; four have changed their residence under the regulation, and two have broken their condition of license. The force is efficient.

Borough of Colchester.

Strength of Force - - - 24.

Borough of Colchester.

Population, 1861 - - - -	23,730	Population to one constable - -	980
Area in Acres - - - -	11,770	Area to one constable - - -	490

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes - - -	1	3	7	6	7
	£.	s. d.	s.	s. d.	s.
Rates of Pay - - - - -	120	24 6	21	19 6	18

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	85	59	35	67	17	16
1865–66 - -	51	36	30	45	12	6
1866–67 - -	61	41	32	43	16	4

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	113	2	2
and Beer Houses - - - - -	42	—	—

Extra duties performed by the police: Inspector of common lodging-houses and assistant relieving officer for casual poor, of whom 2,026 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 432 over the number relieved the previous year. One constable was dismissed during the year.

No ticket-of-leave men have been under supervision during the year.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Maldon.

Strength of Force - - - 3.

Population, 1861 - - - -	4,747	Population to one constable -	1,627	Borough of Maldon.
Area in acres - - - - -	3,508	Area in acres - - - -	1,167	

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly pay in Shillings.
	Head Constable.	Constables.
Number and Classes - - - -	1	2
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 72	21 s.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	1	1	—	—	—	—
1865–66 - -	2	2	2	18	7	4
1866–67 - -	2	2	2	16	10	—

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
Public Houses - - - - -	23	—	—	—
and Beer Houses - - - - -	9	—	—	—

No extra duties are performed by the police. The vagrants are relieved by the county constable stationed at Haybridge. One ticket-of-leave man has regularly reported himself, and one has changed his residence under the regulation during the year. The force requires another constable, and, from weakness, is inefficient.

County of Hertford.

Strength of Force - - - 112.

Population, 1861 - - - -	141,209	Population to one constable -	1,260	County of Hertford.
Area in acres - - - - -	368,810	Area to one constable - -	3,281	

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Class -	1	4	9	5	50	30	13
Rates of Pay - -	£. 500*	£. 105	£. 81	s. 25	s. 23	s. 21	s. 19

* The chief constable's allowance for travelling is included in the pay; and the carts and horses are found by the county, at the average expense of 50 *l.* per annum.

RANKS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	199	152	102	304	207	25
1865–66 - -	174	122	103	312	193	34
1866–67 - -	233	184	140	332	245	36

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales, District.

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses	715	27	24
	641	34	30

Five constables have been promoted to serjeants during the year. Extra duties: Inspectors of weights and measures, and in a few unions as assistant relieving officers for casual poor. Seven constables resigned, and three died during the year, and one has been dismissed; only three constables have been dismissed in three years, and the resignations are few in this force, which is composed entirely of county men. Eight ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year, and one changed his residence under the regulation. The force is efficient.

Borough of St. Alban's.

Strength of Force - - - 7.

Borough of St. Alban's.

Population, 1861	7,675	Population to one constable	1,096
Area in acres	434	Area to one constable	62

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes	1	2	1	3
Rates of Pay	£. 100	s. 25	s. 22	s. 21

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65	24	15	12	63	22	5
1865–66	17	15	8	50	15	8
1866–67	32	21	21	38	12	4

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses	57	3	3
	28	1	1

Extra duties performed by the police: Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances, and lately appointed assistant relieving officers for casual poor. One constable was dismissed during the year. One ticket-of-leave man has regularly reported himself during the year. The force is efficient.

Borough of Hertford.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 6.

Borough of Hertford.

Population, 1861	6,769	Population to one constable	1,128
Area in acres	3,350	Area to one constable	558

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number and classes	1	1	1	2	1
Rates of pay	£. 83	27 s.	23 s.	22 s.	20 s.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	9	7	5	55	1	1
1865–66 - -	12	8	4	22	—	—
1866–67 - - -	20	20	16	-	—	—

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - -	55	1	1
	22	—	—

The pay has been increased during the year. Extra duties performed by the police: Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances. The police do not act as assistant relieving officers for casual poor. No ticket-of-leave men have been under supervision during the year. The force is efficient.

County of Huntingdon, with Godmanchester and Huntingdon.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 52.

Population, 1861 - - -	64,250	Population to one constable - -	1,235
Area in acres - - - -	224,418	Area to one constable - - -	4,315

County of Huntingdon, with Godmanchester and Huntingdon.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.					Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspector.	Constables.		
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	2	1	14	21	7
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 200	£. 155	£. 125	£. 115	£. 85	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

The chief constable is allowed 70 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses; the horses and carts are found by the county, at an average of 47 *l.* per annum.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 -	48	40	36	87	33	23
1865–66 -	36	33	27	97	58	20
1866–67 -	41	34	29	65	35	13

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - and Beer Houses - - -	314	5	1	4
	324	4	-	3

Extra duties performed by the police: Inspectors of weights and measures, and common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 3,744 have been relieved during the year, being an increase of 1,190 over the number relieved during the previous year. Two constables resigned, and two were dismissed during the year. Two ticket-of-leave men have regularly reported themselves during the year. The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

County of Leicester.

Strength of Force - - - - - 104.

County of Leicester.

Population, 1861 - - -	169,356	Population to one constable - -	1,628
Area in acres - - - -	510,204	Area to one constable - - -	4,905

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.						
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.				
Number and Classes - -	1	1	2	3	3	1	11	2	8	21	7	29	15
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 450	£. 140	£. 130	£. 120	£. 95	£. 88	s. 26	s. 24	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 18

The chief constable is allowed 91 *l.* 14 *s.* for travelling expenses; the horses and carts are found by the county, and average 53 *l.* 5 *s.* 11 *d.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	174	152	102	255	194	29
1865-66 - -	91	79	73	230	183	26
1866-67 - -	130	117	92	249	182	29

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	762	16	5	16
	246	19	- -	19

Extra duties performed by the police: Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances, high constables, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 8,338 were relieved during the year, being the large increase of 2,658 over the number relieved during the previous year. Fourteen constables resigned during the year, and four were dismissed. Two ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year. The force is efficient.

Borough of Leicester.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 83.

Borough of Leicester.

Population, 1861 - - -	68,168	Population to one constable - -	821
Area in acres - - - -	3,000	Area to one constable - - -	36

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.							
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.			Serjeants.			Constables.				
Number and Classes -	1	1	2	1	2	8	3	6	23	11	16	7
Rates of Pay - -	£. 200	£. 112	£. 107	£. 104	s. 31	s. 28	s. 26	s. 24	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20

No. 1 Eastern Counties Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	202	147	77	422	298	124
1865-66 - -	156	98	63	376	271	105
1866-67 - -	153	105	71	315	194	105

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - -	287	26	20
	183	41	33

The police do not undertake any extra duties. Five constables were dismissed during the year, and five resigned. One ticket-of-leave man has regularly reported himself, one failed in the condition of his license, and two have been re-committed during the year. The force is efficient.

County of Lincoln, comprising Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland.

Strength of Force - - - - 269.

Population, 1861 - - - - 343,140 | Population to one constable - - 1,275
Area in acres - - - - 1,742,329 | Area to one constable - - - 6,454

County of Lincoln, comprising Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.					Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number and Classes	1	9	6	4	4	11	27	38*	80	41	48
Rates of Pay - -	£. 640	£. 130	£. 115	£. 10	£. 85	s. 28	s. 27	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 21 7	s. d. 19 10

Chief constable's allowance for travelling expenses, 200 *l.* For Lindsey, average expenses for horses and carts, found by county, 43 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* In Kesteven and Holland, superintendents are allowed 50 *l.* per annum for horses.

* These men are qualified constables.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	414	324	249	1,095	847	149
1865-66 - -	342	263	191	909	694	129
1866-67 - -	354	292	241	958	756	128

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - -	1,092	56	1	44
	627	37	- -	31

Extra duties performed by the police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances, and as high constables. Nineteen constables resigned during the year, and nine were dismissed. One constable died. A new station-house has been built at Frodingham. One ticket-of-leave man has regularly reported himself during the year, three have changed their residence under the regulation, one has broken his condition of license, and one has been re-committed.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

The police do not act as assistant relieving officers for vagrants, but vagrancy has been much checked by the vigilance and activity of the police and determination of the magistrates to support them in this duty by committing most of them to prison. This point has been reported upon in my general report; the want of uniformity of action in adjoining counties has, however, led to a less rigid mode of treatment, but the trial for one year has proved to have had a beneficial result. The system of appointing qualified men as intermediate class between the constables and serjeants is still in force, and merits well the approval of the chief constable. The force is efficient.

Borough of Boston.

Strength of Force - - - - 15.

Borough of Boston.

Population, 1861 - - - -	15,038	Population to one constable - -	1,000
Area in acres - - - -	4,820	Area to one constable - - -	200

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.			Constables.		
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	1	5	5	1
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 120	s. d. 26 8	s. d. 24 8	s. d. 23 8	s. d. 22 6	s. d. 19 6	s. d. 18 6

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	30	43	26	126	48	38
1865-66 - -	19	24	18	71	25	22
1866-67 - -	19	12	8	84	32	19

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	49	1	1
and Beer Houses - - - -	52	3	2

The police do not perform any extra duties except as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1,042 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 439 over the number relieved the previous year. One constable resigned during the year. One ticket-of-leave man regularly reported himself during the year. The force is efficient.

Borough of Grantham.

Strength of Force - - - - 5.

Borough of Grantham.

Population, 1861 - - - -	4,954	Population to one constable - -	991
Area in acres - - - -	314	Area to one constable - - -	63

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Head Constable.	Serjeant.	Constables.	
Number and Classes - - -	1	1	1	2
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 80	s. 24	s. 22	s. 20

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	32	29	26	68	50	7
1865-66 - -	30	26	15	40	31	8
1866-67 - -	23	17	13	43	21	19

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	33	1	1
	15	1	--

The pay of the head constable, serjeant, and constables, has been increased during the year. Extra duties performed by the police during the year:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and vagrants, of whom 2,338 were relieved, being an increase of 735 over the number relieved during the previous year. One constable was dismissed, and two resigned, during the year, being a large proportion of the force. One ticket-of-leave man broke his condition of license, and one was re-committed during the year. The force is efficient.

Borough of Great Grimsby.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 11.

Population, 1861 - - - -	11,032	Population to one constable - -	1,003
Area in acres - - - -	1,518	Area to one constable - - -	143

Borough of Great Grimsby.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.		Constables.		
Number and Classes - -	1	1	1	1	4	3
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 100	s. 28	s. d. 26 6	s. d. 23 6	s. 22	s. d. 20 6

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	46	34	22	100	64	20
1865-66 - -	62	26	25	117	87	20
1866-67 - -	63	38	24	69	43	11

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	43	6	3
	42	10	7

An extra constable has been appointed during the year. Extra duties performed by the police:—Inspectors of common lodging-houses and nuisances. One constable resigned during the year. Two ticket-of-leave men regularly reported themselves, and one has broken the condition of license during the year.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

City of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln.

Strength of Force - - - - - 28.

Population, 1861 - - - -	20,995	Population to one constable - - -	749
Area in acres - - - -	5,000	Area to one constable - - -	185

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Head Constable.	Inspector.	Serjeants.		Constables.		
Number and Classes - -	1	1	2	3	1	10	10
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 130	£. 80	s. 28	s. 26	s. 23	s. 22	s. d. 19 6

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	21	24	22	88	39	12
1865–66 - -	19	18	13	74	38	6
1866–67 - -	24	22	16	61	31	8

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	114	2	1
and Beer Houses - - - - -	53	7	6

An addition of five constables has been made during the year. Extra duties performed by the police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances. Three constables resigned during the year. One ticket-of-leave man reported himself regularly, and two have changed their residence under the regulation, during the year.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Louth.

Strength of Force - - - - - 9.

Borough of Louth.

Population, 1861 - - - -	10,468	Population to one constable - - -	1,163
Area in acres - - - -	2,560	Area to one constable - - -	284

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes - -	1	2	2	4
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 135	s. 24	s. 21	s. 20

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	17	11	5	47	39	—
1865–66 - -	19	14	10	41	20	13
1866–67 - -	17	14	9	35	29	2

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	30	--	--
and Beer Houses - - - - -	24	1	1

Extra duties performed by the police:—Inspectors of weights and measures and nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 746 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 119 over the number relieved the previous year. One constable was dismissed and two resigned during the year.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Stamford.

Strength of Force - - - - - 9.

Population, 1861 - - - -	8,044	Population to one constable - -	894
Area in acres - - - -	1,711	Area to one constable - - -	171

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.		Constables.		
Number and Classes -	1	2	1	2	2	1
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 110	s. 26	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	22	15	12	81	13	3
1865–66 - -	14	9	7	29	3	1
1866–67 - -	31	29	21	65	7	10

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	68	6	4
and Beer Houses - - - - -	7	1	1

Extra duties performed by the police :—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 2,784 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 778 over the number relieved the previous year.

There is still a vacancy of one constable in the force; the indictable offences reported are much more numerous this year than usual, but the detections are in proportion; the number of drunk and disorderly persons proceeded against is very large in proportion to those fined or imprisoned.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

County of Norfolk with the Borough of Thetford.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 231.

County of Norfolk with Thetford Borough.

Population, 1861 - -	317,295	Population to one constable - - -	1,373
Area in acres - - -	1,333,440	Area to one constable - - - -	5,772

YEARS.	Yearly Pay in £.								Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number and Classes	1	1	5	5	3	1	4	4	4	5	20	75	75	28
Rates of Pay - -	£. 500	£. 170	£. 135	£. 125	£. 110	£. 100	£. 83	£. 78	s. 26	s. 25	s. 23	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

Chief constable's allowance for travelling, 125 *l.* Average expenses of horses and carts, provided by the county, 44 *l.* per annum.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	269	263	215	370	310	44
1865-66 - -	259	243	204	296	237	43
1866-67 - -	248	234	194	351	277	49

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	1,243	27	4	25
	540	25	—	23

Extra duties performed by the police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances; 21 police officers act as relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1,352 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 428 over the number relieved the previous year. Ten constables resigned and seven were dismissed during the year. The station-houses are all good and in order with the exception of Torrington, which again I have to report as requiring enlargement. Two ticket-of-leave men regularly reported themselves during the year; two changed their residence under the regulation; one broke the condition of his license, and one was re-committed. The criminal statistics for the year show an increase of crime and good amount of detection; drunkenness has, however, increased, as have also the number of proceedings taken against public houses, four of which were deprived of their licenses.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Great Yarmouth.

Strength of Force - - - - - 34.

Borough of Great Yarmouth.

Population, 1861 - - -	34,573	Population to one constable - -	1,016
Area in acres - - - -	4,135	Area to one constable - - -	121

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.							
	Head Constable.	Inspector.	Serjeants.		Constables.					
Number and Classes - -	1	1	2	4	8	9		6		3	
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 162	£. 78	s. 25	s. 23	s. 21	s. 19	d. 6	s. 18	d. 6	s. 17	d. 6

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	62	51	36	201	171	16
1865-66 - -	61	51	41	158	139	12
1866-67 - -	48	38	33	131	110	7

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	182	10	10
	95	4	2

Extra dutiesperformed by the police:—Inspectors of common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 798 were relieved, being an increase of 366 over the number relieved during the previous year. Two constables resigned and two died during the year. Four ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly; four changed their residence under the regulation, one broke the condition of license, and one was re-committed.

The force is efficient.

Borough of King's Lynn.

Strength of Force - - - - - 19.

Population, 1861 - - - -	16,170	Population to one constable - -	851
Area in acres - - - -	2,620	Area to one constable - - -	137

Borough of King's Lynn.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes - -	1	4	8 6
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 100	s. 24	s. 21 s. 19

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	14	20	9	98	51	26
1865-66 - -	15	3	3	88	56	11
1866-67 - -	20	11	10	78	56	16

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	156	8	2	8
	12	—	—	—

The pay of the serjeants and constables has been increased during the year.

Extra duties performed by the police:—One acting as assistant relieving officer for casual poor, of whom 733 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 177 over the number relieved the previous year. One constable was dismissed, and the head constable and four constables resigned during the year. The new station-house and cells at the old prison are good and in order.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

City of Norwich.

Strength of Force - - - - - 87.

City of Norwich.

Population, 1861 - - - - 74,414 | Population to one constable - - 853
Area in acres - - - - 6,638 | Area to one constable - - - 73

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.								
	Head Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.				Serjeants.			Constables.					
Number and Classes - -	1	1*	1	1	2	2	1	5	3	6	21	11	21	7	4*
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 250	£. 115	£. 91	£. 84	£. 78	£. 70	s. 26	s. 25	s. 24	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18	s. 25

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	154	123	91	80	31	13
1865-66 - -	108	101	77	118	37	24
1866-67 - -	121	107	92	93	30	25

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	572	71	27	54
	40	13	—	9

* These are Detectives.

The pay of the serjeants has been increased. Extra duties performed by the police :—None.

The police act as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 792 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 323 over the number relieved the previous year. Three constables were dismissed and seven resigned during the year. Three ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly, and three changed their residence under the regulation, during the year. Twenty-seven public houses are stated to have been deprived of their licenses during the year, out of 71 proceeded against.

This is a large number, and the result of such an example must be interesting, as shown in the next year's return.

The force is efficient.

County of Northampton.

Strength of Force - - - - - 111.

County of Northampton.

Population, 1861 - - - 167,854 | Population to one constable - - 1,512
Area in acres - - - - 575,763 | Area to one constable - - - 5,187

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.					Weekly Pay in Shillings.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.					
Number and Classes - -	1	1	4	5	6	6	4	26	9	34		15	
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 350	£. 150	£. 130	£. 95	£. 85	s. 26	s. 25	s. 23	s. 22	s. 20	d. 6	s. 18	d. 6

Chief constable's allowance for travelling expenses, 110 *l.*; and the superintendents are allowed 50 *l.* Per annum to find and keep their horses.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	243	150	130	303	204	53
1865-66 - -	183	97	86	255	169	52
1866-67 - -	155	133	121	245	184	31

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	620	74	3	69
	448	57	2	52

Extra duties performed by the police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 9,538 were relieved during the year, being 2,884 more than were relieved the previous year. Eleven constables resigned, and five were dismissed during the year. The new station at Wellingborough has been completed, and is now occupied. The weakness of force in this town and Kettering requires attention. Two ticket-of-leave men have reported themselves regularly; one has removed under the regulation; three broke their condition of license, and one has been re-committed during the year.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Daventry.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 2.

Population, 1861 - - - -	4,124	Population to one constable - -	2,062
Area in acres - - - -	1,713	Area to one constable - - -	856

Borough of Daventry.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.
	Head Constable.	Constable.
Number and Classes - - -	1	1
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 60	20 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	1	1	–	15	5	1
1865-66 - -	3	3	3	11	6	2
1866-67 - -	4	4	3	8	2	4

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - - - -	28	—	—
	2	—	—

Extra duties performed by the police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances. One ticket-of-leave man reported himself regularly during the year. The vagrants are relieved by the county police. Two more constables would be required to make the force efficient in number; therefore it is inefficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Borough of Northampton.

Borough of Northampton.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 39.

Population, 1861 - - - -	32,813	Population to one constable - - -	844
Area in acres - - - -	1,520	Area to one constable - - -	39

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	2	2	2	10	5	5	12
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 200	£. 94	28 *s.*	26 *s.*	22 *s.*	21 *s.*	20 *s.*	19 *s.*

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	97	58	52	147	145	1
1865–66 - -	78	51	40	159	156	–
1866–67 - -	59	44	30	80	60	16

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	70	10	9
	200	40	33

Extra duties performed by the police:—Inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging-houses. Seventeen constables resigned during the year, four of whom were invalided, and two were dismissed. One ticket-of-leave man regularly reported himself during the year. The large number of beer-houses is remarkable, and out of the 200, no less than 40 were proceeded against this year, and 50 the year previous, of whom 74 were fined. The return of drunk and disorderly persons proceeded against has, however, decreased 50 per cent. from the previous year.

The force is efficient.

Liberty of Peterborough.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 19.

Liberty of Peterborough.

Population, 1861 - - - -	22,655	Population to one constable - -	1,192
Area in acres - - - -	51,695	Area to one constable - - -	2,721

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	2	4	5	4	1
Rates of Pay - -	£. 105	£. 140	£. 90	26 *s.*	23 *s.*	22 *s.*	20 *s.*	18 *s.* 6 *d.*

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	47	42	40	22	13	8
1865–66 - -	45	39	38	11	4	6
1866–67 - -	48	34	31	22	12	7

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	98	5	4
	85	2	1

Extra duties performed by the police:—Inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants, of whom 1,777 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 450 over the number relieved the previous year. Three constables resigned during the year, the superintendent having resigned since the 1st October 1867, after some years' valuable services. A tramp-shed is being built at the station-house. One ticket-of-leave man has regularly reported himself during the year, and one has removed into the Liberty, under the regulation. A new arrangement is about to be made in the appointment of deputy chief constable, by which expense may be saved, without impairing the efficiency of the force.

The force is efficient.

County of Nottingham, with East Retford.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 138.

Population, 1861 - - - 207,691 | Population to one constable - - 1,505
Area in acres - - - - 521,110 | Area to one constable - - - 3,776

County of Nottingham with East Retford.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.						
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.			Serjeants.			Constables.*
		†											1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number and Classes	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	10	8	2‡	—	—	—	—
Rates of Pay - -	£. 350	£. 164	£. 155	£. 127	£. 118	£. 105	£. 100	£. 94	£. 88	s. 28	s. 25	s. 24	s. 23	s. 21	s. 19	s. 18

* Number of Constables 104, not restricted in Classes.
† 1 Clerk, 136 *l.* per annum.
‡ Qualified Constables.

Chief constable is allowed 150 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses; each superintendent receives 50 *l.* per annum, to find and keep a horse.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	178	204	181	641	403	97
1865–66 - -	162	200	162	636	409	86
1866–67 - -	198	171	129	656	387	94

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses	754	50	1	23
	290	54	—	40

Extra duties performed by the police :—Inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging-houses. The police have discontinued to act as relieving officers for casual poor; 11 constables resigned during the year, and nine were dismissed. Eight ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly; two removed under the regulations, and one was re-committed during the year.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Newark.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 11.

Borough of Newark.

Population, 1861 - - - - 11,562 | Population to one constable - - 1,051
Area in acres - - - - 2,080 | Area to one constable - - - 190

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes - -	1	2	2	4	2
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 130	25 *s.*	22 *s.*	21 *s.*	20 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons Proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	11	10	9	25	15	6
1865–66 - -	11	9	8	13	7	1
1866–67 - -		4	3	23	8	8

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses	56	—	—
	26	—	—

Extra duties performed by the police :—Inspectors of common lodging-houses and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1,496 were relieved, being an increase of 281 over the number relieved the previous year. The head constable's office requires improvement, which might be effected with little expense. One ticket-of-leave man removed from Nottingham under the regulation. The force is efficient.

Borough of Nottingham.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 103.

Borough of Nottingham.

Population, 1861 - - - 74,531 | Population to one constable - - 723
Area in acres - - - - 2,600 | Area to one constable - - - 25

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.							
	Head Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.				Serjeants.			Constables.				
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	11	8	12	27	15	19
Rates of Pay - -	£. 325	£. 155	£. 100	£. 91	£. 88	£. 80	*s.* 27	*s.* 26	*s.* 25	*s.* 22	*s. d.* 21 6	*s.* 21	*s.* 20	*s.* 19

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons Proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	350	101	58	215	110	38
1865-66 - -	290	84	66	222	127	58
1866-67 - -	87	54	37	159	79	29

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	255	7	7
	191	31	30

The police do not undertake any extra duty. Six constables were dismissed and seven resigned. Eight ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly; three changed their residences under the regulation, and one was re-committed during the year. The return of indictable offences shows a very large decrease in the present year, but I have always considered that too many offences reported were entered as indictable heretofore, which will partly account for the great decrease alluded to as above.

The number of drunk and disorderly cases has also considerably diminished.

The force is efficient.

County of Oxford.

Strength of Force - - - - 96.

Population, 1861 - - - - 140,730 | Population to one constable - - 1,465
Area in acres - - - - 469,935 | Area to one constable - - - 4,895

County of Oxford.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes	1	1	4	2	2	2	10	18	6	40	10
Rates of Pay - -	£. 375	£. 135	£. 125	£. 105	£. 90	£. 80	s. 26	s. 23	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

Chief constable's allowance for travelling expenses, 125 *l.* Horses and carts found by the county, at an average of 43 *l.* 15 *s.* per annum.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons Proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	109	102	80	251	139	46
1865-66 - -	94	86	71	215	127	44
1866-67 - -	148	130	100	261	173	33

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.	Deprived of License.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	647	19	13	1
	334	35	24	—

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Extra duties performed by the police: inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 12,730 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 1,821 over the number relieved the previous year. Seventeen constables resigned during the year. Three ticket-of-leave men have regularly reported themselves during the year. The station houses at Henley and Deddington require alteration and improvement. The criminal return of indictable offences is higher than usual, as is also the return of drunk and disorderly persons; but the detection is above the average.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Banbury.

Strength of Force - - - - 5.

Borough of Banbury.

Population, 1861 - - -	4,055	Population to one constable -	811
Area in acres - - - -	105	Area to one constable - -	21

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Head Constable.	Serjeant.	Constables.
Number and Classes - - -	1	1	3
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 75	22 *s.*	19 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	7	6	6	46	21	11
1865–66 - -	10	10	9	36	15	11
1866–67 - -	10	13	10	25	11	10

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	38	2	1
and Beer Houses - - - - -	18	2	2

The pay of the force is still below the average. No extra duties are performed by the police. One ticket-of-leave man changed his residence under the regulation during the year. The number of drunken and disorderly persons has decreased, and one public house and two beer houses have been fined.

The force is efficient.

City of Oxford.

Strength of Force - - - 13.

City of Oxford.

Population, 1861 - - -	28,261	Population to one constable -	2,173
Area in acres - -	about four miles.	Area to one constable, one-third of a mile.	

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes - - -	1	2	10 —
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 80	22 *s.*	18 *s.* —

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	34	22	18	15	6	9
1865-66 - -	50	36	35	26	10	12
1866-67 - -	69	44	39	13	4	8

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	152	4	4
	103	2	2

This force remains in its state of inefficiency, being now the only force of importance so reported upon in the district. Each year I have stated my hope that something might be done to improve it by consolidation, under an Act of Parliament. The number of constables required by the united university and city would be as nearly as possible that which the University and Borough of Cambridge retain, with its population of rather less than Oxford; this might fairly be taken as the requirement for an efficient force in case of any arrangement taking place as to consolidation. In the return sent in, I find no less than 152 public-houses, of which only four were proceeded against, and 103 beer-houses, of which only two were proceeded against.

The cells remain in the same discreditable state, and the force is in number, classification, and discipline inefficient.

Since this report was written, the late riot has taken place, proving the urgent necessity of action by the authorities.

County of Rutland.

Strength of Force - - - 8.

Population, 1861 - - - -	21,867	Population to one constable -	2,732
Area in acres - - - -	104,568	Area to one constable - -	13,071

County of Rutland.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Serjeant.	Constables.		
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	2	2	1
	£.	£.	s.	s.	s.	s. d.
Rates of Pay - -	250	85	25	23	22	19 10

The chief constable has no allowance for travelling expenses.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	9	19	19	33	25	3
1865-66 - -	10	8	8	28	19	6
1866-67 - -	16	16	14	23	13	7

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	80	1	—
	64	4	4

No. 1. Eastern Counties. Midland, and North Wales District.

Extra duties performed by the police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances. One constable died during the year. At Uppingham a new station has been erected (with accommodation for an inspector and family, and a married constable and family), with appropriate cells; it was much needed.

The force is efficient.

County of Salop, with the Boroughs of Wenlock and Oswestry.

Strength of Force - - - - 116.

County of Salop, with the Boroughs of Wenlock and Oswestry.

Population, 1861 - - -	217,379	Population to one constable - -	1,873
Area in acres - - - -	842,928	Area to one constable - - -	7,266

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.					Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspector.	Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	4	1	9	6	46	47
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 300	£. 127	£. 109	£. 100	£. 76	s. 27	s. 25	s. 22	s. d. 19 9

Chief constable's allowance for travelling expenses 100 *l.* per annum; the superintendents are all owed 39 *l.* per annum to provide horses and carts.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	287	235	214	1,374	1,128	88
1865-66 - -	235	187	167	1,280	1,096	78
1866-67 - -	286	237	206	1,096	957	46

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Deprived of Licenses.	Fined.
Public Houses - - -	685	23	3	18
and Beer Houses - - - -	400	40	—	33

An increase of six constables, and the promotion 1st class constables to the rank of serjeant, as suggested on my inspection, are to be considered at the January quarter sessions.

Extra duties performed by the police:—Inspector of nuisances, common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officer for casual poor, and many of them only lately appointed. Eleven constables resigned during the year, and 10 were dismissed. The head quarters station has been improved, and Church Stretton repaired. The station at Wellington is quite unfit for the serjeant stationed in it. Four ticket-of-leave men regularly reported themselves during the year; two failed in their condition of license, and three were re-committed.

The force, although weak, is efficient.

Borough of Bridgnorth.

Strength of Force - - - - - 3.

Borough of Bridgnorth.

Population, 1861 - - - -	6,086	Population to one constable - -	2,029
Area in acres - - - -	2,987	Area to one constable - - -	996

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.
	Head Constable.	Constables.
Number and Classes - - -	1	2
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 78	20 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	8	5	3	36	32	—
1865-66 - -	12	7	3	22	21	—
1866-67 - -	4	2	2	31	6	15

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	49	3	2
and Beer Houses - - - - -	16	5	4

This force has had an increase of one constable. The head constable is inspector of weights and measures and common lodging-houses. One constable resigned during the year. One ticket-of-leave man has regularly reported himself, one failed in his condition of license, and one was re-committed during the year.

The force would require three more constables to obtain a certificate of efficiency.

It is, from weakness, inefficient.

Borough of Ludlow.

Strength of Force - - - - - 5.

Population, 1861 - - - -	5,178	Population to one constable - -	1,035
Area in acres - - - - -	280	Area to one constable - - -	56

Borough of Ludlow.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Head Constable.	Serjeant.	Constables.	
Number and Classes - - -	1	1	1	2
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 70	20 s.	19 s.	18 s.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	8	9	6	75	45	7
1865-66 - -	7	9	7	107	92	8
1866-67 - -	13	11	7	96	46	22

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	58	3	3
and Beer Houses - - - - -	4	—	—

The police undertake the duties of inspectors of weights and measures, nuisances, and common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 946 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 340 over the number relieved the previous year. Two constables resigned during the year. The low pay is most disheartening to the men, and in the end most expensive to the authorities, as they only train men for other forces instead of keeping them when they become valuable. Two ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year, one changed his residence under the regulation, and one failed in his condition of license.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Borough of Shrewsbury.

Borough of Shrewsbury.

Strength of Force - - - - - 24.

Population, 1861 - - - -	23,000	Population to one constable - -	958
Area in acres - - - -	5,600	Area to one constable - - -	243

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.		Constables.		
Number and Classes - -	1	2	2	4	7	8
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 106	25 *s.*	24 *s.*	21 *s.*	20 *s.*	18 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	42	34	21	207	138	14
1865–66 - -	71	44	19	261	169	27
1866–67 - -	50	36	25	211	154	31

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Beer Houses - - - - -	160	18	18
and Public Houses - - - -	34	8	3

The police act as inspectors of weights and measures and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1,747 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 242 over the number relieved the previous year. Five constables resigned during the year. One ticket-of-leave man reported himself regularly during the year.

The force is efficient.

County of Stafford, with Stafford and Tamworth Boroughs.

County of Stafford, with Stafford and Tamworth Boroughs.

Strength of Force - - - - 421.

Population, 1861 - - -	630,829	Population to one constable - -	1,498
Area in acres - - - -	706,463	Area to one constable - - -	1,678

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.						Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	2	1	1	7	8	12	16	17	25	14	69	128	9	98
Rates of Pay	£. 500	£. 190	£. 180	£. 145	£. 140	£. 126	£. 120	£. 95	£. 90	£. 85	£. 80	*s.* 28	*s.* 27	*s.* 26	*s.* 25	*s. d.* 23 4	*s. d.* 22 7	*s. d.* 21 9	*s.* 21	*s.* 20	*s.* 19

The chief constable has 150 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses; und the superintendents receive 50 *l.* per annum for wear and tear, and keep of horses.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	937	748	551	2,714	1,847	259
1865–66 -	1,024	672	500	3,138	2,207	251
1866–67 - -	1,317	668	503	3,100	2,079	252

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	2,085	174	6	140
and Beer Houses - - - - -	2,467	414	-	349

Extra duties performed by the police: inspectors of common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor; of whom in the unions of Rugely, Stafford, Stoke-upon-Trent, Uttoxeter, and West Bromwich, 16,175 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 3,348 over the number relieved in those unions the previous year. In six other unions the police have this year undertaken this duty, but no comparative return can be made till 1868.

Fifty constables resigned, including one superintendent, one inspector, and one serjeant. Three constables pensioned. Twenty-five constables were dismissed, and three died during the year. The station-house at Bilston has been repaired and improved; that at Brierly Hill has had an addition of two cells, and a house is being built at Stafford for a superintendent, one serjeant, and 18 men. Twenty ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year, and 13 changed their residences under the regulation; two failed in the condition of their license, and four re-committed. A scheme for re-inforcing each district has been laid before the court of quarter sessions, and will, I have no doubt, receive due consideration. The importance of the efficiency of this force cannot be over-rated; and although I have every reason to report most favourably of the force, the additional strength would prove a very valuable assistance, and eventually be a saving in the power of preventing crime.

The force is efficient.

City of Lichfield.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 6.

Population, 1861 - - - -	6,893	Population to one constable - -	1,149
Area in acres - - - -	3,231	Area to one constable - - -	538

City of Lichfield.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Head Constable.	Serjeant.	Constables.
Number and Classes - - -	1	1	1
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 72	23 s.	20 s.

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 -	8	5	3	92	73	8
1865–66 -	13	6	6	91	73	—
1866–67 -	20	16	10	82	57	—

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	68	12	6
	14	—	—

The pay in this force has been increased during the year. There has been a change in the head constable, and the constables have not changed, and now the pay is nearer that of other forces. I trust they will remain instead of being on the look out for other employment. The new station-house will be a great improvement. One ticket-of-leave man has reported himself regularly during the year.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 12.

Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Population, 1861 - - - -	12,638	Population to one constable - -	1,053
Area in acres - - - -	640	Area to one constable - -	53

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.				
Number and Classes -	1	2	1	1	1	5	1
Rates of Pay - -	£. 100	23 *s.*	22 *s.*	21 *s.*	20 *s.*	19 *s.*	17 *s*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 -	29	25	22	132	109	18
1865–66 -	27	18	18	254	208	34
1866–67 -	33	53	27	328	257	40

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - -	67	15	1	12
	60	24	- -	21

The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, nuisances, and common lodging-houses, and as assistant relieving officers for the casual poor, of whom 3,026 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 884 over the number relieved the previous year. One constable resigned, and one has been dismissed, during the year. The force has been improved by the appointment of a second serjeant; the return of crime reported is a little higher than last year; the detections are above the average; drunk and disorderly persons have much increased; the number of public and beer houses proceeded against, and fined, show that the police are doing their duty in bringing up such cases.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Walsall.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 32.

Borough of Wallsall.

Population, 1861 - - - -	37,762	Population to one constable - -	1,180
Area in acres - - - -	8,000	Area to one constable - - -	258

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.						
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.		Constables.				
Number and Classes -	1	2	3	3	10	4	6	3
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 185	27 *s.* 6 *d.*	25 *s.*	22 *s.*	21 *s.*	20 *s.*	19 *s.*	17 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 -	68	33	32	131	81	3
1865-66 -	126	48	29	124	88	2
1866-67 -	84	46	28	93	37	31

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - -	179	13	8
	132	15	11

Extra duties performed by the police: inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances. Seven constables resigned during the year, which, although, is too large a number, is less than the resignations in former years; and as the first class has been strengthened, and an opportunity is always given to those of the lower class to be promoted for good conduct without waiting for a vacancy, I hope to find the force more settled and fewer resignations in future.

The return of indictable offences shows a marked decrease over those of the previous year, but the detections are weak in proportion. The drunk and disorderly have also considerably decreased. Three ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year. The new cells are very good, and every thing in order.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Wolverhampton.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 68.

Population, 1861 - - - - 60,858 | Population to one constable - - 895
Area in acres - - - - 3,440 | Area to one constable - - - 50

Borough of Wolverhampton.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.								
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.			Serjeants.				Constables.				
Number and Classes -	1	1	2	3	5	1	2	1	5	33	8	5	1
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 350	£. 109	£. 91	£. 87	s. 26	s. 25	s. 24	s. 23	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 18

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	157	151	123	416	242	68
1865-66 - -	131	139	108	417	257	80
1866-67 - -	141	112	87	252	141	57

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Beer Houses and Public Houses - - - - -	218	15	11
	273	19	17

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Extra duties performed by the police: inspectors of weights and measures, and common lodging-houses, 358 in number. There has been a large amount of promotion, particularly into the second class, during this year, and the resignations have been only four, and the dismissals four. One constable died. The indictable offences reported are about an average number, and the detection favourable to the force. There is a remarkable decrease in the number of drunk and disorderly proceeded against. The services and exertions of this force during Her Majesty's visit to the borough, and more recently during the disturbances that took place in consequence of certain lectures, were arduous and continuous, but were performed to the entire satisfaction of the authorities and the public. The new police station is, I trust, likely to be shortly commenced, a work urgently required. Six ticket-of-leave men regularly reported themselves; 10 changed their residence under the regulation, and two failed in the condition of license during the year.

The force is efficient.

County of Suffolk (East), with Beccles, Eye, and Orford Boroughs.

Strength of Force - - - - - 114

County of Suffolk (East), with Beccles, Eye, and Orford Boroughs.

Population, 1861 - - -	179,213	Population to one constable - -	1,572
Area in acres - - - -	589,212	Area to one constable - - -	5,168

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	3	2	1	4	5	6	20	25	35	12
Rates of Pay - -	£. 300	£. 130	£. 120	£. 115	£. 81	£. 75	s. d. 25 8	s. 23	s. 21	s. d. 19 6	s. 18

Chief constable's allowance for travelling, 70 *l.* per annum; superintendents, for horses, wear and tear, and keep, 50 *l.* per annum.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	146	112	88	196	144	16
1865-66 - -	145	100	86	171	118	15
1866-67 - -	130	102	82	131	106	13

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	390	7	7
	278	8	8

Extra duties performed by the police: inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1981 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 977 over the number relieved the previous year. Three constables were dismissed and six resigned during the year. One ticket-of-leave man has reported himself regularly during the year. The criminal returns show an average amount of crime and detection. The drunk and disorderly are rather fewer than former years. The station-house at Beccles was reported to be in an unhealthy state, which I brought under the notice of the authorities. At the inspection at Ipswich the chief constable was unable to attend, and the superintendent was absent in stamping weights and measures, which caused me to inquire into the number of days each superintendent is obliged to be absent from his other duty during the year, and they appeared to me to be unnecessarily numerous.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Ipswich.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 37

Population, 1861 - - -	37,719	Population to one constable - -	1,019
Area in acres - - -	8,450	Area to one constable - - -	228

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes - -	1	5	13	7	11
Rates of Pay - - -	£ 135	24 *s.* 6 *d.*	21 *s.* 6 *d.*	19*s.* 6*d.*	18 *s.* 6 *d.*

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	105	43	33	64	10	1
1865–66 - -	99	56	42	81	21	3
1866–67 - -	109	76	49	102	38	20

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	141	3	3
and Beer Houses - - - - -	150	2	2

The police act as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1,116 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 241 over the number relieved the year previous. Crime and drunkenness have increased, and the force continues to change more than others, having this year lost four constables by resignation, eight by dismissal, three by gratuities being given for service, and one appointed turnkey in the prison. I have in vain endeavoured to trace out the cause for so great changes; the pay is about the average, and there is no limit to classes. In this case I should suggest a certificate of efficiency being given this year, with an understanding that if these changes again occur to so large an extent, the certificate for next year should be withheld. The head constable acts as inspector of common lodging-houses. One ticket-of-leave man reported himself regularly during the year. A new police station is in course of erection.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Southwold.

Inefficient, and no information to be obtained.

County of Suffolk (West), with Bury St. Edmund's Borough.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 89

Population, 1861 - - - -	113,418	Population to one constable - -	1,274
Area in acres - - - -	353,215	Area to one constable - - -	3,968

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes - -	1	3	2	1	3	5	5	20	30	19	
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 500	£. 135	£. 130	£. 100	£. 88	£. 80	*s.* 26	*s.* *d.* 22 9	*s.* 21	*s.* *d.* 19 3	

Chief constable's allowance for travelling, 50 *l.*; superintendents allowed 46 *l.* per annum, to find and keep horses.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	136	92	74	185	129	36
1865–66 - -	119	81	61	177	132	35
1866–67 - -	130	95	76	197	162	19

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	387	13	1	12
	240	22	-	21

Extra duties performed by the police: inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 903 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 348 over the number relieved the previous year. Three constables resigned and one was dismissed during the year. Two of the force died. Five ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly. Two failed in the condition of license; two were re-committed during the year.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Sudbury.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 6.

Borough of Sudbury.

Population, 1861 - - - - 6,879 | Population to one constable - - 1,146
Area in acres - - - - 1,968 | Area to one constable - - - 328

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Head Constable.	Serjeant.	Constables.	
Number and Classes - - -	1	1	3	1
Rates of Pay - - - - - -	£. 100	25 s.	23 s.	19 s.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons preceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	12	14	8	9	4	—
1865–66 - -	7	7	7	6	2	—
1866–67 - -	7	2	2	4	4	—

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - - -	21	—	—
	17	—	—

The pay of this force has been increased. The head constable acts as inspector of weights and measures, nuisances, and common lodging-houses. Crime is small, and the drunk and disorderly persons are few in number proceeded against. The head constable relieves the casual poor, of whom 344 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 97 over the number relieved the previous year.

The force is efficient.

County of Warwick.

Strength of Force - - - - - 176.

Population, 1861 - - -	193,123	Population to one constable -	1,097
Area in acres - - -	546,665	Area to one constable - -	3,106

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.							Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.			Constables.			
Number and Classes - -	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	20	38	56	30
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 350	£. 130	£. 120	£. 110	£. 100	£. 90	£. 85	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19

The chief constable is allowed 150 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses, and the superintendents' horses average 45 *l.* per annum.

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	285	205	152	408	307	49
1865-66 - -	319	205	157	384	292	40
1866-67 - -	321	194	144	341	265	48

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	810	20	5	17
and Beer Houses - - - - -	393	44	—	40

There has been an increase in the Aston district of two constables. Extra duties performed by the police—inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 3,938 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 414 over the number relieved the previous year. 16 constables resigned, and 14 were dismissed during the year. All the stations in the county have been repaired during the year. The station at Shipston is very inferior, and hardly fit for use; the lease will soon be out, when the question of a joint station between the counties of Warwick and Worcester will be urged. In every other respect the force is in good order; three ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year, and two changed residence under the regulation.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Birmingham.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 400.

Population, 1861 - - -	295,955	Population to one constable - -	740
Area in acres - - - -	8,420	Area, to one constable, about - -	22½

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.							Weekly Pay in Shillings.							
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.				Serjeants.		Constables.					
Number and Classes -	1	5	1	1	3	1	11	13	29	9	219	16	37	51	3
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 500	£. 150	£. 140	£. 140	£. 125	£. 109	£. 90	s. 28	s. 26	s. 24	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19	s. 17

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	1,258	805	436	1,706	292	247
1865-66 - -	801	620	386	1,357	406	265
1866-67 - -	1,504	705	447	1,330	478	273

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	698	132	1	104
	1,300	324	—	233

This important force received an increase of 23 constables during the year, making the force now, including all ranks, 400 men, a point I have for some years advocated, on account of the increase of population, streets, and the weakness on some beats of constables, which may now be remedied. Fifty-six constables resigned during the year, which is a large number, but most of them were from the lower grades; 17 were dismissed, and two constables died, making a total of 75 vacancies. Forty-four ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly, 17 changed their residence under the regulation, 23 broke their condition of license, and four were re-committed during the year. The indictable offences reported to the police have largely increased, but last year they were particularly low, and I have reason to believe the returns are more systematically kept than formerly; the detections are below the proportion returned last year. The drunk and disorderly proceeded against are rather lower than in 1865-66. Of the 698 public houses within the borough 132 were proceeded against, of which 104 were fined; only one license, however, was taken away. Of the 1,300 beer houses the large number of 324 were proceeded against, and 233 fined; showing the vigilance of the police, and the laxity in those who hold the licenses, in keeping proper house or order. The annual inspection took place again this year, in Aston Park, when everything appeared in the best order, although the force had been much harassed by riots that had lately occurred. I know of no borough within the district where more attention is paid by the authorities to the interest of the force, or where the welfare of the force is more encouraged than in this borough. I have once more the satisfaction of reporting the force efficient.

City of Coventry.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 37.

City of Coventry.

Population, 1861 - - -	40,937	Population to one constable - -	1,106
Area in acres - - - -	1,660	Area in acres to one constable -	44

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes - -	1	2	5	2	6	3	8
	£.	£.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s. d.
Rates of Pay - - -	200	70	24	22	21	20	18 6

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	58	49	39	167	26	15
1865-66 - -	40	40	31	204	45	41
1866-67 - -	48	43	26	130	32	13

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses	264	12	10
	2	—	—

The police act as inspectors of weights and measures and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 4,777 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 988 over the number relieved the previous year. The criminal returns are low, and of the usual average, and the detections satisfactory. The number of drunken and disorderly is much lower this year than usual, and the public-houses appear to have been kept in better order. Seven constables resigned, and one was dismissed during the year. One constable died. Three ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly, and one changed his residence under the regulation.

The force is efficient.

Town of Leamington.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 21.

Population, 1861	17,452	Population to one constable	831
Area in acres	1,571	Area to one constable	74

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes	1	1	1	2	7	3	2	4
Rates of Pay	£. 250	£. 90	£. 85	s. 25	s. d. 22 6	s. 21	s. 20	s. d. 18 6

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65	21	16	14	49	40	
1865-66	27	25	25	39	32	1
1866-67	20	18	13	35	33	—

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses	84	2	1
	8	8	—

The inspection of nuisances continues under the police; the number of indictable offences and detections are satisfactory, the former being below the average, and the latter being in good proportion, although not so high as last year. The number of drunk and disorderly proceeded against is low, but they were almost all convicted, proving that the police did their duty in taking them before the magistrates. The public-houses and beer-houses proceeded against are few in number, taking into consideration the large number of the former there are in the town. Three constables resigned, and two were dismissed during the year. A new station house with cells has been erected, and the cells at the town hall, although badly situated, are kept very clean. No ticket-of-leave man has been under supervision. The force keeps up its character of being smart and active, and, I believe, gives general satisfaction. I regret to add, the vagrants are still free from supervision.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Strength of Force - - - - - 4.

Population, 1861 - - -	3,672	Population to one constable - -	918
Area in acres - - - -	108	Area to one constable - - -	27

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Head Constable.	Serjeant.	Constables.
Number and Classes - - -	1	1	2
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. s. 67 12	s. 22	s. 20

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	2	2	2	17	4	8
1865-66 - -	4	4	2	21	10	5
1866-67 - -	10	9	4	12	1	3

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	33	—	—
	4	—	—

The pay of the force has been increased during the year, but the serjeant's pay is still below the average.

The police act as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 426 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 96 over the number relieved the previous year. One constable resigned during the year. The new cells are good, and properly heated; no ticket-of-leave men have been under supervision; the force, though small in number, is sufficient for the area of the borough.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Warwick.

Borough of Warwick

Strength of Force - - - - - 11.

Population, 1861 - - -	10,589	Population to one constable - -	962
Area in acres - - - -	24,808	Area to one constable - - -	2,255

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes - -	1	2	1	4	3
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 70	s. d. 24 6	s. 22	s. 21	s. 19

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	25	19	14	68	20	1
1865–66 - -	29	26	12	60	11	11
1866–67 - -	26	27	15	70	10	2

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	63	2	1
	12	—	—

The head constable acts as inspector of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances. One constable was dismissed, and one resigned during the year. The indictable offences reported are low in number, and the detection rather above the average. The return of drunk and disorderly shows that out of 70 persons proceeded against, only 12 were fined.

The force is efficient.

County of Worcester, with the Boroughs of Dudley and Evesham.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 179.

Population, 1861 - - -	249,154	Population to one constable - -	1,391
Area in acres - - - -	431,553	Area to one constable - - -	2,410

County of Worcester, with Dudley and Evesham Boroughs.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.								Weekly Pay in Shillings.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.					
Number and Classes	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	17	3	52	47	40	6	
Rates of Pay - -	£. 350	£. 180	£. 170	£. 120	£. 110	£. 100	£. 90	£. 76	s. 28	s. 25	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 17	d. 6

The chief constable is allowed 200 *l.* per annum for his travelling expenses, and the superintendents are allowed 40 *l.* per annum for wear and tear and keep of horses.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	440	352	264	522	376	50
1865–66 - -	425	336	256	481	278	32
1866–67 - -	449	342	264	477	236	55

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	1,011	68	3	42
	641	49	- -	35

An addition of three constables was made to the force during the year.

Extra duties performed by the police—inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances. High constables in two hundreds, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor in seven unions, in which 13,068 were relieved, being an increase of 743 over the number relieved the previous year.

No. 1, Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

In several of these unions the ticket-of-way system is in force. Twelve constables resigned, and 10 were dismissed during the year; three constables died. Ten ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly; one changed residence under the regulation, three failed in their condition of license, and two were re-committed during the year. The criminal statistics are much upon the average of former years, both as to crime reported and detection, as also the return of drunken and disorderly. The co-operation between this force and Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford, is very satisfactory.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Bewdley.

Strength of Force - - - - 2.

Borough of Bewdley.

Population, 1861 - - - -	3,071	Population to one constable - -	1,535
Area in acres - - - -	2,730	Area to one constable - - -	1,365

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.
	Head Constable.	Constable.
Number and Classes - - - - -	1	1
	£.	s. d.
Rates of Pay - - - - - -	52.	5 9

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	5	- - -	- - -	12	10	—
1865–66 - -	4	5	3	9	5	—
1866–67 - -	3	3	3	4	2	2

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	24	—	—
and Beer Houses - - - - -	9	—	—

This small and inefficient force remains the same as to pay as last year. The head constable receives 52 *l.* and the only other constable 15 *l.* per annum. The former receives 3 *l.* 10 *s.* as inspector of nuisances, and it appears takes the fees for the inspection of weights and measures which is illegal; the only constable resigned during the year; this is perhaps the most flagrant case of inefficiency in this part of the district. One ticket-of-leave man reported himself regularly during the year.

The force is inefficient.

Borough of Droitwich.

Strength of Force - - - - 2.

Borough of Droitwich.

Population, 1861 - - - -	3,123	Population to one constable - -	1,561
Area in acres - - - -	1,645	Area to one constable - - -	822

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.
	Head Constable.	Constable.
Number and Classes - - - - -	1	1
	£.	s.
Rates of Pay - - - - - -	62	20

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	6	6	4	17	3	2
1865–66 - -	9	3	1	9	4	1
1866–67 - -	4	2	1	27	20	5

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	17	—	-
and - - - - -			
Beer Houses - - - - -	16	3	3

This force is in its usual state of weakness, being composed of one head and one other constable. The head constable has recently been appointed inspector of weights and measures; he is also inspector of nuisances and has lately been appointed assistant relieving officer for casual poor.

The force is too weak for the population and area, and is inefficient.

Borough of Kidderminster.

Strength of Force - - - - - 16.

Population, 1861 - - - -	15,399	Population to one constable - -	962
Area in acres - - - -	994	Area to one constable - - -	62

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes - - -	1	2	6	5	2
	£.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Rates of Pay - - - - -	120.	24	20	19	18

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	27	27	16	59	24	3
1865–66 - -	14	14	2	62	34	5
1866–67 - -	21	21	9	66	32	14

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	96	6	4
and - - - - -			
Beer Houses - - - - -	27	—	—

The head constable acts as inspector of weights and measures and common lodging houses, and as assistant relieving officer for casual poor, of whom 2,350 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 369 over the number relieved the previous year.

The number of indictable offences reported have rather increased during the year, but the detections are much higher in proportion. Four constables resigned

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District

during the year, being a large number in so small a force. Four ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year; three changed their residence under the regulation and one failed in his condition of license.

The force is efficient.

City of Worcester.

Strength of Force - - - - 31.

City of Worcester.

Population, 1861 - - -	32,000	Population to one constable - -	1,032
Area in acres - - - -	965	Area to one constable - - -	31

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes - - -	1	6	11	8	5
	£.	s.	s.	s. d.	s.
Rates of Pay - - - - -	200	25	22	20 6	19

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864–65 - -	125	103	77	268	110	17
1865–66 - -	114	84	68	258	114	28
1866–67 - -	94	80	66	245	103	37

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	190	31	21
and Beer Houses - - - - -	104	19	14

A serjeant is appointed assistant relieving officer for casual poor, of whom 5,371 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 862 over the number relieved the previous year. Four constables were dismissed and four resigned during the year, and one died; making a larger number of vacancies than usual. Two ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly, and one changed his residence, during the year. The return of crime shows a decrease in the indictable offences reported, and an increase in detections; both satisfactory points. The change in the force cannot be the fault of the authorities, as the pay of the force is good, and every encouragement is given to promotion for good conduct, by throwing open all classes for competition.

The force is efficient.

NORTH WALES.

County of Anglesey, with Beaumaris.

Strength of Force - - - - 23.

Population, 1861 - - -	54,609	Population to one constable - -	2,374
Area in acres - - - -	193,453	Area to one constable - - -	8,411

County of Anglesey, with Beaumaris.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes - -	1	1	1	5	4	1	2	8
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 250	£. 91	£. 76	s. 25	s. d. 20 6	s. 20	s. d. 19 6	s. 19

The chief constable receives 60*l.* per annum for travelling expenses; inspectors 40*l.* for horse and cart per annum.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	50	56	49	60	10	14
1865-66 - -	45	37	25	76	26	17
1866-67 - -	29	18	14	59	28	7

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of Licen se.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	268	4	4	3
	12	2	- - -	2

Extra duties performed by the police: inspectors of weights and measures, and in two Unions assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 537 were relieved during the year, being an increase of seven over the number relieved the previous year; which is an extraordinary circumstance, as in general the increase has been very large. One constable resigned to better himself. The criminal return shows a decrease in crime, and average amount of detections, and also a decrease in the number of drunk and disorderly proceeded against during the year.

The force is efficient.

County of Carnarvon, with Bangor and Carnarvon Boroughs.

Strength of Force - - - - 56.

Population, 1861 - - -	92,776	Population to one constable - -	1,656
Area in acres - - - -	367,995	Area to one constable - - -	6,591

County of Carnarvon, with Bangor and Carnarvon Boroughs.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.						
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.	Serjeants.			Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	2	1	2	3	3	4	17	14	6	3
Rates of Pay - -	£. 250	£. 112	£. 103	£. 94	s. 28	s. 27	s. 25	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19

The chief constable is allowed 80*l.* per annum for travelling expenses; the superintendents are allowed 51*l.* for keep of horse.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	103	48	25	579	425	28
1865-66 - -	123	75	46	574	412	63
1866-67 - -	86	36	18	503	384	53

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	468	29	24
and Beer Houses - - - - -	41	8	6

The police act as inspectors of weights and measures and nuisances, and as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 2,469 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 503 over the number relieved the previous year. Four constables resigned, and one was dismissed during the year, which shows a great improvement in the constables remaining in the force over previous years. Two constables died. The station-houses at Conway and Carnarvon have been improved. A small station for the serjeant at Bettws-y-coed would be very useful. That at Nefyn must await the consolidation with Pwllheli, which may, I trust, soon take place. The criminal returns in this force have each year shown above an average amount of crime reported, and a low average of detections. It is supposed that the returns vary in the different counties and boroughs, and that this county is the only county returning its crime strictly. This I cannot consider the fact, as there is now an established system by which all outrages are at once reported and entered, and the result of each is followed out clearly and distinctly. The amount of cases will vary with the committals occasionally in double cases, but that will not account for the unsatisfactory returns year by year sent in from this county; besides this, a gross outrage upon property has again been committed without detection in the destruction of at least a mile of walling in one night in the parish of Caerhun. This has led to the formation of a district composed of the parishes of Llanbredr and Caerhun, with a force, to protect it from similar offences, of one serjeant and two constables. Should the force not prove sufficient, I should recommend its being doubled, so as to make the ratepayers feel an interest in the prevention and detection of this system of lawless outrage.

In other respects the force is efficient.

Borough of Pwllheli.

Borough of Pwllheli.

Strength of Force - - - - 1.

Population, 1861 - - - -	2,795	Population to one constable - -	2,795
Area in acres - - - -	1,000	Area to one constable - - -	1,000

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.
	Head Constable.
Number and Class - - - - -	1
Rates of Pay - - - - - -	£. 77

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 -	1	1	1	17	17	—
1865-66 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6	6	—
1866-67 -	4	4	4	12	12	—

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - - -	33	2	—
and Beer Houses - - - - - -	—	—	—

This force, composed of one constable, remains in its inefficient state; but I have some hopes of consolidation with the county being taken into consideration by both the county and borough authorities, which, if carried out properly, will benefit both.

The force is inefficient.

County of Denbigh and Borough of Denbigh.

Strength of Force - - - - 59.

Population, 1867 - - - -	104,316	Population to one constable - -	1,768
Area in acres - - - - -	374,303	Area to one constable - - -	6,344

County of Denbigh, with Denbigh Borough.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.						
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.				
Number and Classes - -	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	2	6	20	16
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 300	£. 150	£. 120	£. 105	£. 95	£. 80	s. 27	s. 25	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19

The chief constable receives 50 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses, and the superintendents 50 *l.* each for wear and tear of horse, excepting the superintendent at Llanwrwst.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	87	80	71	400	260	40
1865-66 - -	67	60	43	339	219	49
1866-67 - -	88	55	46	273	201	27

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - - -	447	10	7
and Beer Houses - - - - -	163	13	13

The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging houses, and nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 9,536 have been relieved during the year, being the large increase of 3,588 over the number relieved the previous year. Three constables resigned, and three were dismissed. A new lock-up is about to be made at the old prison. One ticket-of-leave man was recommitted during the year. The criminal returns show an increase of offences reported, and an average number of detections. The drunk and disorderly have considerably diminished.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

County of Flint, with the Borough of Flint.

Strength of Force - - - - 39.

County of Flint, with Flint Borough.

Population, 1861 - - -	69,849	Population to one constable - -	1,791
Area in Acres - - - -	185,264	Area to one constable - - -	4,673

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.					Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	1	2	2	23	5	3
Rates of Pay - -	£. 280	£. 115	£. 105	£. 100	£. 76	s. 25	s. 20	s. 18	s. d. 17 6

The chief constable receives 50 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses, and the superintendents 50 *l.* each per annum for wear and tear of horse.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	67	59	44	550	472	45
1865-66 - -	73	75	63	394	340	26
1866-67 - -	84	87	69	416	363	31

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	404	30	5	21
	91	19	- - -	16

The pay of the force has been increased and each rank benefited at the last court of quarter sessions. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances, and as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 3,205 have been relieved during the year, being an increase of 1,045 over the number relieved the previous year. Two constables resigned and one was dismissed, and two died during the year. Four ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly. The returns of crime show an average amount reported and detected, and the return of drunkenness is much the same as last year.

The further increase in the pay, including that of the chief constable, shows the approbation in which the force is held, and I have every reason to report it efficient.

County of Merioneth.

Strength of Force - - - - 26.

County of Merioneth.

Population in 1861 - - -	38,888	Population to one constable - -	1,493
Area in acres - - - -	383,581	Area to one constable - - -	15,445

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.						
	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Serjeants.		Constables.				
Number and Classes -	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	6	7
Rates of Pay - -	£. 300	£. 90	s. 26	s. 25	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 19	s. 18

The chief constable is allowed 50 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses, and the inspector 45 *l.* per annum for keep and wear and tear of horse.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprhhended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	37	43	34	138	101	21
1865-66 - -	56	45	43	167	131	13
1866-67 - -	50	39	29	135	109	7

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - -	156	5	1	2
	11	2	- - -	2

The police act as inspector of weights and measures and nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 3,652 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 1,191 over the number relieved the previous year. There has been no change in the constables, who appear to remain in the force steadily. The station house at Towyn is building; the return of crime reported and detection, as also of drunk and disorderly persons proceeded against and fined, is about the average, and show the good working of the force.

It is efficient.

County of Montgomery, with the Boroughs of Montgomery and Welchpool.

Strength of Force - - - - 31.

Population, 1861 - - -	66,919	Population to one constable - -	2,158
Area in acres - - - -	483,323	Area to one constable - - -	15,591

County of Montgomery, with Montgomery and Welchpool Boroughs.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Constable	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes - -	1	1	1	2	14	10	2
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 250	£. 100	£. 85	s. 25	s. 21	s. 19	s. d. 17 6

The chief constable receives 30 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses, and the inspector is allowed 36 *l.* per annum for wear and tear and keep of horse. No cart allowed.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against	Fined.	Committed.
1864-65 - -	138	106	86	293	203	15
1865-66 - -	94	62	46	252	169	22
1866-67 - -	113	95	74	240	170	13

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - -	255	10	2	8
	53	9	- - -	9

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

The pay and classification of the force is precisely the same as last year. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging houses, and as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 4,432 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 2,463 over the number relieved the previous year. Four constables resigned during the year. The lock-up at Machynlleth has been improved. One is about to be built at Llanfair, which will complete everything of the sort requisite for the county. Two ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly; three changed their residence under the regulation, and one failed in his condition of license during the year. The returns of crime reported and detected are rather higher than last year. There is a large increase in the relief to vagrants, which, however, appear to have been the case throughout the whole district.

The force is efficient.

APPENDIX.

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TABLE 1.—Showing established Police Forces in Counties and Boroughs; Rates of Pay; Details of Ranks; Population and Area - - - - - - - - - 64

TABLE 2.—Groups of Counties and Boroughs, 1 to 8, showing Strength and Changes in Police; Indictable Crimes committed, and Offenders committed for Trial; Number of Bad Characters, and Per-centages - - - - - - - - 68

TABLE 3.—Groups of Counties and Boroughs, 1 to 8, showing Number of Licensed Houses proceeded against, and convicted; Number of Licenses forfeited for Misconduct: Also Number of Drunk and Disorderly Persons proceeded against, discharged, convicted, and committed, and Per-centages showing their comparative Influence upon Crime committed; and the Number of Known Thieves and Suspected Persons to Population - - - - - - - - - - - 73

These Tables have been framed with the assistance of Superintendent Young, of the Bedfordshire Police Force, with the permission of Captain Boultbee, Chief Constable of that county.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

No. 1 DISTRICT.—ESTABLISHED POLICE FORCE, - - - -

COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Establishment.		DETAILS OF RANKS, 1867.						Population (Census 1861).	Area in Acres.	PROPORTIONS.	
	1866.	1867.	Chief Constables of Counties.	Head Constables of Boroughs.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.			Population to each Constable.	Acres to each Constable.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
ENGLAND:												
Bedfordshire	90	90	1	–	7	1	10	71	117,347	280,691	1,303	3,118
Bedford	13	14	–	1	–	–	2	11	13,412	2,309	958	- -
Dunstable	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	4,484	388	2,242	- -
Buckinghamshire	125	*c*124	1	–	5	12	7	99	160,022	461,980	1,290	3,725
Buckingham	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	3,847	4,777	960	- -
Chipping Wycombe	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	4,222	120	1,055	- -
Cambridgeshire	70	70	1	–	4	2	6	57	85,256	290,213	1,218	4,146
Cambridge	34	40	–	1	–	2	5	32	26,351	3,470	658	- -
Isle of Ely	52	52	1	–	4	1	6	40	55,319	221,029	1,063	4,250
Wisbeach	11	11	–	1	–	–	3	7	9,218	6,429	838	- -
Derbyshire	161	171	1	–	15	12	22	121	272,400	620,959	1,593	3,643
Chesterfield	11	11	–	1	–	–	2	8	9,835	296	895	- -
Glossop	–	8	–	1	–	–	2	5	17,000	3,033	2,125	- -
Derby	47	47	–	1	–	3	7	36	43,081	1,660	916	- -
Essex, with Harwich and Saffron Walden	256	*c*251	1	–	10	12	14	214	291,924	984,633	1,163	3,922
Colchester	22	24	–	1	–	–	3	20	23,730	11,770	988	- -
Maldon	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	4,785	3,508	1,595	- -
Hertfordshire	112	112	1	–	4	9	5	93	141,209	368,810	1,260	3,281
St. Albans	7	7	–	1	–	–	2	4	7,675	434	1,096	- -
Hertford	6	6	–	1	–	–	2	3	6,769	3,350	1,128	- -
Huntingdonshire, with Godmanchester and Huntingdon	52	52	1	–	4	1	4	42	64,250	224,418	1,235	4,315
Leicestershire	104	104	1	–	6	4	11	82	169,356	510,204	1,628	4,905
Leicester	83	83	–	1	–	4	13	65	68,168	3,000	821	- -
Lincolnshire	268	269	1	–	19	4	38	207	343,140	1,742,329	1,275	6,454
Boston	15	15	–	1	–	–	3	11	15,038	4,820	1,002	- -
Grantham	5	5	–	1	–	–	1	3	4,954	314	990	- -
Great Grimsby	10	11	–	1	–	–	2	8	11,032	1,518	1,003	- -
Lincoln (City)	23	28	–	1	–	1	5	21	20,995	5,000	749	- -
Louth	9	9	–	1	–	–	2	6	10,468	2,560	1,163	- -
Stamford	9	9	–	1	–	–	2	6	8,044	1,711	893	- -
Norfolk, with Thetford	231	231	1	–	15	8	9	198	317,295	1,333,440	1,373	5,772
Great Yarmouth	34	34	–	1	–	1	6	26	34,573	4,135	1,016	- -
King's Lynn	19	19	–	1	–	–	4	14	16,170	2,620	851	- -
Norwich (City)	90	87	–	1	1	6	9	70	74,414	6,638	853	- -
Northamptonshire	111	111	1	–	5	11	10	84	167,854	575,763	1,512	5,187
Daventry	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	4,124	1,713	2,062	- -
Northampton	39	39	–	1	–	2	4	32	32,813	1,520	844	- -
Peterborough Liberty	19	19	1	–	1	1	2	14	22,655	51,695	1,192	2,720
Nottinghamshire, with East Retford	138	*c*138	1	–	9	4	18	106	207,691	521,110	1,505	3,776
Newark	11	11	–	1	–	–	2	8	11,562	2,080	1,051	- -
Nottingham	103	103	–	1	1	6	14	81	74,531	2,600	723	- -

APPENDIX.

Table I.

- - - - - Counties and Boroughs—Rates of Pay.

RATES OF ANNUAL PAY.								RATES OF WEEKLY PAY.						Allowances to Chief Constables.	REMARKS.
Chief Constables of Counties.	Head Constables of Boroughs.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.			Serjeants.		Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.		
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£.	
350	–	a170 b120	115	105	80	–	–	27 6	25 6	22 6	21 6	20 6	19 6 / 16 –	50	
–	142	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 –	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	–	–	
–	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 –	–	–	–	–	
300	–	a145 130	125	–	d100	90	80	25 –	–	23 –	22 –	21 –	19 –	150	a Deputy Chief Constable.
–	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	
–	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	
300	–	a170 125	115	–	85	–	–	26 –	–	22 –	20 –	18 –	–	80	b Superintendents allowed 50 *l.* to provide and keep a horse.
–	170	–	–	–	78	–	–	25 –	24 –	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 – / 18 –	–	
280	–	120	105	–	80	–	–	26 –	–	e23 – / 22 –	20 –	18 –	–	50	c Exclusive of police constables employed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.
–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	–	–	–	–	
500	–	160	140 / 120	f110 100	84	75	–	28 –	26 10 / 25 8	e24 6 / 23 11	23 4	22 9	22 2 / 21 – / 19 10	100	d Clerk.
–	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 –	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	
–	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	
–	g175	–	–	–	f104	78	–	f30 –	26 –	24 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	–	e Acting Serjeants.
520	–	h150	125	–	90	85	80	28 –	25 –	23 –	21 –	19 –	–	110	f Detective.
–	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 6	–	21 –	19 6	18 –	–	–	
–	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	g 40 *l.* allowed additional to provide a clerk.
500	–	104	–	–	82	–	–	25 –	–	23 –	21 –	19 –	–	–	
–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	–	22 –	21 –	–	–	–	
–	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	27 –	23 –	22 –	20 –	–	–	–	h The Deputy Chief Constable receives 50 *l.* extra.
200	–	a155 125	115	–	85	–	–	26 –	–	22 –	20 –	18 –	–	70	
450	–	a140 i130	120	–	95	f88	–	26 –	e24 –	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 – / 18 –	91	i Superintendents allowed 45 *l.* for keep of horse.
–	200	–	–	–	113	107	104	31 – / f30 –	28 – / e25 3	26 – / 24 4	23 6 / 23 –	22 – / 21 –	20 –	–	k Same Chief Constable as the county.
640	–	b130	115	100	85	–	–	28 –	27 –	24 6	23 4	21 7	19 10	200	
–	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	26 8	24 8	23 8	22 6	19 6	18 6	–	m Superintendents allowed 39 *l.* for forage.
–	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 –	–	22 –	20 –	–	–	–	
–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	28 –	26 6	23 6	22 –	20 6	–	–	
–	130	–	–	–	80	–	–	f28 –	25 8	23 4	22 2	19 10	–	–	n Superintendents allowed 46 *l.* for keep of horse.
–	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 –	–	21 –	20 –	–	–	125	
–	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	26 –	–	23 – / 22 –	21 –	20 –	–	–	o Preparatory Class.
500	–	a170 135	125	110 / 100	83	78	–	26 6	25 –	23 –	22 –	20 –	18 –	–	p Superintendents allowed 40 *l.* for keep of horse.
–	162	–	–	–	78	–	–	25 –	23 –	21 –	19 6	18 6	17 6	–	
–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 –	–	21 –	19 –	–	–	–	
–	250	f115	–	–	91 / f84	78	71 / 76	26 –	25 – / 24 –	f24 – / 22 6	21 – / 20 –	19 –	18 –	–	q Acting Superintendent.
350	–	a150 b130	–	–	95	85	–	26 –	25 –	23 –	23 –	20 6	18 6	110	r 36 *l.* allowed for keep of horse.
–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19 2	–	–	–	–	
–	200	–	–	–	93	–	–	28 –	26 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	
105	–	a b140	–	–	90	–	–	26 –	–	22 –	20 6	18 6	–	k	
500	–	a164 b155	d136 127	118 f105	100	94	88	28 – / 27 5	26 3	24 6	23 4	21 –	19 3 / 18 1	150	
–	130	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	–	–	
–	325	155	–	–	100	91	88 / 80	27 – / 26 –	25 –	22 –	21 6	21 –	20 – / 19 –	–	

TABLE I.—No. 1 DISTRICT.—ESTABLISHED POLICE FORCE - - - - - - -

COUNTIES. and BOROUGHS.	Establishment. 1866.	Establishment. 1867.	DETAILS OF RANKS, 1867. Chief Constables of Counties.	Head Constables of Boroughs.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Population (Census 1861).	Area in Acres.	PROPORTIONS. Population to each Constable.	PROPORTIONS. Acres to each Constable.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
ENGLAND—*continued.*												
Oxfordshire	96	96	1	–	7	4	10	74	140,730	469,935	1,465	4,895
Banbury	5	5	–	1	–	–	1	3	4,055	105	811	– –
Oxford (City)	12	13	–	1	–	–	2	10	28,261	– –	2,173	– –
Rutlandshire	8	8	1	–	–	1	1	5	21,867	104,568	2,733	13,071
Shropshire, with Oswestry and Wenlock	116	116	1	–	6	1	15	93	217,379	842,928	1,873	7,264
Bridgnorth	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	6,087	2,987	2,029	– –
Ludlow	5	5	–	1	–	–	1	3	5,178	280	1,035	– –
Shrewsbury	24	24	–	1	–	–	4	19	23,000	5,600	958	– –
Staffordshire, with Stafford and Tamworth	421(c)	421	1	–	13	11	53	343	630,829	706,463	1,498	1,678
Lichfield (City)	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	6,893	3,231	1,148	– –
Newcastle-under-Lyme	12	12	–	1	–	–	2	9	12,638	640	1,053	– –
Walsall	31	32	–	1	–	–	5	26	37,762	8,000	1,180	– –
Wolverhampton	68	68	–	1	–	6	9	52	60,858	3,440	895	– –
Suffolk (East), with Beccles, Eye, and Orford	114	114	1	–	6	9	6	92	179,213	589,212	1,572	5,168
Ipswich	37	37	–	1	–	–	5	31	37,719	8,450	1,019	– –
Southwold	–	No return.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,032	600	– –	– –
Suffolk (West), with Bury St. Edmunds	89	89	1	–	6	8	5	69	113,418	353,213	1,274	3,968
Sudbury	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	6,879	1,968	1,146	– –
Warwickshire	171	176	1	–	5	11	15	144	193,123	546,665	1,097	3,106
Birmingham	377	400	–	1	6	16	42	335	295,955	8,420	739	– –
Coventry (City)	37	37	–	1	–	2	5	29	40,937	1,660	1,106	– –
Leamington	21	21	–	1	–	2	2	16	17,452	1,571	831	– –
Stratford-on-Avon	4	4	–	1	–	–	1	2	3,672	108	918	– –
Warwick	11	11	–	1	–	–	2	8	10,589	24,808	962	– –
Worcestershire, with Evesham and Dudley	176	179	1	–	10	2	18	148	249,154	431,553	1,391	2,410
Bewdley	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	3,071	2,730	1,536	– –
Droitwich	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	3,123	1,645	1,561	– –
Kidderminster	17	16	–	1	–	–	2	13	15,399	994	962	– –
Worcester (City)	31	31	–	1	–	–	5	25	32,000	965	1,032	– –
NORTH WALES:												
Anglesea, with Beaumaris	24	c23	1	–	–	2	5	15	54,609	193,453	2,374	8,411
Carnarvonshire, with Bangor and Carnarvon	56	56	1	–	3	2	10	40	92,776	367,995	1,656	6,571
Pwllheli	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2,795	1,000	2,795	– –
Denbighshire, with Denbigh	58	59	1	–	3	3	6	46	104,316	374,303	1,768	6,344
Flintshire, with Flint	39	39	1	–	3	2	2	31	69,849	185,264	1,791	4,673
Merionethshire	26	26	1	–	–	1	4	20	38,888	383,581	1,495	15,445
Montgomeryshire, with Montgomery and Welshpool	31	31	1	–	1	1	2	26	66,919	483,323	2,158	15,591
TOTALS	–	4,599	28	47	177	191	499	3,657				

TOTAL STRENGTH of FORCE in DISTRICT No. 1 - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -

- - - - - - - Counties and Boroughs—Rates of Pay—*continued.*

RATES OF ANNUAL PAY.								RATES OF WEEKLY PAY.									REMARKS.
		Superintendents.			Inspectors.			Serjeants.		Constables.							
Chief Constables of Counties.	Head Constables of Boroughs.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Allowances to Chief Constables.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£.	
375	–	a135 / 125	105	–	90	80	–	26 –	–	23 –	22 –	20 –	18 –	125	
–	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 –	19 –	–	–	–	
–	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 –	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	
250		–	–	–	70	–	–	25 –	–	23 2 / 22 –	21 – / 19 10	–	–	–	a Deputy Chief Constable.
300	–	m127	109	100	d76	–	–	27 4	25 9	22 8	19 9	–	–	100	b Superintendents allowed 50 *l.* to provide and keep a horse.
–	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	–	
–	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	19 –	17 –	–	–	–	
–	106	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	24 –	20 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	
500	–	a190 / 180 / 145	140 / 126	120	95 / 90	85	80	28 – / 27 –	26 – / 25 1	23 4 / 22 7	21 9 / 21 –	20 –	19 –	–	c Exclusive of police constables employed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.
–	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 –	–	20 –	–	–	– / 19 –	–	d Clerk.
–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 –	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	17 –	–	
–	185	–	–	–	–	–	–	27 6	25 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 – / 17 –	–	e Acting Serjeants.
–	350	–	–	–	109	91	87	26 – / d25 –	24 – / 23 –	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 – / 18 –	–	f Detective.
300	–	b130	120	115	82	76	–	25 8	–	23 –	21 –	19 6	18 –	70	g 40 *l.* allowed additional to provide a clerk.
–	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 6	–	21 6	19 6	18 6	17 6	–	
–	No Return.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
500	–	n135	130	d100	88	83	79	26 6	26 –	22 6	21 –	19 3	–	50	h The Deputy Chief Constable receives 50 *l.* extra.
–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	–	23 –	19 –	–	–	–	
350	–	a130b / 120	110	–	100	90	85	25 –	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	150	i Superintendents allowed 45 *l.* for keep of horse.
–	500	150	140	–	140	124 / 109	93	28 –	26 –	24 – / 22 –	21 –	20 –	19 – / 17 –o	–	
–	200	–	–	–	73	70	–	24 –	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	18 6	–	
–	250	–	–	–	90	85	–	25 –	22 6	22 6	21 –	20 –	18 6	–	k Same Chief Constable as the county.
–	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 –	–	20 –	–	–	–	–	
–	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 6	–	22 –	21 –	19 –	–	–	
350	–	a180 / p170	120	110	100	90	76	28 –	25 –	23 –	22 2	21 –	19 10 / 17 6	200	m Superintendents allowed 39 *l.* for forage.
–	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 9	–	–	–	–	
–	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	–	n Superintendents allowed 46 *l.* for keep of horse.
–	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 –	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	
–	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	–	f25 – / 22 –	20 6	19 –	–	–	o Preparatory class.
250	–	–	–	–	q91b	76	–	25 1	–	20 6	20 –	19 6	19 –	60	p Superintendents allowed 40 *l.* for keep of horse.
250	–	112	103	–	94	–	–	28 –	26 10 / 25 1	22 2	21 7	21 –	20 5 / 19 5	80	q Acting superintendent.
–	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
300	–	b150	120	105	95	80	–	27 5	25 8 / 25 1	23 – / 22 –	21 –	20 5	19 – / 18 4	50	r 36 *l.* allowed for keep of horse.
280	–	b115	105	100	76	–	–	25 1	–	20 –	18 –	17 6	–	50	
300	–	–	–	–	i90	–	–	26 6	25 1	23 –	22 –	21 –	19 – / 18 –	50	
250	–	r100	–	–	84	–	–	23 –	–	21 –	19 –	17 6	–	30	

- - - -	on 1st October	1856	2,728
- - - -	ditto	1857	3,985
- - - -	ditto	1858	4,124
- - - -	ditto	1859	4,154
- - - -	ditto	1860	4,179
- - - -	ditto	1861	4,204
- - - -	ditto	1862	4,261
- - - -	ditto	1863	4,354
- - - -	ditto	1864	4,408
- - - -	ditto	1865	4,468
- - - -	ditto	1866	4,540
- - - -	ditto	1867	4,599

William Cartwright, Lieutenant General,
H. M. Inspector of Constabulary for No. 1 District.

Table II.

Group I.—Agricultural Counties.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Strength of, and Numerical Changes in, the Police Forces; the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed; the Numbers and Per-Centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences; and the Number of Bad Characters, with their several Proportions to Population, Area, and Police, in the undermentioned Agricultural Counties having efficient Police Forces, for the Year ending 30th September 1867.

COUNTIES (Agricultural).	Population (Census 1861) and Area.	The Police Force.					Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed.				Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of Known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Strength to 1,000 Acres.	Total Number Resigned and Dismissed.	Change per Cent.	Total.	To 1,000 Population.	To 1,000 Acres.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number Committed for Trial for each 100 Indictable Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Bedfordshire	Pop. 117,347 / Area 280,691	90	·76	·32	12	13·33	123	1·04	·43	1·36	91	73·98	541	6·01	4·61
Buckinghamshire	Pop. 160,022 / Area 461,980	127	·79	·27	23	18·11	234	1·46	·50	1·84	130	55·55	414	3·25	2·58
Cambridgeshire	Pop. 85,256 / Area 290,213	70	·82	·24	7	10·00	56	·65	·19	·80	42	75·00	303	4·32	3·55
Ely, Isle of	Pop. 55,319 / Area 221,029	52	·94	·23	6	11·53	48	·86	·21	·92	46	95·83	289	5·55	5·22
Essex, with Harwich and Saffron Walden	Pop. 291,924 / Area 984,633	*251	·85	·25	9	3·58	320	1·09	·32	1·27	151	47·18	807	3·21	2·76
Hertfordshire	Pop. 141,209 / Area 368,810	112	·79	·30	8	7·14	233	1·65	·63	2·08	140	60·08	1,195	10·66	8·46
Huntingdonshire, with Godmanchester and Huntingdon	Pop. 64,250 / Area 224,418	52	·81	·23	4	7·69	41	·63	·18	·78	29	70·73	93	1·78	1·44
Leicestershire	Pop. 169,356 / Area 510,204	104	·61	·20	18	17·30	130	·76	·25	1·25	92	70·76	368	3·53	2·17
Lincolnshire	Pop. 343,140 / Area 1,742,329	269	·78	·15	28	10·40	354	1·03	·20	1·31	241	68·07	1,160	4·31	3·38
Norfolk, with Thetford	Pop. 317,296 / Area 1,333,440	231	·72	·17	17	7·35	248	·78	·18	1·07	194	78·22	1,363	5·90	4·29
Northamptonshire	Pop. 167,854 / Area 575,763	111	·66	·19	16	14·41	158	·94	·27	1·42	121	76·58	189	1·70	1·12
Peterborough Liberty	Pop. 22,655 / Area 51,695	19	·84	·36	3	15·78	48	2·12	·93	2·52	31	64·58	73	3·84	3·23
Oxfordshire	Pop. 140,730 / Area 469,935	96	·68	·20	17	17·70	148	1·05	·31	1·54	100	67·56	752	7·83	5·34
Rutlandshire	Pop. 21,867 / Area 104,568	8	·36	·07	none	none	16	·73	·15	2·00	14	87·50	35	4·37	1·60
Shropshire, with Oswestry and Wenlock	Pop. 217,379 / Area 842,928	116	·53	·13	21	18·10	286	1·31	·33	2·46	206	72·02	399	3·43	1·83
Suffolk, East, with Beccles, Eye, and Orford	Pop. 179,213 / Area 589,212	114	·63	·19	9	7·89	130	·72	·22	1·14	82	63·07	214	1·87	1·19
Suffolk, West, with Bury St. Edmund's	Pop. 113,418 / Area 353,213	89	·78	·25	4	4·49	130	1·14	·36	1·46	76	58·46	240	2·69	2·11

* Exclusive of three police constables employed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.

Table II.

Group 2.—Mining and Manufacturing Counties.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Strength of, and Numerical Changes in, the Police Forces; the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed; the Numbers and Per-Centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences; and the Number of Bad Characters, with their several Proportions to Population, Area, and Police, in the undermentioned Mining and Manufacturing Counties having efficient Police Forces, for the Year ending 30th September 1867.

Counties (Mining and Manufacturing).	Population (Census 1861) and Area.	The Police Force.					Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed.				Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of Known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Strength to 1,000 Acres.	Total Number Resigned and Dismissed.	Change per Cent.	Total.	To 1,000 Population.	To 1,000 Acres.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number Committed for Trial for each 100 Indictable Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Derbyshire - - -	Pop. 272,400 / Area 620,959	171	·62	·27	32	18·71	187	·68	·30	1·09	168	89·83	857	5·01	3·14
Nottinghamshire, with Retford - - - -	Pop. 207,691 / Area 521,110	*138	·66	·26	20	14·49	198	·95	·37	1·43	129	65·15	800	5·79	3·85
Staffordshire, with Stafford and Tamworth - -	Pop. 630,829 / Area 706,463	*421	·66	·59	75	17·81	1,317	2·08	1·86	3·12	503	38·19	2,232	5·30	3·53
Warwickshire - - -	Pop. 193,123 / Area 546,665	176	·91	·32	30	17·04	321	1·66	·58	1·82	144	44·85	574	3·26	2·97
Worcestershire, with Evesham and Dudley -	Pop. 249,154 / Area 431,553	179	·71	·41	22	12·29	449	1·80	1·04	2·50	264	58·79	195	1·08	·78

* Exclusive of police constables employed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.

Table II.

Group 3.—Welsh Counties.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Strength of, and Numerical Changes in, the Police Forces; the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences," Committed; the Numbers and Per-Centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences; and the Number of Bad Characters, with their several Proportions to Population, Area, and Police, in the undermentioned Welsh Counties having efficient Police Forces, for the Year ending 30th September 1867.

Counties (Welsh).	Population (Census 1861) and Area.	The Police Force.					Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed.				Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of Known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Strength to 1,000 Acres.	Total Number Resigned and Dismissed.	Change per Cent.	Total.	To 1,000 Population.	To 1,000 Acres.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number Committed for Trial for each 100 Indictable Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Anglesea, with Beaumaris -	Pop. 54,609 / Area 193,453	*23	·42	·11	1	4·34	29	·53	·14	1·26	14	48·27	40	1·73	·73
Carnarvonshire, with Bangor and Carnarvon -	Pop. 92,776 / Area 367,995	56	·60	·15	5	8·92	86	·92	·23	1·53	18	20·93	222	3·96	2·39
Denbighshire, with Denbigh	Pop. 104,316 / Area 374,303	59	·56	·15	6	10·16	88	·84	·23	1·49	46	52·27	82	1·39	·78
Flintshire, with Flint -	Pop. 69,849 / Area 185,264	39	·55	·21	3	7·69	84	1·20	·45	2·15	69	82·14	112	2·87	1·60
Merionethshire - -	Pop. 38,888 / Area 383,581	26	·67	·06	none	none	50	1·28	·13	1·92	29	58·00	64	2·46	1·64
Montgomeryshire, with Montgomery, Welshpool, Llanfyllin, and Llanidloes	Pop. 66,919 / Area 483,323	31	·46	·06	4	12·90	113	1·68	·23	3·64	74	65·48	159	5·12	2·37

* Exclusive of one police constable employed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.

Table II.

Group 4.—Boroughs with Populations under 8,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Strength of, and Numerical Changes in, the Police Forces; the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed; the Numbers and Per-Centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences; and the Number of Bad Characters, with their several Proportions to Population and Police, in the undermentioned Boroughs, with Populations under 8,000, having efficient Police Forces, for the Year ending 30th September 1867.

BOROUGHS with Populations under 8,000.	Population (Census 1861).	The Police Force.				Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed.			Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of Known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Total Number Resigned and Dismissed.	Change per Cent.	Total.	To 1,000 Population.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number Committed for Trial for each 100 indictable Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Banbury	4,055	5	1·25	1	20·00	10	2·50	2·00	10	100·00	9	1·80	2·25
Grantham	4,954	5	1·02	3	60·00	23	4·69	4·60	13	56·52	12	2·40	2·44
Hertford	6,769	6	·89	none	none	20	2·98	3·33	16	80·00	47	7·83	7·01
Lichfield	6,893	6	·88	,,	,,	20	2·94	3·33	10	50·00	8	1·33	1·17
Ludlow	5,178	5	·98	2	40·00	13	2·54	2·60	7	53·84	15	3·00	2·94
St. Albans	7,675	7	·92	1	14·28	32	4·21	4·57	21	65·62	32	4·57	4·21
Stratford-on-Avon	3,672	4	1·11	1	25·00	10	2·77	2·50	4	40·00	12	3·00	3·33
Sudbury	6,879	6	·88	none	none	7	1·02	1·16	2	28·57	31	5·16	4·55
Chipping Wycombe	4,222	4	·95	,,	,,	22	5·23	5·50	17	77·27	15	3·75	3·57

Table II.

Group 5.—Boroughs with Populations exceeding 8,000 and under 20,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Strength of, and Numerical Changes in, the Police Forces; the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" committed; the Numbers and Per-Centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences; and the Number of Bad Characters, with their several Proportions to Population and Police, in the undermentioned Boroughs, with Populations exceeding 8,000 and not exceeding 20,000, having efficient Police Forces, for the Year ending 30th September 1867.

BOROUGHS with Populations between 8,000 and 20,000.	Population (Census 1861).	The Police Force.				Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed.			Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of Known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Total Number Resigned and Dismissed.	Change per Cent.	Total.	To 1,000 Population.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number Committed for Trial for each 100 indictable Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Bedford	13,412	14	1·04	2	14·28	38	2·83	2·71	17	44·73	29	2·07	2·16
Boston	15,038	15	1·00	1	6·66	19	1·26	1·26	8	42·10	36	2·40	2·40
Chesterfield	9,835	11	1·12	1	9·09	26	2·65	2·36	24	92·30	17	1·54	1·73
Great Grimsby	11,032	11	1·00	1	9 09	63	5·72	5·72	24	38·09	103	9·36	9·36
Kidderminster	15,399	16	1·04	4	25·00	21	1·37	1·31	9	42·85	23	1·43	1·50
King's Lynn	16,170	19	1·18	6	31·57	20	1·24	1·05	10	50·00	12	·63	·74
Leamington	17,454	21	1·20	5	23·80	20	1·14	·95	13	65·00	58	2·76	3·33
Louth	10,468	10	·96	3	30·00	17	1·63	1·70	9	52·94	22	2·20	2·11
Newark	11,562	11	·95	none	none	8	·69	·72	3	37·50	10	·90	·86
Newcastle-under-Lyme	12,638	12	·95	2	16·66	33	2·61	2·75	27	81·81	21	1·75	1·66
Stamford	8,044	9	1·12	none	none	31	3·87	3·44	21	67·74	15	1·66	1·87
Warwick	10,589	11	1·04	2	18·18	26	2·47	2·36	15	57·69	24	2·18	2·28
Wisbech	9,218	11	1·19	none	none	39	4·23	3·54	23	58 97	35	3·18	3·80

Table II.

Group 6.—Boroughs with Populations exceeding 20,000 and under 50,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Strength of, and Numerical Changes in, the Police Forces; the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed; the Numbers and Per-Centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences; and the Number of Bad Characters, with their several Proportions to Population, and Police, in the undermentioned Boroughs, with Populations exceeding 20,000 and not exceeding 50,000, having efficient Police Forces, for the Year ending 30th September 1867.

BOROUGHS with Populations between 20,000 and 50,000.	Population (Census 1861.)	The Police Force.				Number of "Table 4 Indictable Offences" Committed.			Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of Known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Total Number Resigned and Dismissed.	Change per Cent.	Total.	To 1,000 Population.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number committed for Trial for each 100 Indictable Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Cambridge	26,351	40	1·52	4	10·00	41	1·55	1·02	31	75·60	119	2·97	4·52
Colchester	23,730	24	1·01	1	4·16	61	2·57	2·54	32	52·45	67	2·79	2·82
Coventry	40,937	37	·90	8	21·62	48	1·17	1·29	26	54·16	53	1·43	1·29
Derby	43,081	47	1·09	20	42·55	57	1·32	1·21	29	50·87	161	3·42	3·74
Great Yarmouth	34,573	34	·98	2	5·88	48	1·39	1·41	33	68·75	82	2·41	2·37
Ipswich	37,719	37	·98	16	43·24	109	2·89	2·94	49	44·95	84	2·27	2·22
Lincoln	20,995	28	1·33	3	10·71	24	1·14	·85	16	66·66	39	1·39	1·86
Northampton	32,813	39	1·18	19	48·71	59	1·79	1·51	30	50·84	69	1·76	2·10
Shrewsbury	23,000	24	1·04	5	20·83	50	2·17	2·08	25	50·00	37	1·54	1·60
Walsall	37,762	32	·84	7	21·87	84	2·22	2·62	28	33·33	156	4·87	4·13
Worcester	32,000	31	·96	8	25·80	94	2·93	3·03	66	70·21	119	3·83	3·71

Table II.

Group 7.—Boroughs with Populations exceeding 50,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Strength of, and Numerical Changes in, the Police Forces; the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed; the Numbers and Per-Centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences; and the Number of Bad Characters, with their several Proportions to Population and Police, in the undermentioned Boroughs, with Populations exceeding 50,000, having efficient Police Forces, for the Year ending 30th September 1867.

BOROUGHS with Populations exceeding 50,000.	Population (Census 1861.)	The Police Force.				Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed.			Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of Known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Total Number Resigned and Dismissed.	Change per Cent.	Total.	To 1,000 Population.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number committed for Trial for each 100 Indictable Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Birmingham	295,955	400	1·35	73	18·25	1,504	5·08	3·76	447	29·72	1,616	4·04	5·46
Leicester	68,168	83	1·21	10	12·04	153	2·24	1·84	71	46·40	130	1·56	1·90
Norwich	74,414	87	1·16	10	11·49	121	1·62	1·39	92	76·03	239	2·74	3·21
Nottingham	74,531	103	1·38	13	12·62	87	1·16	·84	37	42·52	207	2·00	2·77
Wolverhampton	60,858	68	1·11	8	11·76	141	2·31	2·07	87	61·70	345	5·07	5·67

Table II.

Group 8.—Boroughs with Populations exceeding 5,000 with Police Forces consolidated with Counties.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Strength of, and Numerical Changes in, the Police Forces; the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed; the Numbers and Per-Centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences; and the Number of Bad Characters, with their several Proportions to Population and Police in the undermentioned Boroughs, with Populations exceeding 5,000, with Police Forces Consolidated with Counties having Efficient Police Forces, for the Year ending 30th September 1867.

Boroughs with Populations exceeding 5,000 with Consolidated Police Forces.	Population (Census 1861).	The Police Force.		Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed.			Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of Known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Total.	To 1,000 Population.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number Committed for Trial for each 100 Indictable Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Bangor	6,738	6	·89	4	·59	·66	3	75·00	71	11·83	10·59
Bury St. Edmunds	13,318	8	·60	16	1·20	2·00	12	75·00	19	2·37	1·42
Carnarvon	8,512	6	·70	24	2·82	4·00	3	12·50	34	5·66	4·00
Denbigh	5,946	*3	*·50	7	1·18	*2·33	3	42·85	17	*5·66	2·88
Dudley	44,975	35	·77	122	2·71	3·48	53	43·44	111	3·17	2·47
Harwich	5,070	5	1·00	4	·80	·80	3	75·00	17	3·40	3·40
Oswestry	5,414	4	·74	10	1·85	2·50	9	90·00	17	4·25	3·14
Retford	No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saffron Walden	5,474	5	·92	6	1·11	1·20	2	33·33	8	1·60	1·48
Stafford	10,996	6	·55	19	1·74	3·16	18	94·73	34	5·66	3·11
Welshpool	7,304	4	·54	30	4·10	7·50	20	66·66	32	8·00	4·38
Wenlock	19,693	*10	*·51	19	·96	*1·90	14	73·68	47	*4·70	2·39

* This is only the approximate number, the borough has no fixed strength of police assigned to it.

Table III.

Group 1.—Agricultural Counties.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses; the Number Proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against good Order, and the Number of Persons Proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population: showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of Known Thieves, &c. existing in the undermentioned Agricultural Counties, for the Year ending 29th September 1867.

Counties (Agricultural).	Population (Census 1861).	Number of "Table 4," or Indictable Offences Committed, per 1,000 Population.	Number of Known Thieves, &c. to 1,000 Population.	LICENSED HOUSES.												DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.									
				Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number Proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses Forfeited for Misconduct.	Total to 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were Forfeited for Misconduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	Total Number Proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number Committed to Prison.	Number Proceeded against per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against who were Committed to Prison.	Number Convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of a Licensed House.
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.															
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
Bedfordshire	117,347	1·04	4·61	526	407	6	19	6	18	none	7·95	2·67	2·57	none	4·00	199	181	18	40	1·69	1·54	9·04	20·10	·19	7·54
Buckinghamshire	160,022	1·46	2·58	810	550	44	56	35	51	1	8·50	7·35	6·32	·07	14·00	335	268	67	63	2·09	1·67	20·00	18·80	·19	3·11
Cambridgeshire	85,256	·65	3·55	402	374	9	11	8	10	2	9·10	2·57	2·31	·25	10·00	63	55	8	11	·73	·64	12·69	17·46	·07	3·05
Ely, Isle of	55,319	·86	5·22	254	311	13	30	9	27	none	10·21	7·61	6·37	none	16·27	135	115	20	12	2·44	2·07	14·81	8·88	·20	3·19
Essex, with Harwich and Saffron Walden	291,924	1·09	2·76	1,006	827	12	26	11	24	1	6·27	2·07	1·90	·05	7·89	172	163	9	35	·58	·55	5·23	20·34	·08	4·65
Hertfordshire	141,209	1·65	8·46	715	641	27	34	24	30	none	9·60	4·49	3·98	none	11·47	332	281	51	36	2·35	1·99	15·36	10·84	·20	5·20
Huntingdonshire, with Godmanchester and Huntingdon	64,250	·63	1·44	314	324	5	4	4	3	1	9·93	1·41	1·09	·15	22·22	65	48	17	13	1·01	·74	26·15	20·00	·07	6·85
Leicestershire	169,356	·76	2·17	762	246	16	19	16	19	5	5·95	3·47	3·47	·49	none	249	195	54	29	1·47	1·15	21·68	11·64	·19	5·57
Lincolnshire	343,140	1·03	3·38	1,092	627	56	37	44	31	1	5·01	5·41	4·36	·05	19·35	958	884	74	128	2·79	2·57	7·72	13·36	·51	11·78
Norfolk, with Thetford	317,296	·78	4·29	1,243	540	27	25	25	23	4	5·62	2·91	2·69	·22	7·69	351	284	67	49	1·10	·89	19·08	13·96	·15	5·91
Northamptonshire	167,854	·94	1·12	620	448	74	57	69	52*	3	6·36	12·26	11·32	·28	7·63	245	199	46	31	1·46	1·18	18·77	12·65	·18	1·64
Peterborough Liberty	22,655	2·12	3·23	98	85	5	2	4	1	none	8·09	3·82	2·73	none	28·57	22	15	7	7	·97	·66	31·81	31·81	·08	3·00
Oxfordshire	140,730	1·05	5·34	647	334	19	35	15	30	1	6·97	5·50	4·58	·10	16·66	261	212	49	33	1·85	1·50	18·77	12·64	·21	4·71
Rutlandshire	21,867	·73	1·60	80	64	1	4	–	4	none	6·60	3·47	2·77	none	20·00	23	14	9	7	1·05	·64	39·13	30·43	·09	3·50
Shropshire, with Oswestry and Wenlock	217,379	1·31	1·83	685	400	23	40	18	33	3	4·99	5·80	4·70	·27	19·04	1,096	1,003	93	46	5·04	4·61	8·48	4·19	·92	19·66
Suffolk, East, with Beccles, Eye, and Orford	179,213	·72	1·19	511	278	7	8	7	8	none	4·40	1·90	1·90	none	none	131	113	18	13	·73	·63	13·74	9·92	·14	7·53
Suffolk, West, with Bury St. Edmunds	113,418	1·14	2·11	387	240	13	22	12	21	none	5·52	5·58	5·26	none	5·71	197	167	30	19	1·73	1·47	15·22	9·64	·26	5·06

* Two of these beer houses were deprived of license.

Table III.

Group 2.—Mining and Manufacturing Counties.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses, the Number Proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against good Order, and the Number of Persons Proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population; showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of Known Thieves, &c. existing in the undermentioned Mining and Manufacturing Counties, for the Year ending 29th September 1867.

MINING AND MANUFACTURING COUNTIES.	Population (Census 1861).	Number of "Table 4," or Indictable Offences Committed, per 1,000 Population.	Number of known Thieves, &c., to 1,000 Population.	LICENSED HOUSES.												DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.									
				Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number Proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses Forfeited for Misconduct.	To 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were Forfeited for Misconduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	Total Number Proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number Committed to Prison.	Number Proceeded against per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against who were Committed to Prison.	Number Convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of a Licensed House.
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.															
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
Derbyshire - - - -	272,400	·68	3·14	1,144	646	29	62	23	56	2	6·57	5·08	4·41	·11	13·18	635	557	78	42	2·33	2·04	12·28	6·61	·31	7·05
Nottinghamshire, with Retford - - - - -	207,691	·95	3·85	754	290	50	54	23	40	1	5·02	9·96	6·03	·09	39·42	656	407	249	94	3·15	1·96	37·95	14·32	·38	6·46
Staffordshire, with Stafford and Tamworth - -	630,829	2·08	3·53	2,085	2,467	174	414	140	349	6	7·21	12·91	10·74	·13	16·83	3,100	2,331	769	252	4·91	3 69	24·80	8·12	·51	4·76
Warwickshire - - - -	193,123	1·66	2·97	810	393	20	44	17	40	5	6·22	5·32	4·73	·41	10·93	341	313	28	48	1·76	1·62	8·21	14·07	·26	5·49
Worcestershire, with Evesham and Dudley - -	249,154	1·80	·78	1,011	641	68	49	42	35	3	6·63	7·08	4·66	·18	34·18	477	291	186	55	1·91	1·16	38·95	11·53	·17	3·77

Table III.

Group 3.—Welsh Counties.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses, the Number Proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against good Order, and the Number of Persons Proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population; showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of Known Thieves, &c. existing in the undermentioned Welsh Counties, for the Year ending 29th September 1867.

Welsh Counties.	Population (Census 1861).	Number of "Table 4," or Indictable Offences Committed, per 1,000 Population.	Number of Known Thieves, &c., to 1,000 Population.	LICENSED HOUSES. Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number Proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses Forfeited for Misconduct.						DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.									
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	To 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were Forfeited for Misconduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	Total Number Proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number Committed to Prison.	Number Proceeded against per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against who were Committed to Prison.	Number Convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of a Licensed House.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
Anglesea, with Beaumaris	54,609	·53	·73	268	12	4	2	3	2	4	5·12	2·14	1·78	1·42	16·66	59	34	25	7	1·08	·62	42·37	11·86	·12	6·80
Carnarvonshire, with Bangor and Carnarvon	92,776	·92	2·39	468	41	29	8	24	6	none	5·49	7·26	5·89	none	18·91	503	402	101	53	5·42	4·33	20·07	10·53	·78	13·40
Denbighshire, with Denbigh	104,316	·84	·78	447	163	10	13	7	13	-	5·84	3·77	3·27	-	13·04	273	213	60	27	2·61	2·04	21·97	9·89	·34	10·65
Flintshire, with Flint	69,849	1·20	1·60	404	91	30	19	21	16	5	7·09	9·89	7·47	1·01	24·49	416	383	33	31	5·95	5·48	7·93	7·45	·77	10·35
Merionethshire	38,888	1·28	1·64	156	11	5	2	2	2	1	4·30	4·19	2·39	·59	42·85	135	113	22	12	3·47	2·91	16·29	8·88	·67	28·50
Montgomeryshire, with Montgomery, Welshpool, Llanfyllin, and Llanidloes	66,919	1·68	2·37	255	53	10	9	8	9	2	4·60	6·16	5·51	·64	10·52	240	178	62	13	3·58	2·66	25·83	5·41	·57	10·47

Table III.

Group 4.—Boroughs with Populations not exceeding 8,000.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses, the Number Proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against good Order, and the Number of Persons Proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population; showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of Known Thieves, &c., existing in the undermentioned Boroughs, with Populations not exceeding 8,000, for the Year ending 29th September 1867.

BOROUGHS under 8,000.	Population (Census 1861).	Number of "Table 4," or Indictable Offences Committed, per 1,000 Population.	Number of known Thieves, &c., to 1,000 Population.	LICENSED HOUSES.											DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.									
				Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number Proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses Forfeited for Misconduct.	To 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent Proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were Forfeited for Misconduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	Total Number Proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number Committed to Prison.	Number Proceeded against per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against who were Committed to Prison.	Number Convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of a Licensed House.
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.															
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
Banbury	4,055	2·50	2·45	38	18	2	2	1	2	none	14·00	7·14	5·35	none	25·00	25	21	4	10	6·25	5·25	16·00	40·00	·37	7·00
Grantham	4,954	4·69	2·44	33	15	1	1	1	none	-	9·79	4·16	2·08	–	50·00	43	40	3	19	8·77	8·16	6·97	44·18	·83	40·00
Hertford	6,769	2·98	7·01	55	22	1	none	1	–	-	11·49	1·29	1·29	–	none	23	15	8	1	3·43	2·23	34·78	4·34	·19	15·00
Lichfield	6,893	2·94	1·17	68	14	12	–	6	–	-	12·05	14·63	7·31	–	50·00	82	57	25	none	12·05	8·37	30·48	none	·69	9·50
Ludlow	5,178	2·54	2·94	58	4	3	–	3	–	-	12·15	4·83	4·83	–	none	96	68	28	21	18·82	13·33	29·16	21·87	1·09	22·66
St. Albans	7,675	4·21	4·21	57	28	3	1	3	1	-	11·18	4·70	4·70	–	–	38	12	26	4	5·00	1·57	68·42	10·52	·14	3·00
Stratford-on-Avon	3,672	2·77	3·33	33	4	*	*	*	*	-	10·27	*	*	–	*	12	4	8	3	3·33	1·11	66·66	25·00	·10	†
Sudbury	6,879	1·02	4·55	21	17	*	*	*	*	-	5·58	*	*	–	*	4	4	none	none	·58	·58	none	none	·10	†
Chep. Wycombe	4,222	5·23	3·57	47	10	none	2	none	2	-	13·57	3·50	3·50	–	none	37	21	16	16	8·80	5·00	43·24	43·24	·36	10·50

* No licensed house proceeded against.
† No licensed house convicted.

Table III.

Group 5.—Boroughs with Populations exceeding 8,000, and not exceeding 20,000.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses; the Number Proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against good Order, and the Number of Persons Proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population; showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of Known Thieves, &c., existing in the undermentioned Boroughs, with Populations exceeding 8,000, and not exceeding 20,000, for the Year ending 29th September 1867.

Boroughs with Populations exceeding 8,000, and not exceeding 20,000.	Population (Census 1861).	Number of "Table A," or Indictable Offences Committed per 1,000 Population.	Number of known Thieves, &c., to 1,000 Population.	Licensed Houses: Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number Proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses Forfeited for Misconduct.	To 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were Forfeited for Misconduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	Drunk and Disorderlies: Total Number Proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number Committed to Prison.	Number Proceeded against per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against who were Committed to Prison.	Number Convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of a Licensed House.
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.															
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
Bedford	13,412	2·83	2·16	46	67	none	5	–	5	none	8·43	4·42	4·42	none	none	48	24	24	5	3·58	1·79	50·00	10·41	·21	4·80
Boston	15,038	1·26	2·40	49	52	1	3	1	2	–	6·73	3·96	2·97	–	25·00	84	32	52	19	5·60	2.13	61·90	22·61	·31	10·66
Chesterfield	9,835	2·65	1·73	59	41	3	6	3	5	–	10·20	9·00	8·00	–	11·11	119	97	22	21	12·14	9·89	18·48	17·64	·97	9·62
Great Grimsby	11,032	5·72	9·36	43	42	6	10	3	7	–	7·72	18·82	11·76	–	37·50	69	43	26	11	6·27	3·90	37·68	15·94	·50	4·30
Kidderminster	15,399	1·37	1·50	96	27	6	–	4	–	–	8·03	4·87	3·25	–	33·33	66	38	28	14	4·31	2·48	42·42	21·21	·30	9·50
King's Lynn	16,170	1·24	·74	156	12	8	–	8	–	2	10·43	4·76	4·76	1·19	none	78	63	15	16	4·84	3·91	19·23	20·51	·37	7·87
Leamington	17,454	1·14	3·33	84	8	2	8	1	–	none	5·28	10·86	1·08	none	90·00	35	33	2	none	2·01	1·89	5·71	none	·35	33·00
Louth	10,468	1·63	2·11	30	24	none	1	–	1	–	5·19	1·85	1·85	–	none	35	31	4	5	3·36	2·98	11·42	14·28	·57	31·00
Newark	11,562	·69	·86	56	26	*	*	*	*	–	7·13	*	*	–	*	23	16	7	8	2·00	1·39	30·43	34·78	·19	†
Newcastle-under-Lyme	12,638	2·61	1·66	67	60	15	24	12	21	1	10·07	30·70	25·98	·78	15·38	328	297	31	40	26·03	23·57	9·45	12·19	2·33	9·00
Stamford	8,044	3·87	1·87	68	7	6	1	4	1	none	9·37	9·33	6·66	none	28·56	65	16	49	10	8·12	2·00	75·38	15·38	·21	3·20
Warwick	10,589	2·47	2·28	63	12	2	–	1	–	–	7·14	2·66	1·33	–	50·00	70	12	58	2	6·66	1·14	82·85	2·85	·16	12·00
Wisbech	9,218	4·23	3·80	51	30	5	1	2	1	–	8·80	7·40	3·70	–	50·00	42	15	27	9	4·56	1·63	64·28	21·42	·18	5·00

* No licensed house proceeded against.

† No licensed house convicted.

Table III.

Group 6.—Boroughs with Populations exceeding 20,000, and not exceeding 50,000.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses; the Number Proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against good Order, and the Number of Persons Proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population; showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of Known Thieves, &c., existing in the undermentioned Boroughs, with Populations exceeding 20,000, and not exceeding 50,000, for the Year ending 29th September 1867.

				LICENSED HOUSES.											DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.									
	Population (Census 1861).	Number of "Table 4," or Indictable Offences Committed, per 1,000 Population.	Number of known Thieves, &c. to 1,000 Population.	Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number Proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses Forfeited for Misconduct.	To 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were Forfeited for Misconduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	Total Number Proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number Committed to Prison.	Number Proceeded against, per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against who were Committed to Prison.	Number convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of a Licensed House.
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.															
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
Cambridge	26,351	1·55	4·32	231	50	4	3	4	3	none	10·68	2·49	2·49	none	none	55	29	26	10	2·09	1·10	47·27	18·18	·10	4·14
Colchester	23,730	2·57	2·82	113	51	2	none	2	none	7	6·91	1·21	1·21	4·26	–	43	17	26	4	1·81	·71	60·46	9·30	·10	8·50
Coventry	40,937	1·17	1·29	264	2	12	–	10	–	none	6·50	4·51	3·75	none	16·66	130	41	89	13	3·17	1·00	68·46	10·00	·15	4·10
Derby	43,081	1·32	3·74	215	128	50	25	35	20	4	7·97	21·86	16·03	1·16	26·66	389	173	216	38	9·04	4·02	55·52	9·76	·50	3·14
Great Yarmouth	34,573	1·39	2·37	182	95	10	4	10	2	none	8·02	5·05	4·33	none	14·28	131	117	14	7	3·79	3·39	10·68	53·43	·42	9·75
Ipswich	37,719	2·89	2·22	141	150	3	2	3	2	–	7·71	1·71	1·71	–	none	102	51	51	20	2·70	1·35	50·00	19·60	·17	10·20
Lincoln	20,995	1·14	1·86	114	53	2	7	1	6	–	7·99	5·38	4·19	–	22·22	61	39	22	30	2·91	1·86	36·06	49·18	·23	5·57
Northampton	32,813	1·79	2·10	70	200	10	40	9	33	–	8·23	18·51	15·55	–	16·00	80	76	4	16	2·43	2·31	5·00	20·00	·28	1·80
Shrewsbury	23,000	2·17	1·60	160	34	18	8	18	3	–	8·43	13·40	10·82	–	19·23	211	185	26	31	9·17	8·04	12·32	14·69	·95	8·80
Walsall	37,762	2·22	4·13	179	132	13	15	8	11	–	8·24	9·00	6·10	–	32·14	93	70	23	31	2·46	1·85	24·73	33·33	·22	3·68
Worcester	32,000	2·93	3·71	190	104	31	19	21	14	–	9·18	17·00	11·90	–	30·00	245	140	105	37	7·65	4·37	42·85	15·10	·47	4·00

Table III.

Group 7.—Boroughs with Populations exceeding 50,000.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses; the Number Proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against good Order, and the Number of Persons Proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population; showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of Known Thieves, &c., existing in the undermentioned Boroughs, with Populations exceeding 50,000, for the Year ending 29th September 1867.

Boroughs with Populations exceeding 50,000.	Population (Census 1861).	Number of "Table 4," or Indictable Offences Committed, per 1,000 Population.	Number of Known Thieves, &c., to 1,000 Population.	LICENSED HOUSES.											DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.									
				Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number Proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses Forfeited for Misconduct.	To 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were Forfeited for Misconduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	Total Number Proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number Committed to Prison.	Number Proceeded against, per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted, per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against who were Committed to Prison.	Number Convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of a Licensed House.
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.															
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
Birmingham	295,955	5·08	5·46	698	1,300	132	324	104	233	1	6·75	22·82	16·86	·05	26·09	1,330	751	579	273	4·49	2·53	43·53	20·52	·37	2·22
Leicester	68,168	2·24	1·90	287	183	26	41	20	33	none	6·90	14·25	11·27	none	20·89	315	299	16	105	4·62	4·39	5·07	33·33	·63	5·64
Norwich	74,414	1·62	3·21	572	40	71	13	54	39	27	8·22	13·72	10·29	4·41	25·00	93	46	47	25	1·25	·61	50·53	26·88	·07	·73
Nottingham	74,531	1·16	2·77	253	191	7	31	7	30	none	5·95	8·55	8·33	–	2·63	159	108	51	29	2·13	1·44	32·07	18·23	·24	2·91
Wolverhampton	60,858	2·31	5·67	218	273	15	19	11	17	–	8·07	6·92	5·70	–	17·64	252	200	52	59	4·14	3·28	20·63	23·41	·40	7·14

Table III.

Group 8.—Boroughs with Populations exceeding 5,000, with Police Forces Consolidated with Counties.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses; the Number Proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against good Order, and the Number of Persons Proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population; showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of Known Thieves, &c. existing in the undermentioned Boroughs with Populations exceeding 5,000, having Police Forces Consolidated with Counties, for the Year ending 29th September 1867.

Boroughs with Populations exceeding 5,000, having Police Forces Consolidated with Counties.	Population (Census 1861).	Number of "Table 4," or Indictable Offences Committed, per 1,000 Population.	Number of known Thieves, &c. to 1,000 Population.	LICENSED HOUSES.											DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.									
				Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number Proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses Forfeited for Misconduct.	To 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were Forfeited for Misconduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	Total Number Proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number Committed to Prison.	Number Proceeded against, per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted, per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number per Cent. Proceeded against who were Committed to Prison.	Number Convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of a Licensed House.
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.															
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
* Bangor	6,738	·59	10·59	79	4	10	1	6	1	none	12·38	13·25	8·43	none	36·36	109	87	22	36	16·26	12·98	20·18	33·02	1·04	12·42
Bury St. Edmund's	13,318	1·20	1·42	66	30	8	4	8	4	„	7·21	12·50	12·50	„	none	16	16	none	7	1·20	1·20	none	43·75	·16	1·33
Carnarvon	8,512	2·82	4·00	63	4	4	none	4	none	„	7·88	5·97	5·97	„	„	87	49	38	20	10·23	5·76	43·67	22·98	·73	12·25
Denbigh	5,946	1·18	2·88	37	3	3	„	3	„	„	6·77	7·50	7·50	„	„	39	37	2	4	6·61	6·27	5·12	10·25	·92	12·33
Dudley	44,975	2·71	2·47	270	82	44	21	24	9	„	7·82	18·46	9·37	„	49·23	133	60	73	18	2·95	1·33	54·88	13·53	·17	1·81
Harwich	5,070	·80	3·40	30	15	1	3	1	3	„	9·00	8·88	8·88	„	none	18	18	none	none	3·60	3·60	none	none	·40	4·50
Oswestry	5,414	1·85	3·14	44	17	none	7	none	4	„	11·29	11·47	6·55	„	42·85	94	78	16	11	17·40	14·44	17·02	11·70	1·27	19·50
Retford	No return.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saffron Walden	5,474	1·11	1·48	16	19	*	*	*	*	none	6·48	*	*	none	*	10	10	none	7	1·85	1·85	none	70·00	·28	†
Stafford	10,996	1·74	3·11	59	38	1	7	1	7	„	8·81	8·24	8·24	„	none	38	23	15	4	3·45	2·09	39·47	10·52	·23	2·87
Welshpool	7,304	4·10	4·38	46	2	4	none	3	none	„	6·57	8·33	6·25	„	25·00	80	39	41	1	10·95	5·34	51·25	1·25	·81	13·00
Wenlock	19,693	·96	2·39	84	48	none	6	none	6	„	6·73	4·54	4·54	„	none	77	66	11	15	3·92	3·36	14·28	19·48	·50	11·00

* No licensed house proceeded against.

† No licensed house convicted.

No. 2.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

No. 2.
Northern District.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Inspector of CONSTABULARY and POLICE FORCES in the Northern District, for the Year ended 29th September 1867.

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

County of Chester.

Population in 1861	329,227
Area in acres	692,979
Number of constables	245
Population to one constable	1,344

There having been an addition of one man to the constabulary force of this county since the last report, it consisted in the whole, when inspected between the 31st of May and the 5th of June, of 245 officers and constables, of whom 13 ordinary constables had been appointed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.

In this county there are 31 police station-houses, 10 of which are provided with excellent court rooms and offices, for the transaction of business at petty sessions; they contain also in the aggregate 129 cells for prisoners, and afford comfortable accommodation for about 39 officers and constables, the most of whom are married men.

These buildings being widely distributed, it was not deemed necessary to inspect the whole of them; those, however, which were inspected, were very clean and in good order.

At the period of the inspection, there were two men required to complete this establishment, which in the opinion of the Inspector has been maintained in its usual high state of discipline and general efficiency.

BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

Borough of Birkenhead.

Population in 1861	37,532
Area in acres	1,577
Number of constables	98
Population to one constable	383

This police force has had an addition of three men since the last report; it consisted, therefore, when inspected on the 3rd of June, of 75 officers and constables appointed for the service of the borough, and a body of one inspector and 22 constables attached to the docks, and maintained at the expense of the Docks and Harbour Company, the whole forming one establishment under the command of the head constable, whose salary has been increased from 300 *l.* to 400 *l.* per annum.

This force is composed of a remarkably fine and well-trained body of men, well clothed and well supplied with the requisite accoutrements; the whole of which were in good serviceable condition.

The books appeared to have been well kept, and the offices, charge-rooms, and bridewells, of which there are three, containing in the aggregate 13 cells for prisoners, were very clean and in good order.

The Inspector is of opinion that this police force has been maintained in a highly satisfactory state of efficiency.

No. 2.
Northern District.

City of Chester.

City of Chester.

Population in 1861	31,101
Area in acres	3,518
Number of constables	36
Population to one constable	864

At the inspection made of this police force on the 3rd June, there was one man required to complete the establishment, which consists in the whole of 36 officers and constables, there having been no variation in respect of strength or organisation since the last report; an addition, however, had been made of 50 *l.* a year to the pay of the chief constable, and of 2*s.* a week to serjeants of the first class.

The men are well clothed, and supplied with the customary accoutrements, which were in good condition, and the books seemed to have been well kept.

During the year much progress has been made in the re-building of the Town Hall, in which extensive accommodation is to be provided for police purposes, in all respects sufficient and very commodious, though there appeared to be a lack of sound judgment as respects the interior fittings of the cells for prisoners.

The Inspector is of opinion that the efficiency of this force has been well maintained.

Borough of Congleton.

Borough of Congleton.

Population in 1861	12,338
Area in acres	2,564
Number of constables	5
Population to one constable	2,467

The police force of this borough consists of five men unprovided with uniform. The station house having been built, in part, against a bank of earth, some two or three of the cells for prisoners are very damp and unfit for use, and the stability of the building itself seems to be precarious.

This establishment as it is now constituted, cannot be recognised as an efficient police force in the ordinary acceptation of that term; nor can the Inspector allow that, in his opinion, it is of sufficient strength for the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Macclesfield.

Borough of Macclesfield.

Population in 1861	36,095
Area in acres	2,410
Number of constables	17
Population to one constable	2,123

No alteration has taken place in the police force of this borough, in respect to numbers or pay, since the last inspection.

The men looked well, their clothing was in good condition, and their accoutrements well kept. The books were in good order, and the cells for prisoners clean, though the Inspector must again remark that their position is objectionable.

This police force is still insufficient in number.

Borough of Stalybridge.

Borough of Stalybridge.

Population in 1861	24,806
Area in acres	883
Number of constables	25
Population to one constable	992

This police force when inspected on the 10th of May, was found complete in number, and of the same strength as last year; it was observed, however, that there had been since the last inspection very numerous changes among the constables, brought about principally by resignation, and some few dismissals.

Upon

Upon inquiry it appeared that all, or nearly all, of these casualties were confined to the probationary class, who were required to serve full 12 months before they could be considered entitled to advancement; as there was no other apparent or probable cause for so large a number of changes, limited as it seemed, to that particular class, it occurred to the Inspector that they could only be attributed in the main to the unusual length of the period of probation; he suggested, therefore, that it might be desirable to try the effect of more speedy advancement.

The watch committee thereupon took the matter into consideration, and at their next monthly meeting, on the 6th June, passed a resolution limiting the period of probation to three months. The effect of this measure will be seen hereafter, provided sufficient care and discrimination be exercised in the selection of men of good character and properly qualified.

The men were well clothed, and well provided with the usual accoutrements, and presented a smart and respectable appearance. The books on the whole seemed to have been well kept, and the offices, charge-rooms, and cells for prisoners (six in number, though four only are required for use) were sufficiently commodious, clean, and in good order.

This force has been well kept up to its full complement, and in that respect at least has, in the opinion of the Inspector, been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Stockport.

Population of 1861	54,681
Area in acres	3,167
Number of constables	21
Population to one constable	2,604

Borough of Stockport.

There has been some modification, and a corresponding degree of improvement, in the constitution of the police force of this borough since the last report.

The services of the scavengers hitherto required to act occasionally in aid of the police have been dispensed with, and a small addition of six men made to the regular establishment, which consists now of one chief superintendent, one inspector, two serjeants, 16 constables, and a clerk.

When inspected on the 31st of May, there was one constable absent with leave, one suspended for misconduct, and one required to complete. Those assembled for inspection presented a very creditable appearance, being remarkably well clothed, and well provided with the usual accoutrements.

The books appeared to have been well kept, and the office, charge room, and cells for prisoners were sufficiently commodious, and as usual, very clean and in good order.

The Inspector, however, is constrained to add that, in his opinion, the strength of this establishment is not sufficient to discharge effectually the most ordinary duties of a police force in this large and populous borough.

Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Population in 1861	224,638
Area in acres	1,482,863
Number of constables	150
Population to one constable	1,497

Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

The constabulary force of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland (united for police purposes) was inspected between the 26th June and the 2nd July, both dates inclusive, at which time the establishment was complete, and consisted of one chief constable, nine superintendents, nine inspectors, nine serjeants, and 122 constables. Included in the number of constables were 13 appointed under the provisions of Section 19, and one under Section 20, of the 3 & 4 Vict., c. 88; and also three of the body of men, referred to in the last report, specially appointed to assist in the endeavour to prevent the spread of the cattle plague.

The pay of the chief constable has been raised from 400 *l.* to 500 *l.* per annum; in

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in every other respect the scale for payment of the several ranks and classes, given in the last report, remains in force.

This constabulary force is well supplied with clothing and the customary accoutrements. The books are well kept, and the station-houses and cells for prisoners, of which there were, of the former, 27, and of the latter, 70, were clean, and in good order.

The station-houses afford permanent accommodation for about 27 officers and constables, with their families.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Carlisle.

Borough of Carlisle.

Population in 1861	29,436
Area in acres	3,842
Number of constables	31
Population to one constable	950

This police force, consisting in the whole, of 31 men, has not varied in number since the last report. When inspected on the 2nd July the establishment was complete, and in general appearance seemed to be composed of a respectable and healthy body of men, fully supplied with the usual articles of clothing and accoutrements, in fair serviceable condition.

The books appear to have been well kept, and the office and cells for prisoners were very clean; these latter, however, being susceptible of improvement both in respect of interior fittings, and in the mode of warming them.

The Inspector is of opinion that the general efficiency of this force has been well maintained.

Borough of Kendal.

Borough of Kendal.

Population in 1861	12,028
Area in acres	2,720
Number of constables	6
Population to one constable	2,004

There has been an addition of one man to the strength of this police force since the last report. It consists of one serjeant and five constables, and required one man to complete the establishment when inspected on the 26th of June.

These men, by an arrangement entered into by the Town Council with the justices of the county, are placed under the command of one of the superintendents of the county constabulary, much, as it would seem, to the advantage of the borough, though without any apparent benefit to the county.

The books seemed to have been well kept; the men well supplied with clothing and the usual accoutrements; and the charge-room, office, and cells for prisoners were very clean and in good order.

The Inspector is of opinion that this force is not of sufficient strength for the ordinary duties of the borough.

County of Durham.

County of Durham.

Population in 1861	333,934
Area in acres	608,902
Number of constables	305
Population to one constable	1,095

There has been no alteration made in the strength, organisation, or scale for pay of this constabulary force since the last report. The authorised strength, when inspected between the 15th and 25th July, was 305; consisting of one chief constable, 12 superintendents, one inspector, 36 serjeants, and 204 constables of the permanent establishment, and 51 additional constables, appointed under the provisions of the 19th section of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

There were at that time two men required to complete the establishment, which

which is to all appearance composed of an intelligent and effective body of men, well supplied with clothing and accoutrements, all of which were in good condition. The books appeared to have been well and systematically kept.

This constabulary force has in its charge 29 police station-houses, the property of the county, including 11 rooms suitably arranged for the transaction of petty-sessions business, and eight station-houses rented, in two of which there are similar rooms.

These station-houses afford comfortable accommodation for nine superintendents, 31 serjeants, and 57 constables, many of whom are married men. The station-houses, offices, and cells for prisoners were clean, and in good order.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this constabulary force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of discipline and general efficiency.

City of Durham.

City of Durham.

Population in 1861	13,743
Area in acres	8,599
Number of constables	13
Population to one constable	1,057

The police force of this city, consisting of one superintendent, two serjeants, and 10 constables, was inspected on the 18th of July, when it was found complete.

This establishment is paid in accordance with the following scale:—Superintendent, 120*l.* a year; serjeants, 24 *s.* a week; and constables, 21 *s.*, 20 *s.*, and 19 *s.* a week.

The books appeared to have been well kept, and the clothing and accoutrements supplied to the men were good, and in serviceable condition.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Gateshead

Borough of Gateshead.

Population in 1861	33,589
Area in acres	3,255
Number of constables	35
Population to one constable	959

The police force of this borough, consisting of one chief constable, one inspector, six serjeants, and 27 constables, was inspected on the 13th July, when it was found complete; one man was, however, reported sick.

The clothing and accoutrements were good, and in serviceable condition. The books seemed to have been well kept, and the cells for prisoners, office, and charge-rooms were clean, and in good order.

The Inspector is of opinion that this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Hartlepool.

Borough of Hartlepool

Population in 1861	12,205
Area in acres	990
Number of constables	12
Population to one constable	1,017

The police force of the borough of Hartlepool, consisting of one head constable, one inspector, two serjeants, and eight constables, was inspected on the 20th July, when it was found complete.

The men were well supplied with clothing and accoutrements, all of which were in good condition. The books appeared to have been well kept.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

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Borough of South Shields.

Borough of South Shields.

Population in 1861	35,223
Area in acres	2,566
Number of constables	35
Population to one constable	1,006

The police force of the borough of South Shields, consisting of one superintendent, one inspector, five serjeants, and 28 constables, was inspected on the 12th July, when it was found complete; one man was, however, reported sick.

The books appeared to have been well kept, and the office, charge-room, and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The scale for pay of this force, now in operation, is as follows:—Superintendent, 150 *l.* a year; inspector, 78 *l.* a year; serjeants, 27 *s.* 6 *d.* and 25 *s.* 6 *d.* a week; constables, 22 *s.* 6 *d.*, 21 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 20 *s.* a week.

The Inspector is of opinion that this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Stockton-upon-Tees.

Borough of Stockton-upon-Tees.

This borough is consolidated with the county for police purposes.

Borough of Sunderland.

Borough of Sunderland.

Population in 1861	80,324
Area in acres	3,772
Number of constables	86
Population to one constable	934

The police force of this borough, consisting of one head constable, four inspectors, two sub-inspectors, 12 serjeants, and 67 constables, was inspected on the 13th July, together with one inspector, one sub-inspector, five serjeants, and 19 constables of the River Wear police, under the command of the head constable of Sunderland.

There were also four constables who have been appointed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.

Both establishments were complete, and had the appearance of a fine and well-trained body of men. The books appeared to have been well kept, and the clothing and accoutrements with which the men had been supplied were of excellent quality, and in good condition,

The following is the scale of pay now in force:—Head constable, 240 *l.* a year; inspector, 90 *l.* 10 *s.* a year; sub-inspectors, 29 *s.*; serjeants, 26 *s.* and 25 *s.*; constables, 24 *s.* 6 *d.*, 23 *s.* 6 *d.*, 22 *s.* 6 *d.*, 21 *s.*, and 20 *s.* a week.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

County of Lancaster.

County of Lancaster.

Population in 1861	1,085,404
Area in acres	1,184,067
Number of constables	826
Population to one constable	1,314

The inspection of this constabulary force commenced on the 8th, and was completed on the 25th June. The authorised strength at that time was 826; consisting of one chief constable, one assistant chief constable, two clerks, 20 superintendents, 18 inspectors, 116 serjeants, and 649 constables, of the permanent establishment, together with two serjeants and 17 constables who have been appointed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.

At

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At the period of the inspection there were 28 required to complete the establishment, which is to all appearance a very fine and healthy body of men, well clothed, and supplied with the customary accoutrements, all of which were in good serviceable condition.

The scale for pay and allowances, which at the date of the last report had then very recently been revised, continues in force.

This county is provided with 112 station-houses, 42 of which have been built at the public expense. Besides serving as residences for about 282 officers and constables, the greater part of whom are married men, they contain in the whole, 229 very good cells for prisoners; and there are also 16 court-rooms, suitably fitted up for the transaction of petty sessions business. The greater part of these buildings were inspected, and found, together with the offices and cells, clean, and in excellent order.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this constabulary force has been maintained in a very satisfsctory state of efficiency.

Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Population in 1861	34,894
Area in acres	1,737
Number of constables	23
Population to one constable	1,517

The inspection of this police force, consisting of one chief constable, one inspector, four serjeants, and 17 constables, was made on the 10th May.

The strength of this force has not varied since the last report, and the Inspector has again to express his opinion that it is not sufficient for the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Blackburn.

Borough of Blackburn.

Population in 1861	63,125
Area in acres	3,610
Number of constables	42
Population to one constable	1,503

The police force of this borough, having had an augmentation of four constables since the last report, consisted, when inspected on the 17th June, of one head constable, one inspector, seven serjeants, and 33 constables.

The several ranks and classes are paid in accordance with the following scale:—Head constable, 220 *l.* a year; inspector, 95 *l.* a year; serjeants, 31 *s.*, 30 *s.*, 27 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 26 *s.* 6 *d.* a week; constables, 25 *s.*, 24 *s.* 6 *d.*, 23 *s.*, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, 20 *s.*, and 19 *s.* a week.

The books were found in some respects irregular, and the Inspector is of opinion that the force is still insufficient for the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Bolton.

Borough of Bolton.

Population in 1861	70,396
Area in acres	820
Number of constables	40
Population to one constable	1,760

This police force consisted, when inspected on the 18th June, of one head constable, one inspector, four serjeants, and 34 constables.

This establishment is paid in accordance with the following scale:—Head constable, 180 *l.* a year; inspector, 95 *l.* a year; serjeants, 31 *s.* 8 *d.* and 28 *s.* 6 *d.* a week; constables 25 *s.* 3 *d.*, 24 *s.* 8 *d.*, 24 *s.* 1 *d.*, 23 *s.* 6 *d.*, 22 *s.* 6 *d.*, 21 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 20 *s.* 6 *d.* a week.

The Inspector is of opinion that the number of this force is not sufficient.

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Borough of Burnley

Borough of Burnley.

This borough is incorporated with the county for police purposes.

Borough of Lancaster.

Borough of Lancaster.

Population in 1861	13,521
Area in acres	1,240
Number of constables	13
Population to one constable	1,040

This police force, which consists of one superintendent, one inspector, one serjeant, and 10 constables, was inspected on the 24th June.

The following is the scale for pay now in force:—Superintendent, 100 *l.* a year; inspector, 65 *l.* a year; serjeants, 23 *s.*; and constables, 20 *s.*, 19 *s.*, and 18 *s.* a week.

The books appeared to have been well kept, and the clothing and accoutrements with which the men had been supplied were of excellent quality, and in good condition. The charge-room and cells for prisoners were clean, and in good order.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Liverpool.

Borough of Liverpool.

Population in 1861	443,874
Area in acres	5,300
Number of constables	Docks, 339 Town, 740 River, 22 1,101
Population to one constable	403

The police force of this borough, the general organisation of which, together with the scale for payment of the several ranks and classes, was given at large in the report for the year ended the 29th September 1865, consists now in the whole, when complete, of 1,101 officers and constables, there having been an augmentation during the current year of one man appointed engineer to the fire brigade.

The inspection of this force was made on the 11th and 12th May, at which time there were 59 men required to complete the establishment.

The Inspector is of opinion that this police force has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

City of Manchester.

City of Manchester.

Population in 1861	338,346
Area in acres	4,069
Number of constables	674
Population to one constable	502

There having been an addition of four men since the last report, the authorised strength of this police force inspected on the 8th and 9th May, was 674, consisting of one chief constable, five superintendents, 28 inspectors, 62 serjeants, and 578 constables, of which total number one constable only was required to complete.

The several ranks and classes are paid in accordance with the following scale, chief constable, 600 *l.* a year; superintendents, 200 *l.* and 175 *l.* a year; inspectors, 98 *l.*16 *s.* and 88 *l.* 8 *s.* a year; serjeants, 30 *s.* and 28 *s.* aweek; constables, 25 *s.*, 23 *s.* 6 *d.*, 22 *s.* 6 *d.*, 21 *s.*, and 20 *s.* a week.

The Inspector is of opinion that this police force has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

Borough of Oldham.

Borough of Oldham

Population in 1861	72,334
Area in acres	4,617
Number of constables	55
Population to one constable	1,315

This police force, which was inspected on the 18th June, consists of one chief constable, five inspectors, eight serjeants, and 41 constables, being an addition of one constable to the authorised strength, at the period of the last inspection.

The men presented a creditable appearance; the books seemed to have been well kept; and the office and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The Inspector is of opinion that this police force is not sufficient in number for the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Preston.

Borough of Preston.

Population in 1861	81,077
Area in acres	2,753
Number of constables	82
Population to one constable	988

This police force, consisting of one head constable, four inspectors, nine serjeants, and 68 constables, was complete when inspected on the 19th June.

The following is the scale for pay now in force: head constable 300 *l.* a year; inspectors 110 *l.*, 85 *l.* 16 *s.*, and 80 *l.* 12 *s.* a year; serjeants 29 *s.*, 27 *s.*, 25 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 24 *s.* 6 *d.* a week; constables 23 *s.*, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, 20 *s.*, and 19 *s.* a week.

This force appeared to be composed of an effective and well-chosen body of men. The clothing and accoutrements with which they had been supplied were good, and in excellent condition. The books seemed to have been well kept; and the office, charge room, and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The Inspector is of opinion that this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Rochdale.

Borough of Rochdale.

Population in 1861	38,164
Area in acres	1,131
Number of constables	38
Population to one constable	1,004

This police force, which consists of one chief constable, two inspectors, five serjeants, and 30 constables, was complete when inspected on the 21st June.

The following is the authorised scale for pay:—Chief constable 150 *l.* a year; inspector 78 *l.* a year; serjeants 25 *s.*, constables 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, 20 *s.*, and 19 *s.* a week.

The men are well supplied with clothing and accoutrements, the books appeared to have been well kept, and the offices and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Salford.

Borough of Salford.

Population in 1861	102,414
Area in acres	5,209
Number of constables	115
Population to one constable	890

This police force, the authorised strength of which was one chief constable, 12 inspectors, 13 serjeants, and 89 constables, an augmentation of three con-

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stables having been made on the 8th March last, was inspected on the 7th May, when there were two constables and one serjeant reported sick; and two constables required to complete the establishment.

The scale for payment of the several ranks and classes is as follows:—Chief constable, 300 *l.* a year; inspectors, 150 *l.*, 94 *l.* 18 *s.*, 84 *l.* 10 *s.*, 82 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 74 *l.* 6 *s.* a year; serjeants 28 *s.* 6 *d.*, 26 *s.* 6 *d.*, 25 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 24 *s.* 6 *d.*; and constables, 21 *s.* 6 *d.*, 20 *s.* 6 *d.* and 19 *s.* 6 *d.* a week.

The men were supplied with excellent clothing, and the usual accoutrements, all of which were in good condition, the books were well kept, and the charge rooms and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The Inspector is of opinion that this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Warrington.

Borough of Warrington.

Population in 1861	25,953
Area in acres	2,507
Number of constables	28
Population to one constable	927

This police force, when inspected on the 6th June, required three men to complete the establishment, which consisted, when at the full strength, of one chief constable, one inspector, two serjeants, and 24 constables.

This force is paid in accordance with the following scale:—Chief constable 145 *l.* a year; inspector 78 *l.* a year; serjeants 26 *s.* and 25 *s.* a week; constables 23 *s.*, 21 *s.*, 20 *s.* and 19 *s.* a week.

The men are well supplied with clothing and the requisite accoutrements; the books appeared to have been well kept; and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

In the opinion of the Inspector, the authorised strength of this police force is sufficient, and it has been maintained in a satisfactory manner.

Borough of Wigan.

Borough of Wigan.

Population in 1861	37,657
Area in acres	2,161
Number of constables	37
Population to one constable	1,017

This police force was complete when inspected on the 13th June; it consists of one chief constable, two inspectors, three serjeants, and 31 constables.

The existing scale for the payment of the several ranks is as follows:—Chief constable, 210 *l.* a year; inspectors, 87 *l.* 19 *s.* 4 *d.* and 83 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* a year; serjeants 29 *s.* 2 *d.*, 28 *s.*, 26 *s.* 10 *d.*, and 25 *s.* 8 *d.* a week; constables, 24 *s.* 6 *d.*, 23 *s.* 11 *d.*, 23 *s.* 4 *d.*, 21 *s.* 7 *d.*, and 20 *s.* 5 *d.* a week.

The men were well supplied with clothing and necessary accoutrements, which were in good condition.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

County of Northumberland.

County of Northumberland.

Population in 1861	186,492
Area in acres	1,230,035
Number of constables	127
Population to one constable	1,468

The inspection of this constabulary force commenced on the 4th, and was concluded on the 9th July. At that time the establishment was complete, and consisted in the whole of 127 officers and constables, there having been an augmentation of four men since the last report. Of this number, one inspector, one serjeant, and 12 constables have been appointed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict., c. 88, s. 19.

This

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This is a very fine and healthy body of men, well clothed, and well supplied with the customary accoutrements, all of which were in good serviceable condition. The books, both at head-quarters and in the several divisions, seemed to have been well and systematically kept, and the station-houses, of which there are in the whole 24, containing in the aggregate 91 cells for prisoners, and affording accommodation for 43 officers and constables, were very clean, and in good order.

The Inspector is of opinion that this force has been maintained in a highly satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

Borough of Berwick.

Borough of Berwick.

Population in 1861	13,254
Area in acres	8,767
Number of constables	5
Population to one constable	2,652

This police force, five in number, was inspected on the 9th July.

The men are supplied with the usual articles of clothing and accoutrements, and presented an appearance of respectability. An improvement was observed in the manner of keeping the books, and the cells for prisoners were clean, though it must be added that in some respects they are far from being well constructed, and in others, somewhat difficult and inconvenient of access under certain circumstances.

The Inspector is of opinion that this force is not of sufficient strength for the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Morpeth.

Borough of Morpeth.

This borough is consolidated with the county for police purposes.

Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Population in 1861	109,291
Area in acres	5,336
Number of constables	157
Population to one constable	696

The total strength of this police force, when inspected on the 3rd July, was 157, being an addition of three men since the last report; five, however, of the number have been appointed for the service, and are maintained at the expense of two commercial companies, and there were two required to complete the establishment.

This is a fine and, in general appearance, a very effective body of men, having their clothing and accoutrements, with which they are well supplied, in good serviceable condition. The books, both at head-quarters and in the several divisions, appeared to have been properly kept; and the men's quarters, offices, and charge-rooms were clean and in good order; but the cells for prisoners, upon the deplorable state of which it has been necessary so frequently to report, are, without exception, the very worst now remaining in use in the Northern District.

This police force, in the opinion of the Inspector, has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Tynemouth.

Borough of Tynemouth.

Population in 1861	33,991
Area in acres	5,161
Number of constables	34
Population to one constable	999

At the inspection made of this police force on the 12th July it was found complete, and the same in point of number and organisation as last year; there had, however,

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ever, been some increase of pay granted to the serjeants and constables, though not to that of the superintendent and inspector.

The men assembled for inspection looked remarkably well, and had their clothing and accoutrements, with which they are exceedingly well supplied, in admirable condition. The books appeared to have been well and methodically kept, and the cells for prisoners were very clean and in good order.

The Inspector has pleasure in reporting that, in his opinion, the police force of this borough has been maintained in a highly satisfactory state of efficiency.

County of York, East Riding.

County of York, East Riding.

Population in 1861	131,711
Area in acres	761,168
Number of constables	84
Population to one constable	1,568

The inspection of this constabulary force, consisting in the whole of 84 officers and constables, was commenced on the 29th July and concluded on the 6th August, at which time the establishment was complete. The pay of the chief constable has been raised from 250 *l.* to 350 *l.*, but the allowance granted to him to cover travelling expenses has been reduced from 150 *l.* to 100 *l.* per annum. The clothing and accoutrements of the men were in good serviceable condition, and the books, both at head-quarters and in the several divisions, seemed to have been, on the whole, well and properly kept.

This riding is well provided with police station-houses, 12 of which have been built at the public expense, and, besides serving as residences for the superintendents of the several divisions, contain in the aggregate 30 very good cells for the temporary confinement of prisoners, and in the main sufficiently commodious court-rooms for business at petty sessions. Seven other buildings have been rented as stations for police constables, in six of which strong-rooms or cells for prisoners have been fitted up,

In the opinion of the Inspector, the efficiency of this force has been well maintained.

Borough of Beverley.

Borough of Beverley.

Population in 1861	9,654
Area in acres	2,228
Number of constables	10
Population to one constable	965

The police force of this borough, consisting in the whole of 10 men, required one man to complete the establishment when inspected on the 1st August; since the last report an addition of 10 *l.* a year has been made to the pay of the head constable.

The men looked well, and had their clothing and accoutrements in good condition; the books seemed to have been well kept, and the office and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The Inspector is of opinion that the general efficiency of this force has been satisfactorily maintained.

Borough of Hull.

Borough of Hull.

Population in 1861	98,994
Area in acres	5,123
Number of constables	152
Population to one constable	651

The police force of this borough was inspected on the 2nd August, when there was one man required to complete the establishment, a constable having died on the eve of the inspection.

In

In the last report it was stated that the maximum of pay granted to police constables was 22 *s.* a week ; it appears now that some few of them are in receipt of 23 *s.* weekly.

The force consists of one chief constable, five inspectors, 13 serjeants, and 133 constables, no change in respect of number having been made since the last report, although the constitution of the force has been varied by the substitution of a serjeant for a constable.

Those assembled for inspection had the appearance of a respectable and effective body of men, well supplied with clothing and accoutrements: the books appeared to have been well kept, and the offices, charge-room, and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The Inspector is of opinion that this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

County of York, North Riding.

Population in 1861	190,134
Area in acres	1,343,494
Number of constables	153
Population to one constable	1,423

The constabulary force of this riding has had an augmentation of two men since the last report. When inspected between the 25th and 31st of July the establishment was complete, and consisted of one chief constable, nine superintendents, one of whom holds the appointment of deputy chief constable ; seven inspectors, 22 serjeants, and 114 constables ; of this number three serjeants and 12 constables have been appointed under the provisions of Section 19, and one under Section 20 of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88 ; and one constable under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 80.

The scale for payment of the several ranks and classes of this constabulary force remains unaltered.

In this riding there are 26 police station-houses, 18 of which have been built at the public expense, containing in the aggregate 61 cells for prisoners. These station-houses afford comfortable accommodation for about 36 constables. The cells, offices, and constables' quarters were clean and in good order.

The clothing and accoutrements of the men were in good serviceable condition, and the books appeared to have been well kept.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Middlesbrough.

Population in 1861	32,000
Area in acres	1,800
Number of constables	47
Population to one constable	681

This police force, consisting of one head constable, five inspectors, seven serjeants, and 34 constables, was complete when inspected on the 25th July ; of these, two serjeants and 14 constables are maintained at the expense of various commercial firms.

The pay of the head constable has been raised from 230 *l.* to 240 *l.* per annum, and an addition has also been made to the pay of both classes of serjeants of 1 *s.* per week.

The men were well supplied with clothing and the customary accoutrements, and the books appeared to have been well kept. The cells for prisoners were, for the greater part, clean and in good condition ; some of the cells in the lower range, however, were much out of order, and needed repair.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

No. 2.
Northern District.

Borough of Richmond.

Borough of Richmond.

Population in 1861	4,290
Area in acres	2,341
Number of constables	2
Population to one constable	2,145

Since the date of the last report, one man has been added for the service of this borough. The force now consists of one superintendent at 52 *l.* per annum, and one constable at 19 *s.* a week, and, in the opinion of the inspector, it is not sufficient for the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Scarborough.

Borough of Scarborough.

Population in 1861	18,380
Area in acres	2,586
Number of constables	20
Population to one constable	919

This police force, the constitution of which has been varied since last report by the appointment of an inspector in place of one of the constables, was complete when inspected on the 31st July. One man was reported sick.

There has been an addition made of about 1*s.* a week to the pay of the several classes of constables.

The men of this police force presented a very creditable appearance, being well supplied with all requisite clothing and accoutrements. The books appeared to have been well kept, and the offices and cells for prisoners were particularly clean, and in very good order.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

County of York, West Riding.

County of York, West Riding.

Population in 1861	863,571
Area in acres	1,647,997
Number of constables	645
Population to one constable	1,139

The inspection of the constabulary force of this riding commenced on the 11th, and was concluded on the 30th May. At that time there were four men required to complete the establishment, which, having been augmented by 15 men since the last report, consisted, in the whole, of 645 officers and constables, of whom nine constables had been appointed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.

The pay of the chief constable has been increased from 500 *l.* to 650 *l.* per annum, with an annual allowance of 250 *l.* for travelling expenses; the scale established last year for the payment of the force in other respects remaining unaltered.

The men assembled for inspection in their respective divisions presented an appearance of respectability and general fitness for the duties required of them; their clothing and accoutrements were in good condition, and the books appeared everywhere to have been well and systematically kept.

In this division of the county there are 61 police station-houses, 37 of which are the property of the riding. Twenty-two of these station-houses are provided with excellent court-rooms for the transaction of petty sessions business; they contain also, in the aggregate, 157 cells for prisoners, and afford comfortable accommodation for about 102 officers and constables. The greater part of the men's quarters and cells for prisoners were inspected, and found everywhere clean and in good order.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Bradford.

Population in 1861	106,218
Area in acres	6,590
Number of constables	133
Population to one constable	798

Borough of Bradford.

The police force of this borough has had an augmentation of three serjeants and 11 constables since the last report, and consists now of 133 officers and constables; there were, however, two men required to complete the establishment when it was inspected on the 21st May.

The men looked well, and had their clothing and accoutrements in good condition. The books appeared to have been well kept, and the station-houses, offices, and cells for prisoners, were very clean and in good order.

In the opinion of the Inspector, the efficiency of this force has been well maintained.

Borough of Dewsbury.

Population in 1861	18,148
Area in acres	1,335
Number of constables	12
Population to one constable	1,512

Borough of Dewsbury.

This police force consists in the whole of 12 men, being the same in point of number as last year, which, in the Inspector's opinion, is not sufficient for the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Doncaster.

Population in 1861	16,430
Area in acres	1,879
Number of constables	18
Population to one constable	913

Borough of Doncaster.

This force, having had an augmentation of two men, now consists of 18 officers and constables, all of whom were present at the inspection made on the 20th May.

The scale for payment has been revised, and is as follows:—Chief superintendent, 150*l.* a year; inspector, 82*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* a year; serjeants, 28*s.* and 25*s.* 8*d.* a week; and constables, 24*s.* 6*d.*, 22*s.* 9*d.*, 22*s.* 2*d.*, 21*s.*, and 19*s.* 10*d.* a week.

The men are well supplied with clothing and accoutrements, which were in excellent condition; the books seemed to have been properly kept, and the cells for prisoners were very clean and in good order.

The Inspector is of opinion that this force has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Halifax.

Population in 1861	54,000
Area in acres	3,538
Number of constables	56
Population to one constable	964

Borough of Halifax.

The police force of this borough, in which there has been no change in respect of number or organization since the last report, consisted, when inspected on the 15th May, of one superintendent, two inspectors, 10 serjeants, and 43 constables. An

No. 2. Northern District.

An addition of 2*s.* per week has been made to the pay of first-class constables. The clothing and accoutrements that had been issued to the men of this police force was of good quality, and in good serviceable condition. The books appeared to have been well kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The Inspector is of opinion that this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Huddersfield.

Borough of Huddersfield.

Population in 1861	22,140
Area in acres	700
Number of constables	31
Population to one constable	711

The police force of this borough, in respect of which the only change since the last report has been the appointment of a serjeant in place of a constable, consists of one chief constable, two inspectors, five serjeants, and 23 constables.

The force was complete when inspected on the 29th May, and presented a creditable appearance, being well supplied with good clothing and accoutrements, all of which were in serviceable condition.

The books appeared to have been well kept, on the whole; the Inspector, however, had occasion to remark upon an irregularity in respect to some of the charges for the subsistence of prisoners.

The Inspector is of opinion that this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Leeds.

Borough of Leeds.

Population in 1861	207,153
Area in acres	19,221
Number of constables	270
Population to one constable	767

The police force of this borough was complete when inspected on the 23rd May, and consisted of one chief constable, two superintendents, seven inspectors, five sub-inspectors, 26 serjeants, and 229 constables; in the whole, 270.

The men presented a creditable appearance; the clothing, together with the usual accoutrements, were in good condition, and the offices and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

At the time of the inspection the several ranks and classes of this force were paid according to the scale published in last year's report. The Inspector has since been informed that, by a resolution of the borough council, the scale has been revised, and that it is now as follows:—Chief constable, 310 *l.* a year; superintendents, 130 *l.* a year; inspectors, 91 *l.* a year; sub-inspectors and serjeants, 30 *s.*, 27 *s.*, 26 *s.*, and 24 *s.* 6 *d.* a week; and constables, 24 *s.*, 23 *s.*, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, 20 *s.*, and 19 *s.* a week.

The Inspector is of opinion that this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Pontefract.

Borough of Pontefract.

Population in 1861	5,340
Area in acres	1,860
Number of constables	5
Population to one constable	1,068

The police force of this borough was inspected on the 24th May, and consisted of one superintendent at 120 *l.* a year, one serjeant at 25 *s.* and three constables at 19 *s.* a week.

The

The force was complete, and the men presented a creditable appearance; the clothing, together with the usual accoutrements, were in good condition.

The books seemed to have been well kept, and the office and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Ripon.

Population in 1861	6,172
Area in acres	1,446
Number of constables	2
Population to one constable	3,086

There are two men employed in this borough as a police force; the one a superintendent, at 80 *l.* 12 *s.* a year, the other an ordinary constable at 24 *s.* a week.

The Inspector is of opinion that this number is not sufficient.

Borough of Sheffield.

Population in 1861	185,157
Area in acres	22,830
Number of constables	245
Population to one constable	756

This police force, consisting of one chief constable, eight inspectors, 22 sub-inspectors and serjeants, and 214 constables, was inspected on the 16th May, when there were nine men sick, and seven required to complete the establishment.

The clothing and accoutrements in the men's possession were of excellent quality and in good condition, and the books appeared to have been well kept.

The several ranks and classes of this force are paid in accordance with the following scale:—Chief constable, 500 *l.* a year, out of which he is required to find and keep a horse; inspectors, 120 *l.*, 83 *l.* 4*s.*, 78 *l.*, and 72 *l.* 16 *s.* a year; sub-inspectors and serjeants, 28 *s.*, 27 *s.*, 26 *s.*, 25 *s.*, and 24 *s.* a week; constables, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, 20 *s.*, 19 *s.*, and 18 *s.* a week.

The want of proper cells for the temporary confinement of prisoners, upon which the Inspector has had occasion to remark in former reports, has been supplied, 19 well-arranged and convenient cells having been provided in the new police station.

The Inspector is of opinion that this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Wakefield.

Population in 1861	23,181
Area in acres	630
Number of constables	24
Population to one constable	966

At the inspection of this police force on the 11th May, the establishment was complete, and consisted of one chief constable, one superintendent, two inspectors, and 20 constables.

The clothing and accoutrements in the possession of the men were in good serviceable condition; the books seemed to have been well kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The Inspector is of opinion that this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

No. 2.
Northern District.

Borough of York.

Borough of York.

Population in 1861	40,377
Area in acres	2,720
Number of constables	40
Population to one constable	1,009

At the inspection of this police force, which took place on the 17th May, the establishment was complete, and consisted of one chief constable, two inspectors, five serjeants, and 32 constables, including two detectives.

The following is the present scale for the payment of the several ranks and classes of this police force:—Chief constable, 175 *l.* a year; inspectors, 97 *l.* 10 *s.* and 78 *l.* a year; serjeants and detectives, 26 *s.* a week; and constables, 23 *s.*, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, 20 *s.*, and 19 *s.* a week.

The men presented a very creditable appearance, and had their clothing and accoutrements in good condition. The books had been well kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

RETURN showing the authorised Strength of the several CONSTABULARY and POLICE FORCES in the Northern District, including the additional Constables appointed at the Expense of Companies and Private Persons, in each Year, from 1856 to 1867.

Number.	Counties and Boroughs.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
1	Cheshire - -	169	173	201	203	214	216	224	224	231	235	244	245
2	Birkenhead - -	27	41	41	57	57	57	59	78	85	95	95	98
3	Chester - - -	29	33	33	33	33	33	36	36	36	36	36	36
4	Congleton - -	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	5	5
5	Macclesfield - -	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	17	17	17	17
6	Stalybridge - -	11	11	11	11	11	11	15	25	25	25	25	25
7	Stockport - -	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	21
8	Cumberland and Westmoreland.	74	108	108	115	116	116	113	116	120	141	159	150
9	Carlisle - - -	24	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	31	31	31	31
10	Kendal - - -	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6
11	Durham - - -	181	199	201	204	206	212	228	229	266	276	305	305
12	Durham (City) -	8	8	8	11	10	10	13	13	13	13	13	13
13	Gateshead - -	22	22	26	26	26	26	33	33	33	33	35	35
14	Hartlepool - -	5	9	9	9	9	9	12	12	12	12	12	12
15	South Shields - -	17	28	28	28	28	28	35	35	35	35	35	35
16	Sunderland - -	64	65	65	66	66	66	80	80	80	80	85	86
17	Lancashire - -	644	657	666	674	688	707	729	739	763	779	815	826
18	Ashton-under-Lyne -	19	21	21	21	21	21	21	23	23	23	23	23
19	Blackburn - -	29	29	29	29	34	34	34	34	38	38	38	42
20	Bolton - - -	27	27	31	31	31	31	38	38	38	40	40	40
21	Lancaster - -	10	10	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13
22	Liverpool - -	886	956	973	982	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,030	1,052	1,100	1,101
23	Manchester - -	524	554	605	604	617	657	671	671	671	670	670	674
24	Oldham - - -	22	22	24	25	26	29	58	59	52	54	54	55
25	Preston - - -	38	40	42	40	44	44	52	82	82	82	82	82
26	Rochdale - -	17	18	18	18	18	22	23	23	38	38	38	38
27	Salford - - -	91	95	95	99	99	105	104	105	105	108	112	115
28	Warrington - -	11	12	12	11	13	13	12	13	16	28	28	28
29	Wigan - - -	23	32	32	32	32	32	32	37	37	37	37	37
30	Northumberland -	61	61	92	96	95	95	107	109	109	115	123	127
31	Berwick - - -	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
32	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	107	107	107	120	120	120	140	143	146	146	154	157
33	Tynemouth - -	19	30	30	30	30	33	33	33	34	34	34	34
34	York, East Riding -	70	69	80	80	80	81	83	84	84	84	84	84
35	Beverley - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	11	11	10	10
36	Hull - - -	101	122	122	122	122	142	142	142	142	142	152	152
37	York, North Riding	103	105	115	118	120	123	123	130	139	146	151	153
38	Middlesbrough -	7	13	13	13	13	15	19	20	27	37	47	47
39	Richmond - -	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
40	Scarborough - -	5	6	6	6	7	8	11	11	11	11	20	20
41	York, West Riding -	487	487	529	539	545	550	578	579	606	618	630	645
42	Bradford - -	111	114	116	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	133
43	Dewsbury - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	10	12	12
44	Doncaster - -	10	13	13	13	13	13	13	15	15	16	16	18
45	Halifax - - -	29	35	35	35	36	36	37	37	37	37	56	56
46	Huddersfield - -	26	29	30	30	32	32	30	31	31	31	31	31
47	Leeds - - -	147	221	221	221	228	228	228	256	263	263	270	270
48	Pontefract - -	2	2	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
49	Ripon - - -	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
50	Sheffield - - -	143	176	180	191	191	191	191	216	231	241	245	245
51	Wakefield - -	15	15	15	15	24	25	25	25	27	28	24	24
52	York - - -	34	37	37	37	37	37	40	40	40	40	40	40
	TOTAL in each Year -	4,498	4,891	5,116	5,210	5,310	5,425	5,649	5,813	6,009	6,159	6,398	6,466
	ANNUAL INCREASE -	–	393	225	94	100	115	224	164	196	150	239	68

RETURN of the Ranks, Number, Rates of Pay, and Travelling Allowances of the several CONSTABULARY

No.	COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Established Strength when Inspected.		RANK AND NUMBER.							Area in Acres.	Population in 1861.	Proportion of Area and Population to each Constable.		Chief Officers.		Deputy or Assistant Chief Constable.	Chief Clerk.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	
				Chief Officers.		Assistant Chief Constable.	Superintendents and Chief Clerks.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors and Serjeants.	Constables.			Acres.	Population.	Pay.	Allowance.			1.	2.
		1866.	1867.	Counties.	Boroughs.										£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	CHESHIRE	244	245	1	–	–	10	5	34	195	692,979	329,227	2,828	1,344	500 –	200 –	–	–	150 – –	120 – –
2	Birkenhead	95	98	–	1	–	1	12	–	84	1,577	37,532	16	383	400 –	–	–	–	210 – –	– –
3	Chester	36	36	–	1	–	–	1	5	29	3,518	31,101	97¾	864	200 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
4	Congleton	5	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	2,564	12,338	513	2,467	78 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
5	Macclesfield	17	17	–	1	–	–	–	2	14	2,410	36,095	142	2,123	120 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
6	Stalybridge	25	25	–	1	–	–	2	2	20	883	24,806	35½	992	160 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
7	Stockport	15	21	–	1	–	–	1	2	17	3,167	54,681	151	2,604	150 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
8	CUMBERLAND & WESTMORELAND	159	150	1	–	–	9	9	9	122	1,482,863	224,638	9,885	1,497	500 –	150 –	155 – – 165 – – 175 – –	–	175 – –	165 – –
9	Carlisle	31	31	–	1	–	–	–	3	27	3,842	29,436	124	950	142 10	–	–	–	– –	– –
10	Kendal	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	2,720	12,028	453	2,004	–	–	–	–	– –	– –
11	DURHAM	305	305	1	–	–	12	1	36	255	608,902	333,934	1,993	1,095	500 –	50 –	–	139 18 4 150 11 3 161 4 2	139 18 4	130 15 10
12	Durham	13	13	–	1	–	–	–	2	10	8,599	13,743	661½	1,057	120 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
13	Gateshead	35	35	–	1	–	–	1	6	27	3,255	33,589	93	959	165 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
14	Hartlepool	12	12	–	1	–	–	1	2	8	990	12,205	82½	1,017	120 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
15	South Shields	35	35	–	1	–	–	1	5	28	2,566	35,223	73⅕	1,006	150 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
16	Sunderland	85	86	–	1	–	–	4	14	67	3,772	80,324	44	934	240 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
17	LANCASHIRE	815	826	1	–	1	20	20	118	666	1,184,067	1,085,404	1,433½	1,314	500 –	Expenses	300 – –	160 – – 180 – – 210 – –	180 – –	160 – –
18	Ashton-under-Lyne	23	23	–	1	–	–	1	4	17	1,737	34,894	75½	1,517	185 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
19	Blackburn	38	42	–	1	–	–	1	7	33	3,610	63,125	86	1,503	220 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
20	Bolton	40	40	–	1	–	–	1	4	34	820	70,396	20½	1,760	180 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
21	Lancaster	13	13	–	1	–	–	1	1	10	1,240	13,521	95½	1,040	100 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
22	Liverpool	1,100	1,101	–	1	–	14	103	–	983	5,300	443,874	5	403	850 –	150	–	160 – –	310 – –	260 – –
23	Manchester	670	674	–	1	–	5	28	62	578	4,069	338,346	6	502	600 –	–	–	–	200 – –	175 – –
24	Oldham	54	55	–	1	–	–	5	8	41	4,617	72,334	84	1,315	250 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
25	Preston	82	82	–	1	–	–	4	9	68	2,753	81,077	33½	988	300 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
26	Rochdale	38	38	–	1	–	–	2	5	30	1,131	38,164	30½	1,004	150 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
27	Salford	112	115	–	1	–	–	12	13	89	5,209	102,414	45⅓	890	300 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
28	Warrington	28	28	–	1	–	–	1	2	24	2,507	25,953	89½	927	145 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
29	Wigan	37	37	–	1	–	–	2	3	31	2,161	37,657	58½	1,017	210 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
30	NORTHUMBERLAND	123	127	1	–	–	7	3	11	105	1,230,035	186,492	9,685⅓	1,468	400 –	Expenses	155 2 6	127 15 –	127 15 –	118 12 6
31	Berwick	5	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	8,767	13,254	1,753	2,652	90 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
32	Newcastle-on-Tyne	154	157	–	1	–	–	7	17	132	5,336	109,291	34	696	350 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
33	Tynemouth	34	34	–	1	–	–	1	3	29	5,161	33,991	152	999	170 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
34	YORK, East Riding	84	84	1	–	–	12	1	12	58	761,168	131,711	9,061½	1,568	350 –	100 –	125 – –	–	105 – –	– –
35	Beverley	10	10	–	1	–	–	–	2	7	2,228	9,654	222½	965	90 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
36	Hull	152	152	–	1	–	–	5	13	133	5,123	98,994	33⅔	651	250 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
37	YORK, North Riding	151	153	1	–	–	9	7	22	114	1,343,494	190,134	8,781	1,243	300 –	150 –	150 11 3 161 4 2 170 6 8	–	141 8 9	130 15 10
38	Middlesbrough	47	47	–	1	–	–	5	7	34	1,800	32,000	38⅓	681	240 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
39	Richmond	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2,341	4,290	1,170	2,145	52 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
40	Scarborough	20	20	–	1	–	–	1	3	15	2,586	18,380	129⅓	919	150 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
41	YORK, West Riding	630	645	1	–	–	21	18	71	534	1,647,997	863,571	2,555	1,139	650 –	250 –	–	150 – – 175 – – 200 – – 225 – – 240 – –	190 – –	175 – –
42	Bradford	119	133	–	1	–	2	3	15	112	6,590	106,218	49½	798	250 –	–	–	–	100 – –	– –
43	Dewsbury	12	12	–	1	–	–	–	2	9	1,335	18,148	111¼	1,512	90 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
44	Doncaster	16	18	–	1	–	–	1	3	13	1,879	16,430	104½	913	150 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
45	Halifax	56	56	–	1	–	–	2	10	43	3,538	54,000	63	964	150 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
46	Huddersfield	31	31	–	1	–	–	2	5	23	700	22,141	22½	711	190 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
47	Leeds	270	270	–	1	–	2	7	32	228	19,221	207,153	71⅕	767	310 –	–	–	–	130 – –	– –
48	Pontefract	5	5	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	1,860	5,340	372	1,068	120 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
49	Ripon	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1,446	6,172	723	3,086	80 12	–	–	–	– –	– –
50	Sheffield	245	245	–	1	–	–	8	22	214	22,830	185,157	93⅕	756	500 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
51	Wakefield	24	24	–	1	–	1	2	–	20	630	23,181	26¼	966	170 –	–	–	–	84 – –	– –
52	York	40	40	–	1	–	–	2	5	32	2,720	40,377	68	1,009	175 –	–	–	–	– –	– –
		6,398	6,466	8	43	1	125	294	615	5,380										

and Police Forces in the Counties and Boroughs of the Northern District.—29 September 1867.

| YEARLY PAY AND ALLOWANCES. | | |

No. 3.—SOUTH OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT.

South of England and South Wales District.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT of Captain *Edward Willis,* Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary and Borough Police Forces of the Southern Counties of *England* and of *South Wales,* for the Year ended the 29th September 1867.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that very few alterations have taken place during the year either in the numbers or rates of pay of the different police establishments in the south district.

In Hampshire, however, an arrangement which was under consideration for an alteration of the rates of pay at the date of my former report has since been carried into effect, and by such arrangement the pay of all ranks below that of the superintendents has been augmented, whilst that of the superintendents themselves has been reduced in amount.

Whether the rates of pay which have been established are too low to induce good men to offer themselves in this county, is a matter deserving the consideration of the magistrates, as the chief constable has experienced difficulty during the year in obtaining eligible candidates for the police service.

In two or three of the other forces also, both county as well as borough, small augmentations have been carried into effect in order to provide better protection in places which have increased in buildings and population; but no alterations have been made in the rates of pay.

With respect to the larger borough forces which have heretofore been reported as efficient, I am glad to state that a desire appears to be entertained by the borough municipal authorities, as well as the officers in command of the forces, that the establishments should be maintained in an efficient state; and any reasonable suggestions which have been made from time to time by the inspector have generally received considerate attention.

In regard to those borough forces which might obtain the Government grant, if placed in an efficient state, I have to report no alteration or improvement, and although in many of the different corporations of such boroughs a good many of the members would be glad to see the forces placed in a more satisfactory state, the majority seem to be indifferent about the matter.

Such boroughs should, I think, be required by Act of Parliament to employ a fixed minimum number of men in proportion to the population, say not less than one constable for every thousand of the inhabitants, or else be obliged to enter into an arrangement for the consolidation of their police with those of their respective counties.

Of the small boroughs with populations of less than 5,000 persons, one (Bodmin in Cornwall) has united during the year with the county for police purposes, and I understand that the arrangement is working well and giving general satisfaction.

As respects the small boroughs generally, it would, I think, be desirable that they should also be required by Act of Parliament to unite with the constabulary of their respective counties for police purposes, for their police arrangements are usually of an inefficient character, and they have also generally large areas attached to them, which it is quite impossible for the limited number of police which are employed to patrol and watch.

With respect to the state of crime in the district, the returns which have been furnished to me, show that about 155 fewer indictable offences are reported to have been committed than in the previous year, but that for such offences about 353 more persons were apprehended, and 103 more committed for trial; and that as regards offences which are disposed of summarily by the magistrates, that about 358 less persons were proceeded against.

In regard to vagrancy, the police are now very extensively employed in assisting in the relief of such class of persons when on tramp; the duty consists

consists in providing vagrants with shelter, at places in the immediate charge of the police, or in supplying them with tickets to lodging-houses or the unions, and in very many instances, the police are also empowered to grant food as well as shelter.

The total number of vagrants who are reported to have been provided with shelter and relief by the police during the year, in the south district, is stated to have amounted to 168,024 persons.

In the previous year, the number reported to have been so aided was stated to have been 110,480 persons, so that during the year just ended, there has been an increase of 57,544 vagrants passing through the hands of the police for shelter and relief.

In some districts in Gloucestershire, Herefordshire and Breconshire, the system of granting pass-tickets to vagrant travellers from one union to another has been adopted: the pass secures for the traveller, who has proceeded a certain number of miles, relief at the next union at which he stops, without work being imposed before he starts on his next journey; the system, however, has not been extensively adopted, and it is reported to have had no effect, so far as it has been tried, in reducing vagrancy.

In the following 14 boroughs, viz., Reading, Penryn, Penzance, St. Ives, Devonport, Plymouth, Bristol, Portsmouth, Southampton, Hereford, Leominster, Gravesend, Ramsgate and Bath, the Permissive Act for closing public-houses between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock in the morning, has been adopted by the town councils; and, with the exception of three of the boroughs, the officers in command of the police, report that the Act has worked beneficially in reducing drunkenness and promoting order in the streets during the night.

An alteration and improvement of the law, in regard to police superannuation, is one in which the police are much interested.

I did, in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 16th of July ultimo, offer some suggestions in modification of those proposed by me in my last annual report, and also added some further suggestions for maintaining the principal sums of such funds from being intrenched upon; and also for augmenting the same, as well as the annual receipts from year to year. I am of opinion, however, that the only mode in which a really satisfactory settlement of the question can be obtained will be through a committee of inquiry.

The boroughs of Helston, Bideford, and Sandwich have, as yet, formed no superannuation funds, but in these boroughs there are no properly organised police establishments.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Willis*,
Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary,
South Police District.

To the Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, Esq., M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for
the Home Department, Whitehall,
London.

TABLE of MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS in the South Police District, arranged according to the state of Efficiency or Inefficiency of their respective Police Establishments.

BOROUGHS consolidated for Police purposes with the Constabulary of their respective Counties whose Police Forces are reported to be EFFICIENT.

Wallingford.	Shaftesbury.	Glastonbury.	Marlborough.
Bodmin.	Gloucester City.	Wells.	Aberystwith.
Dartmouth.	Tewkesbury.	Yeovil.	Cardigan.
Honiton.	Andover.	Calne.	Aberavon.
Bridport.	Lymington.	Chippenham.	Pembroke.
Lyme Regis.	Romsey.	Devizes.	

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

BOROUGHS having independent Police Establishments the Populations of which respectively exceed 5,000 Persons, and whose Police Forces are reported to be EFFICIENT.

Abingdon.	Bristol.	Gravesend.	Reigate.
Newbury.	Portsmouth.	Maidstone.	Brighton.
Reading.	Southampton.	Margate.	Hastings.
Windsor.	Winchester.	Ramsgate.	Hove.
Barnstaple.	Hereford.	Rochester.	Chichester.
Devonport.	Leominster.	Tunbridge Wells.	Salisbury.
Exeter.	Canterbury.	Monmouth.	Carmarthen.
Plymouth.	Deal.	Newport.	Cardiff.
Dorchester.	Dover.	Bath.	Neath.
Poole.	Faversham.	Guilford.	Swansea.
Weymouth.	Folkestone.		

BOROUGHS having independent Police Establishments the Populations of which respectively exceed 5,000 Persons, but whose Police Forces are reported to be INEFFICIENT.

Falmouth.	Truro.	Newport, Isle of Wight.	Brecon.
Penzance.	Bideford.	Bridgwater.	Haverfordwest.
St. Ives.	Tiverton.		

SMALL BOROUGHS having independent Police Establishments, but with Populations of less than 5,000 Persons.

Maidenhead.	South Molton.	Hythe.	Godalming.
Helston.	Torrington.	Sandwich.	Rye.
Launceston.	Totnes.	Tenterden.	Arundel.
Liskeard.	Blandford	Chard.	Tenby.
Penryn.	Basingstoke.		

COUNTY of BERKS.

County of Berks, including the Borough of Wallingford.

Force - - - - 114 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 442,022 | Acres to each constable - - - 3,877

Population in 1861 - - - 125,955 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,104

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.					
		Superintendents.				Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.			
	Chief Constable.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	3	2	3	2	–	1	11	16	30	30	15
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 400	–	£. s. d. 126 4 7	£. s. d. 115 11 8	£. s. d. 104 18 9	£. s. d. 85 3 4	–	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2	s. d. 19 10	s. d. 18 1

Chief constable—Horse and travelling allowance, 150 *l.*
Superintendents—Horses, forage, carts, stabling, &c. &c. provided.

The police force of this county is composed of 94 married, three widowers, and 17 single men, and the changes which have taken place during the year consequent upon resignations and dismissals, have been five and four respectively, but these have taken place from amongst the men comprising the two lowest class of constables. The greatest length of service in this force extends to 11 years, and 31 persons have served for such period, and 10 for nine years, seven are under one year's service.

During the year 59 cases of breach of cattle regulations were reported, and 51 persons were fined for such offences.

The indictable offences which have been reported, are considerably less in number than in the previous year, but more persons have been apprehended and committed

committed for trial for such offences; for offences, however, which are determined summarily, the return shows a very large decrease as compared with those of the previous year, in the number of persons who have been proceeded against and punished.

The passing of vagrants to the workhouses for shelter by night is undertaken by the police in three unions, and 6,666 of such persons are reported to have been so assisted during the year; in the previous year the number passed by the police to the unions for shelter amounted to 4,963 persons.

The station-houses are in good order, the police well clothed and equipped, and the duties satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Borough of Abingdon.

Force - - - - - 6 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	340	Acres to each constable - - -	57
Population in 1861 - - -	5,680	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	946

Borough of Abingdon.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4				
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	–	s. 18				

In this borough the pay of the constables has been raised from 17 *s.* to 18 *s.* per week; but in other respects the force has undergone no alteration.

The force is composed entirely of married men, and no changes have taken place during the year, either on account of resignations or dismissals.

The service of the majority of the force ranges between seven and 10 years.

The returns of crime show, as compared with those of the previous year, an increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial; and rather more persons are also reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

The cells in the new station, which are now in use, are well constructed and satisfactorily maintained; and the force is properly clothed, and working efficiently.

Boroguh of Maidenhead.

Force - - - - - 4 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	2,560	Acres to each constable - - -	640
Population in 1861 - - -	3,895	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	973

Borough of Maidenhead.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1			
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. s. 72 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 18			

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

An augmentation of one constable has been made to the police force of this borough since the date of my former report.

The police are all married; and there have been no changes, arising from resignations or dismissals during the year.

The service of the head constable extends to 11 years; but that of the other members of the force is for shorter periods, and one is under one year's service.

The indictable offences which have been reported, are one less in number than in the previous year, as are also the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences; but considerably more persons have been proceeded against for offences which are disposed of summarily.

The duties are now better provided for than formerly; but a proper police station, with suitable cells, is also much required.

Borough of Newbury.

Force - - - - - - 8 persons.

Borough of Newbury.

Area in acres - - - -	1,722	Acres to each constable - -	215
Population in 1861 - - -	6,161	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	770

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	1		
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. d. 105 7 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 23	–	–	–	–	s. 19	s. 18	s. 7		

In this borough the pay of the police force has been raised, and an alteration made in the classes of the constables; but in other respects the force has undergone no change.

The force is composed of seven married men and one single man; and the only change which has taken place during the year has been occasioned by the resignation of one serjeant.

Most of the members of this force have served for some years, and only one is under one year's service.

The indictable offences which have been reported are considerably more in number than in the previous year, as are also the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences; and more persons are also reported to have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

The number of vagrants passed by the police to the union for shelter and relief are stated to have amounted to 2,061; in the previous year the number so assisted amounted to 18,778 persons.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties are satisfactorily provided for; and I consider the force to be efficient.

Borough of Reading.

Force - - - - - - 34 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 1,922 | Acres to each constable - - 56
Population in 1861 - - - 25,045 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 736

Borough of Reading.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1		5	–	–	–	3	7	8	6		
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 145	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 72 16	£. s. 70 4	£. s. 67 12		s. 24	–	–	–	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. d. 18 6		

An augmentation of two constables has been made to the police force of this borough during the year, in order to provide for requirements arising from the extension of buildings and increase of population.

The force is composed of 17 married and 17 single men, and the changes by resignations and dismissals during the year have amounted respectively to 12 and four persons; but of these the majority were composed of constables of the 2nd and 3rd class.

The service of nine members of the force extends from seven to 20 years; but the majority of the force are under four, and 10 are under one year's service.

In this borough the Permissive Act for closing-public houses after one o'clock at night has been adopted; but it is reported not to have had much effect in reducing drunkenness, as the public-houses generally used to close prior to one o'clock before the adoption of the Act.

The indictable offences and apprehensions for such offences are rather more in number than in the previous year, but fewer persons have been proceeded against summarily.

The number of vagrants who were provided with shelter and food during the year is stated to have amounted to 4,311 persons; in the previous year the number so assisted amounted to 3,318 persons.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties generally well provided for; and I consider the force to be efficient.

Borough of Windsor.

Force - - - - - 13 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 2,890 | Acres to each constable - - - 222
Population in 1861 - - - 9,520 | Population to ditto, as per census, 1861 732

Borough of Windsor.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	5			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 20	–	–	–	s. 19	s. 18			

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The police arrangements of this borough have undergone no change during the year.

The force is composed of 11 married and two single men, and the service of one member extends to 30 years, and that of four others to upwards of 19 years the remainder have only short periods of service.

The indictable offences which have been reported, are very much less in number, as are also the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences, than in the previous year, but considerably more persons have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

The number of the police who are employed are sufficient for the duties, and the force is generally efficient, but the office arrangements require improvement, as considerable delay is displayed in providing information in regard to the duties and state of crime.

County of Cornwall.

Force - - - - - - 193 persons.

County of Cornwall, including the borough of Bodmin.

Area in acres - - -	868,502	Acres to each constable - - -	4,500
Population in 1861 - -	320,218	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	1,659

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.						
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.			Constables.			
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	3	3	-	10	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	48	109	
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 350	£. s. d. 140 7 6	£. s. d. 110 7 6	£. s. d. 100 7 6	-	£. s. d. 76 - 10	-	-	-	s. d. 26 2	s. d. 25 1	-	-	s. 20	s. 18	

Chief constable—Horse and travelling allowance, 150 *l.*
Superintendents—Horses, forage, carts, stabling, &c. &c. provided.

The police force of this county has been augmented by two constables during the year, consequent upon the consolidation of the police force of the borough of Bodmin with that of the county.

The force is composed of 139 married persons, one widower and 53 single men, and the changes which have occurred during the year, from resignations and dismissals, amounted to 22, and eight respectively; but with the exception of one of the former and two of the latter, the changes have taken place from among the lowest class of the constables.

The greatest length of service in this force extends to 10 years, and 38 persons have served for such period, and 20 for nine years; 24 are under one year's service.

The number of breaches of cattle regulations which were reported by the police, are stated to have amounted to 126, and 104 persons were fined for such offences, and 18 otherwise punished.

The indictable offences which have been reported, are more in number than in the previous year, and more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; for offences, however, which are determined summarily, fewer persons have been proceeded against and punished.

In respect to casual vagrants, the police are employed in providing shelter only in four unions, and the number who have been provided with lodgings, and sent to the unions during the year, is stated to have amounted to 222 persons, in the previous year the number so provided only amounted to 165 persons.

The station-houses are in good order, the police well clothed and equipped, and the duties satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Borough of Falmouth.

Force - - - - - 4 persons.

Area in acres - - - - - - 40 | Acres to each constable - - - - 10
Population in 1861 - - - - 5,709 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,427

Borough of Falmouth.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3				
Rates and Pay of each ditto	£. s. d. 80 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21				

No alteration has taken place in the number or pay of the police of this borough since the date of my former report.

Three members of the force are married, and one is single; and no changes have taken place during the year on account of resignations or dismissals.

The service of the head constable extends to 32 years, and that of one of the constables to 11 years; the others have short service.

The indictable offences which have been reported are more in number than in the previous year, and more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; but for offences which are determined summarily, fewer persons have been proceeded against.

The police do not undertake the relief of vagrants.

The organisation of this force is not satisfactory, and more men are required to place the force in an efficient state.

Borough of Helston.

Force - - - - - 1 person.

Area in acres - - - - - - 292 | Acres to each constable - - - - 292
Population in 1861 - - - - 3,843 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 3,843

Borough of Helston.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1				
Rates of Pay of each ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20				

There is no properly organised police force in this borough, nor any police station; and the cells, which are in an isolated building, are quite unfit places for the detention of prisoners.

One person is appointed to act as constable; but the police arrangements are altogether of an inefficient character, and no superannuation fund has been established.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Launceston.

Force - - - - - 1 person.

Borough of Launceston.

Area in acres - - - - -	2,880	Acres to each constable - - - -	2,880
Population in 1861 - - - -	2,790	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	2,790

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.											Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1				
Rates of Pay of each ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21				

There is no properly organised police force in this borough, and the lock-up places for prisoners, although dry and healthy, are not suitable for the detention of more than one prisoner at a time, as the division between the cells is composed only of boards, which are open in different places.

One person is appointed to act as constable, but the police arrangements are altogether of an inefficient character.

Borough of Liskeard.

Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Liskeard.

Area in acres - - - - -	810	Acres to each constable - - - -	405
Population in 1861 - - - -	4,689	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	2,344

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.											Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1				
Rates of Pay of each ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	s. 20				

No alteration has taken place in the number or pay of the police force of this borough during the year.

The services of the two constables, who are both married, extend to 19 and 20 years respectively.

The indictable offences which have been reported, are more in number than in the previous year, but no more persons have been committed for trial. More persons are also reported to have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

The police do not act for the relief of vagrants.

Considering the extent and population of this borough, I am of opinion that more men are required to perform the duties in an efficient manner.

Borough of Penryn.

Force - - - - - - 2 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 298 | Acres to each constable - - - 149
Population in 1861 - - - 3,547 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,773

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 21				

No changes have taken place during the year in the composition of the police force of this borough.

Both of the constables are married, and one has served for 10, and the other for three years.

Two indictable offences only are reported to have taken place, and one person to have been apprehended and committed for trial. Sixty-two persons were pro ceeded against summarily, which is rather more than in the previous year.

The Permissive Act for closing public-houses between one and four o'clock in the morning has been adopted by the town council, but it is reported not to have had any visible effect in reducing drunkenness.

The duties, to be efficiently provided for, both by day and night, would require the services of another constable.

Borough of Penzance.

Force - - - - - - 7 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 440 | Acres to each constable - - - 62
Population in 1861 - - - 9,414 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,347

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5				
Rates of Pay of each ditto.	£. 105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 22	-	-	-	-	s. d. 18 8				

The police force of this borough is composed of married men only, and no change has taken place during the year on account of resignations or dismissals.

The service of three of the constables is under five years, but all the other members of the force have served for nine years and upwards, and the head constable for more than 25 years.

The indictable offences which have been reported, are one less in number than in the previous year, but one more person has been committed for trial for such offences, and more persons have also been proceeded against than in the previous year for offences which are determined summarily.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The police act, to a certain extent, for the relief of vagrants, and are empowered also to grant food when necessary. Twenty-one of such persons are reported to have been provided with shelter during the year.

The Permissive Act for closing public-houses between one and four o'clock in the morning has been adopted by the town council, and it is stated to have reduced drunkenness, and promoted order and quiet.

The police force of this borough is insufficient in number for the general requirements of the district and population under their charge.

Borough of St. Ives.

Force - - - - - - 1 person.

Borough of St. Ives.

Area in acres - - - - 1,876 | Acres to each constable - - - 1,876
Population in 1861 - - - 7,072 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 7,072

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 15			

The constable of this borough, in addition to his pay as constable, is allowed yearly 3 *l.* for being inspector of nuisances, 5 *l.* for being inspector of weights and measures, and 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for being manager of the town clock. The constable is married, and has served for a period of nine years.

One indictable offence only is reported to have taken place during the year, and for such offence one person was apprehended and committed for trial; for offences which are determined summarily, 99 persons were proceeded against, which is less than in the previous year.

The Permissive Act for closing public-houses after 12 o'clock at night has been adopted by the town council, and it is stated to have worked advantageously.

The area of the borough is extensive, and the population considerable, and it is therefore quite impossible for one man to afford adequate protection.

Borough of Truro.

Force - - - - - - 6 persons

Borough of Truro.

Area in acres - - - - 1,103 | Acres to each constable - - - 183
Population in 1861 - - - 11,337 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,889

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2		
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 76 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. d. 20 6	-	-	-	-	s. 17	s. 16		

In

In this borough the police arrangements have undergone no alteration during the year.

The force is now composed of six married men, and the changes among the constables arising from resignations and dismissals during the year amounted to two and one respectively.

The service of the head constable extends to 29 years, and that of one of the constables to six years, but the service of none of the others exceeds two years.

The indictable offences which have been reported, are more than in the previous year, and more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, but for offences which are determined summarily, fewer persons have been proceeded against.

The police do not undertake the relief of vagrants.

The duties are inadequately provided for, and I have again to report the police force of this borough to be in an inefficient state.

County of Devon.

Force - - - - - - 334 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,616,717	Acres to each constable - -	4,840
Population in 1861 - - -	399,535	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	1,196

County of Devon, including the boroughs of Dartmouth and Honiton.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.						
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.			Serjeants.			Constables.			
	Chief Constable.	Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	24	10	–	–	90	130	65
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. s. d. 400	£. s. d. 156 5 3¾	£. s. 109 10	£. s. d. 100 7 6	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 22 2	–	–	s. 21	s. d. 18 8	s. 16

Chief constable—Horse and travelling allowance, 200 *l.*
Superintendents—Horse and keep costs 45 *l.*, and 9 *l.* in lieu of clothing.

The police force of this county is composed of 241 married men, 7 widowers, and 86 single men, and the changes arising from resignations and dismissals during the year have amounted to 36 and 12 respectively; but, with the exception of one resignation, the changes have been confined to the two lower class of constables.

The greatest length of service in this force extends to ten years, and 83 persons have served for such period, and 23 for nine years; 45 are under one year's service.

The number of breaches of cattle regulations which have taken place, are reported to have amounted to 427, and 374 persons were fined for such offences, and 21 otherwise punished.

The criminal returns show a decrease in indictable offences, but rather more persons are stated to have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences. For offences, however, which are determined summarily, a very considerable decrease is reported in the number of persons who have been proceeded against.

As respects casual vagrants, the police act as assistant relieving officers in three unions, and are empowered to grant food, and the number who have been passed by them to the unions during the year are stated to have amounted to 6,666 persons, of whom 1,510 were provided with food. In the previous year the number passed to the unions amounted to 4,963 persons.

The station-houses generally are in good order, and a new station-house is in course of erection at Topsham. I have, however, again to draw attention to the necessity of a proper police-station, with suitable lock-up places in Torquay, as the places at present in use for the detention of prisoners are quite unfit to detain persons in for any length of time. The police are well clothed and appointed, and the duties satisfactorily arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Barnstaple.

Borough of Barnstaple.

Force - - - - - 10 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 2,549 | Acres to each constable - - - 254
Population in 1861 - - - 10,743 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,074

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	7			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 24	–	–	–	–	s. 18	s. 17			

The wages of the constables of this borough have been raised 1 *s.* per week, but in other respects the force has undergone no change.

The force is composed of nine married and one single men, and no changes arising from resignations or dismissals have taken place during the year.

The service of one of the constables extends to 14 years; but that of all other members of the force does not exceed six years.

The return of crime shows a decrease in indictable offences, but the committals for trial are the same as in the previous year; fewer persons, however, are reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

The number of vagrants provided with shelter, and in some instances also with food, are stated to have amounted to 13 persons; in the previous year only nine persons were so aided.

The police are well clothed and equipped, the duties satisfactorily arranged, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Borough of Bideford.

Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Bideford.

Area in acres - - - - 4,510 | Acres to each constable - - - 2,255
Population in 1861 - - - 5,742 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 2871

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1				
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 72 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18				

The police force of this borough has undergone no change of any kind during the year.

Both officers are married, and one has served for 13 and the other for five years.

The returns of crime show, as compared with those of the previous year, a considerable increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; rather fewer persons are, however, reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

The

The police do not act for the relief of vagrants.

The lock-up places are very badly situated, being underground, and are quite eficient of natural light and ventilation.

No superannuation fund has been established.

The duties are not properly provided for, and the force is insufficient in number for the proper watching of the borough.

Borough of Devonport.

Force - - - - 46 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	2,380	Acres to each constable - - -	51
Population in 1861 - - -	50,440	Population to ditto, as per census 1861 -	1,096

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	20	17			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 130	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 70 4	–	–	–	s. 24	–	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19			

The police of this borough has undergone no alteration since the date of my last report.

The force is composed of 39 married, one widower, and six single men, and the changes which have taken place during the year have been occasioned by the resignation of six, and the death of one constable.

The service of several of the officers extends to more than 20 years, but the great majority of the force are under six years' service, and seven are under one year's service.

The returns of crime show a decrease in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been committed for trial, but more persons have been proceeded against and punished summarily than in the previous year.

The Permissive Act for closing public-houses between 1 and 4 o'clock in the morning has been adopted by the town council, and is reported to have operated beneficially in reducing drunkenness and promoting order in the town.

The force is well clothed and equipped, and the duties fairly provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

City of Exeter.

Force - - - - 44 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,800	Acres to each constable - - -	40
Population in 1861 - - -	33,738	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	766

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	9	6	19		
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 175	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 64 8	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18		

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

An augmentation of one inspector and six constables has been made to the police force of this city during the year.

The force is composed of 32 married, one widower, and 11 single men; and the changes which have taken place during the year, owing to resignations and dismissals, have amounted to four and one respectively.

The service of the head constable and another officer extends to 20 years and upwards, that of seven others to upwards of 10 years, and 13 are under one year's service.

The returns of crime show a decrease in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; and fewer persons are also shown to have been proceeded against summarily than in the previous year.

The police do not act for the relief of vagrants.

The duties for all ordinary purposes appear to be sufficiently provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Borough of Plymouth.

Force - - - - 79 persons.

Borough of Plymouth.

Area in acres - - - -	600	Acres to each constable - - - -	7
Population in 1861 - - -	62,599	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	792

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Head Constable.	Detective Superintendent.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Detective Class.	4th Class.	Detective Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	5	1	–	3	20	20	23		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 120	£. 120	–	–	–	–	£. 78	£. s. 72 16	–	–	s. 25	s. 24	s. 24	–	s. 22	s. d. 20 6	s. 19	s. 16		

An addition of one constable was made to this force in January last.

The force is composed of 53 married, two widowers, and 24 single men, and the changes which have taken place during the year, owing to resignations and dismissals, have amounted to 13 and 9 respectively, chiefly, however, from the 3rd or lowest class of constables.

The service of six members extends to upwards of 20 years, and that of 10 others to between 10 and 20 years, and 26 are under one year's service.

The return of crime shows a considerable increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial, and considerably more persons are also shown to have been proceeded against, and punished summarily than in the previous year.

The police act for the relief of vagrants, and 660 of such persons are stated to have been provided with shelter and sent to the union during the year; in the previous year the number so aided amounted to 709 persons.

The Permissive Act for closing public-houses between one and four o'clock a.m. has been adopted by the town council, and it is stated that it acts beneficially in tending to promote order in the town during such hours.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties properly provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Borough of South Molton.

Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 6,264 | Acres to each constable - - - 3,132
Population in 1861 - - - 3,830 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,915

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. d. 16 6				

The police force of this borough has undergone no change during the year.

One officer is married, and the other is a widower, and both have been in the service of the borough for a considerable number of years.

Fewer indictable offences are reported to have taken place than in the previous year, but the same number of persons have been committed for trial; fewer persons are also reported to have been proceeded against and punished summarily.

Fourteen vagrants are reported to have been provided with shelter by the police; in the previous year the number relieved by the police amounted to 21 persons.

The area of this borough is very extensive, and it would be quite impossible for two officers to patrol and watch it efficiently.

Borough of Tiverton.

Force - - - - 7 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 17,650 | Acres to each constable - - - 2,521
Population in 1861 - - - 10,447 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,492

Borough of Tiverton.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 21	-	-	-	-	s. 19	s. 15			

The police force of this borough is composed of seven married persons, and there have been no changes in the force during the year.

The service of one of the constables extends to 16 years, but that of all the other members of the force is under seven years.

The returns of crime show a decrease in indictable offences as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial, and fewer persons are also reported to have been proceeded against and punished summarily than in the previous year.

The police do not act for the relief of vagrants.

The area of this borough is very extensive, and the police force is too limited in number to provide efficiently for the watching and protection of the district under their charge.

No. 3.
South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Torrington.

Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Torrington.

Area in acres - - - - 3,456 | Acres to each constable - - - 1,728
Population in 1861 - - - 3,298 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,649

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 20	s. 15			

No alteration has taken place during the year in the police arrangements of this borough, nor had any alteration been carried into effect to improve the cells at the date of my inspection.

The borough authorities, however, talked of providing a proper police station, with improved lock-up places.

No return of crime or duties has been furnished.

The police are insufficient in number to provide for the proper watching of the borough by day and night.

Borough of Totnes.

Force - - - - - 3 persons.

Borough of Totnes.

Area in acres - - - - 1,254 | Acres to each constable - - - 418
Population in 1861 - - - 4,001 | Population to ditto as per census 1861, 1,333

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 18				

No alteration has taken place during the year in the police arrangements of this borough.

The force is composed of two married persons and one widower, and their respective services extend to between seven and ten years.

Two indictable offences only have been reported during the year, and only one person was committed for trial.

For offences which are determined summarily, 25 persons were proceeded against, which is a decrease in the number so dealt with as compared with the previous year.

The police do not act for the relief of vagrants.

Although

Although the police force of this borough numbers three persons, two only are able to take active duty, and considering the area and population of the district, I do not consider the force sufficient for the duties.

County of Dorset.

Force - - - - 133 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 624,758 | Acres to each constable - - - 4,697
Population in 1861 - - - 159,303 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,197

County of Dorset, including the Boroughs of Bridport, Lyme, and Shaftesbury.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
	Chief Constable.	Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	2	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	–	–	–	36	36	37		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 300	£. s. d. 158 3 4	£. s. d. 136 17 6	£. s. d. 126 4 7	£. s. d. 115 11 8	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	s. 21	s. d. 19 3	s. d. 18 1		

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 150 *l.*

Superintendents.—Horses, forage, carts, stabling, &c. provided.

The police force of this county is composed of 110 married and 23 single men, and the changes which have taken place during the year from resignations and dismissals have amounted to 13 and four respectively; the latter, however, were altogether from the lowest class of the constables. Two constables resigned, owing to bad health and inability to serve.

The greatest length of service in this force extends to 11 years, and 30 persons have served for such period, and 20 for 10 years; 10 are under one year's service.

During the year 91 cases of breach of cattle regulations were reported by the police, and 77 persons were fined for such offence.

The indictable offences which have been reported are less in number than in the previous year, and considerably fewer persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; for offences, however, which are determined summarily, there has been a considerable increase in the number of persons who have been so proceeded against.

The police act for the relief of vagrants in eight unions, and the number of this class of persons who have been lodged by the police and sent to the unions, is stated to have amounted to 2,814 persons; in the previous year the number so assisted amounted to 1,645 persons.

The station-houses are in excellent order, the police well clothed and equipped, and the duties properly provided for; and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

As the chief constable is about to retire, I take this opportunity of recording my opinion of the very valuable services he has rendered to the county, both by the admirable manner in which he organized the police force, as well as by his mode of administering the duties, whereby the force has been maintained in a high state of discipline and efficiency.

No. 3.
South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Blandford.

Force - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Blandford.

Area in acres - - - -	27	Acres to each constable - - -	13
Population in 1861 - - -	1,521	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	760

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 16				

No alteration has taken place in the police arrangements of this borough.

The two constables are both married, and their respective periods of service extend to two and three years. The superintendent who looks after them, and who receives 5*l.* a-year for this appointment, has served the borough in such capacity for 16 years, but he takes no active police duty.

The indictable offences and committals for trial for such offences which have been reported are one more in number in each instance than in the previous year, but a more considerable increase is reported in the number of persons who have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

The police do not act for the relief of vagrants.

In order to be efficiently watched, the borough ought to have two men for night and one for day duty.

Borough of Dorchester.

Force - - - - 7 persons.

Borough of Dorchester.

Area in acres - - - -	571	Acres to each constable - - -	81
Population in 1861 - - -	6,823	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	974

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	5				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	–	s. 18				

The police force of this borough has undergone no change since the date of my former report.

The force is composed altogether of married men, and no changes have taken place among the members during the year.

The service of the head constable extends to 19 years, but that of the other members of the force ranges between one and eight years.

The indictable offences which have been reported are about the same as in the previous year, but rather more persons have been committed for trial. For offences, however, which are determined summarily, considerably fewer persons have been proceeded against than in the previous year.

A new

A new station-house was in course of construction at the period of my inspection.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Poole.

Force - - - - 14 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	4,749	Acres to each constable - - -	339
Population in 1861 - - -	9,759	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	697

Borough of Poole.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	8	3			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 25	s. 22	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 19			

The police force of this borough has undergone no alteration since my last report.

The force is composed entirely of married men, and the changes during the year amounted to two dismissals from the rank of constables.

Two members of the force have served for 20 years and upwards, but the service of none of the others has exceeded 10 years, and seven are under three years' service.

The indictable offences which have been reported, as well as the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences, are considerably less in number than in the previous year, and fewer persons are also reported to have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

Thirty vagrants are reported to have been passed by the police to the union; in the previous year 20 were so assisted.

The police are well clothed, and the duties well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Borough of Weymouth.

Force - - - - 12 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,600	Acres to each constable - - -	133
Population in 1861 - - -	11,383	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	948

Borough of Weymouth.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	2	1		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 26	s. 24	–	–	–	s. 22	s. 20	s. 19		

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The police force of this borough is composed of 11 married men and one single man, and the only change among the members during the year was occasioned by the resignation of one of the constables.

The service of one of the officers extends to 21 years, and five have served for upwards of 10 years; the remainder of the force are of short service.

The indictable offences which have been reported are considerably less in number than in the previous year, as are also the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences, and considerably fewer persons have also been proceeded against summarily.

The police act for the relief of vagrants, and are empowered, in cases of necessity, to grant food; 339 of such class of persons were provided with shelter and sent to the workhouse during the year; in the previous year only 228 persons were so assisted.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

County of Gloucester.

Force - - - - 288 persons.

County of Gloucester, including the City of Gloucester and Borough of Tewkesbury.

Area in areas - - - -	787,414	Acres to each constable - - -	2,734
Population in 1861 - - -	351,602	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	1,220

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	4	5	–	–	3	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	50	104	78		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 450	£. s. d. 165 15 5	£. s. d. 132 6 3	£. s. d. 112 10 10	–	–	£. s. d. 76 – 10	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1¾	–	–	–	–	s. d. 22 2½	s. d. 21 –½	s. d. 17 6½		

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 100 *l.*
Superintendents.—Provide their own horses, and allowed 40 *l.* each for keep, &c.

The police force of this county has undergone some slight alterations in the classes of the constables, but the general number is the same as at the date of my former report.

The force is composed of 172 married, 7 widowers, and 109 single men, and the changes, from resignations and dismissals during the year have amounted to 22 and 19 respectively; but, with the exception of one dismissal and one resignation from the rank of serjeant, the remainder have taken place from among the two lower classes of the constables.

The greatest length of service in this force extends to 27 years, and 12 persons have served for such period, 34 for upwards of 20 years, and 58 between 10 and 20 years; 32 are under one year's service.

The number of breaches of cattle regulations which have taken place during the year are stated to have amounted to 129, and 104 persons were fined for such offences.

The indictable offences which have been reported are less in number than in the previous year, but rather more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences. For offences, also, which are determined summarily there is a decrease in the number of persons who have been proceeded against.

In this county the police act for the relief of casual vagrants in 11 unions, and the number of persons which have been passed by them to lodging-houses and the unions has amounted to 18,517 persons; in the previous year the number so assisted amounted to 14,630 persons. As the system of giving pass tickets to vagrants is adopted in parts of this county, it appears extraordinary that, instead

instead of a decrease of vagrancy, the returns should show so large an increase of this class of persons applying to the police for relief; the system, however, requires extension, in order to judge fairly of its merits.

A new and very satisfactory station-house has been constructed at Whitminster, and another is in the course of building at Stow-on-the-Wold. At Westbury-on-Trym, near to Bristol, the police are very inconveniently circumstanced for the want of a proper police station, as many prisoners have to be taken in charge there. I understand, however, that, since my inspection, the chief constable has brought the matter before the notice of the magistrates, who have consented to provide a station in that locality.

The clothing of the police of this county has latterly been very much improved, both in quality and make, and it is now equal to that of other county forces. The duties are satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

City of Bristol.

Force - - - - - - 303 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	4,683	Acres to each constable - - -	15
Population in 1861 - - -	154,093	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	508

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables. Assistant Clerk.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	4	8	26	–	–	1	194	58	6	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 380	–	–	–	–	–	£. 117	–	–	–	s. 30	s. 26	s. 25	–	–	s. 24	s. 21	s. 18	s. 16	

Head Constable.—Annual allowance for horse, 50 *l.*

The police force of this city is composed of 199 married, 12 widowers, and 92 single men, and the changes during the year which have been occasioned by resignations and dismissals have amounted to 26 and 16 respectively; three others were obliged to leave on account of bad health and inability to serve, and four were superannuated.

The service of six members of the force exceeds 31 years, that of 25 others to more than 25 years, and of 14 more to upwards of 20 years; eight others have served 15 years and 61 upwards of 10 years; the remainder have different periods of shorter service, and 38 have not completed one full year.

The indictable offences which have been reported are considerably more in number than in the previous year, and more persons have also been apprehended and committed for trial; but for offences which are determined summarily fewer persons have been proceeded against.

The police do not act for the relief of vagrants.

The Permissive Act for closing public-houses between 1 and 4 o'clock in the morning has been adopted in this city by the town council, and the chief superintendent is of opinion that it has tended to reduce drunkenness and promote order.

The new police-station which is building in the St. Philips' district of the town appears to be well arranged, and will, I think, add considerably to the convenience of the police, and the benefit of the service generally.

The police are properly clothed and equipped, and the duties satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

County of Hants.

Force - - - - - - 261 persons.

County of Hants, including the Boroughs of Andover, Lymington, and Romsey.

Area in acres - - - 1,054,157 | Acres to each constable - - - - 4,038
Population in 1861 - - - 313,803 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,202

RANKS	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	5	5	4	–	1	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	12	60	80	70		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 400	–	£. s. d. 129 5 5	£. s. d. 121 13 4	£. s. d. 111 – 5	–	£. s. d. 82 2 6	–	–	–	s. d. 26 10	–	–	–	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2	s. d. 19 10	s. d. 17 6		

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 150 *l.*
Superintendents.—Horse, forage, carts, stabling, &c., provided.

In this county a re-arrangement of the pay of the force generally, and of the classes of the constables, has taken place during the year; that of the superintendents has been reduced in amount, but the pay granted to the other ranks and classes appears rather to have been augmented.

The force is composed of 180 married, seven widowers, and 66 single men, and the changes from resignations and dismissals during the year, are stated to have amounted to 33 and 22 respectively; but with the exception of the dismissal of one superintendent and the resignation of one serjeant, the other changes appear to have taken place entirely from the two lower classes of the constables, and mainly from the lowest class, or the men of very short service; six other constables left the force on account of bad health and inability to serve.

The greatest length of service in this force extends to 27 years, and five persons have served for such period; 20 others for more than 20 years; and 59 for periods between 10 and 20 years; 43 are under one year's service.

During the year 96 cases of breaches of cattle regulations are reported to have taken place, and 77 persons were fined for such offences.

The indictable offences which have been reported are less in number than in the previous year, and fewer persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; fewer persons are also reported to have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

The number of vagrants who were passed by the police to the unions during the year, are stated to have amounted to 12,118 persons; in the previous year the number so provided with shelter amounted to 8,767 persons.

The station-houses are in excellent order, and the police are well clothed, equipped, and also well perfected in drill, but the force has not been maintained during any portion of the year up to the established number, and at times the deficiences have been considerable, and had it not been that a reserve of six constables is allowed at head quarters for filling up the different beat vacancies, I should scarcely have felt myself justified in reporting the force as having been maintained sufficiently effective in numbers for the due fulfilment of the duties.

Borough of Basingstoke.

Force - - - - 5 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 4,036 | Acres to each constable - - - 807
Population in 1861 - - - 4,654 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 930

Borough of Basingstoke.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 23	–	–	–	–	s. 19	s. 18			

The police arrangements of this borough are the same as at the date of my former report.

The force is composed entirely of married men, and no changes have taken place among the members during the year.

The service of one constable extends to 12 years, but that of no other member of the force exceeds six years.

The indictable offences which have been reported are less in number than in the previous year, as are also the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences; but more persons have been proceeded against for offences, which are disposed of summarily.

The police do not act for the relief of vagrants.

This borough has a large country area, which cannot be effectually watched by so small a force; but if the duties of the police were confined to the town the force would be sufficient.

Borough of Newport (Isle of Wight).

Force - - - - 5 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 156 | Acres to each constable - - - 31
Population in 1861 - - - 7,934 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,586

Borough of Newport.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18				

The police of this borough are all married men, and there have been no changes during the year among the members of this force.

The service of the head officer extends to 29 years, and that of one of the constables to 17 years, and the service of the other members of the force ranges between 10 and 7 years.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The indictable offences which have been reported are considerably in excess of the number reported last year, and considerably more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences. For offences also which are determined summarily, the returns show a considerable increase in the number of persons who have been proceeded against.

This force is defective in organization, and insufficient in number, and I am, therefore, again under the necessity of reporting the force as inefficient.

Borough of Portsmouth.

Force - - - - 95 persons.

Borough of Portsmouth.

Area in acres - - - -	4,515	Acres to each constable - - -	47
Population in 1861 - - -	94,799	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	787

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	12	–	–	–	22	24	29		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 240	–	–	–	–	–	£. 85	–	–	–	s. d. 29 6	s. 26	–	–	–	s. d. 23 6	s. 21	s. 19		

The police of this borough is composed of 79 married, two widowers, and 10 single men, and the changes which have taken place among the members on account of resignations and dismissals during the year, have amounted to 16 and 10 respectively, and two members are reported to have died.

The service of two officers extends to upwards of 25 years, and that of three others to upwards of 20 years; seven have served for upwards of 15 years, and 10 for more than 10 years; the remainder have different periods of short service, and 16 are under that of one year.

The indictable offences which have been reported are less in number than in the previous year; but about the same number of persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; for offences which are determined summarily more persons have been proceeded against.

During the year, 3,808 vagrants were passed by the police to the union; in the previous year, the number so assisted amounted to 3,598 persons.

The Permissive Act for closing public-houses between 1 and 4 o'clock a. m., has been adopted by the town council, and it is stated that the adoption of the Act has tended to promote order in the town during such hours.

The head quarter station is inconveniently small, and the cells very defective in construction.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Borough of Southampton.

Force - - - - 63 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	2,630	Acres to each constable - - -	41
Population in 1861 - - -	46,960	Population to ditto, as per census 1861	745

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	18	15	18		
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 200	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 85 16	–	–	–	s. 26	–	–	–	–	s. 23	s. 21	s. 19		

The police of this borough consists of 53 married persons, and eight single men, and the changes which took place during the year were occasioned by the resignation of five, and the dismissal of two of the constables.

The service of the head constable extends to 32 years, and that of the inspector to 30 years, and the service of 10 other members ranges between 27 and 21 years. One serjeant has also completed 19 years, and the service of the remainder ranges between one and 14 years, and five are under one year's service.

Rather more indictable offences are reported to have taken place than in the previous year, and more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; but fewer persons have been proceeded against for offences, which are determined summarily.

The Permissive Act for closing public-houses between 1 and 4 o'clock a. m., has been adopted in this borough, and is said to have had much effect in reducing drunkenness, and promoting order in the streets.

The police are well clothed, and the duties satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

City of Winchester.

Force - - - - 15 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,043	Acres to each constable - - -	69
Population in 1861 - - -	14,776	Population to ditto, as per census 1861	985

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–		12				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 22	–	–	–		s. 20				

No alteration has taken place in the police arrangements in this city since the date of my former report.

The force is composed of 14 married and one single man, and no changes have taken place during the year among the members.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The service of two members of the force extends to upwards of 25 years, and that of nine others to more than 10 years; the remainder have different periods of short service.

The return of crime shows a decrease in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, and fewer persons are also reported to have been proceeded against summarily than in the previous year.

The relief of vagrants is not undertaken by the police.

The police are well clothed and appointed, and the duties generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

County of Hereford.

Force - - - - - 262 persons.

County of Hereford.

Area in acres - - - -	510,686	Acres to each constable - - -	8,236
Population in 1861 - - -	102,359	Population to ditto, as per census 1861	1,650

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	15	15	10		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 255	–	£. s. d. 118 12 6	£. s. d. 109 10 –	£. s. d. 100 7 6	–	–	–	–	–	s. 28	s. 25	–	–	–	s. 21	s. d. 19 10	s. d. 18 1		

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 90 *l.*

Superintendents—Provide their own horses; and an allowance for keep, &c., one 48 *l.*, one 44 *l.*, and seven 40 *l.*; carts and harness are provided by the county.

The police force of this county has undergone no alteration during the year either in number or pay, but the chief constable, who now holds also the appointment of chief constable for Radnorshire, has received notice that it is intended in Radnorshire, to appoint during the forthcoming year, a chief constable for that county solely.

The force is composed of 41 married, one widower, and 19 single men, and the changes which have occurred from resignations and dismissals during the year amount to eight and five respectively; with the exception, however, of the dismissal of one serjeant, all the other changes have taken place from the two lowest classes of the constables.

The greatest length of service in this force extends to 10 years, and 16 persons have served for such period; 11 are under one year's service.

The number of breaches of cattle regulations which have taken place are stated to have been 75; and 46 persons were fined, and 22 otherwise punished for such offences.

The returns of crime show a decrease in indictable offences, but rather more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; more persons are also reported to have been proceeded against summarily than in the previous year.

The police act for the relief of vagrants in five unions in this county, and the system of giving pass tickets to this class of persons is adopted in three of the unions, but the system has not been long enough in operation to ascertain whether it will work advantageously. The number of vagrants who have been passed by the police to the unions during the year is stated to have amounted to 5,916 persons; the number passed to the workhouse in the previous year amounted to 5,104 persons.

The station-houses are generally in good order, but some require alteration and improvement. The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties satisfactorily arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

City of Hereford.

Force - - - - - - - 30 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	4,670	Acres to each constable - - - -	155
Population in 1861 - - -	15,585	Population to ditto, as per census 1861	519

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Chass.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	7	2	12		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 115	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 59 16	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18	s. 17		

The police force of this city is composed of 19 married and 11 single men, and the changes which have taken place during the year in consequence of resignations and dismissals, have amounted to five and four respectively, and one constable is reported to have died.

The service of three members of the force extends to 25 years, and that of three others to upwards of 10 years; 12 are under one year's service.

The indictable offences which have been reported are less in number than in the previous year, as are also the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences; and fewer persons are also reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

The Permissive Act for closing public-houses between 1 and 4 o'clock a.m. has been adopted by the town council, and it is said to have tended to reduce drunkenness and promote order in the town.

The police are well clothed, and the duties generally well provided for; and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Borough of Leominster.

Force - - - - - - - 8 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	7,284	Acres to each constable - - -	910
Population in 1861 - - -	5,658	Population to ditto, as per census 1861	707

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	4			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 22	–	–	–	–	s. 18	s. 16			

The police force of this borough is composed of six married and two single men, and the changes which have taken place during the year, arising from resignations and dismissals, have amounted to three and two respectively; indeed in this force the changes have for some time been very numerous, and the service of the oldest member does not exceed four years.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The crime return shows a decrease in indictable offences as well as in the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences; but more persons are shown to have been proceeded against for offences which are disposed of summarily.

Some improvements have been made to the police station, and it is contemplated building more convenient cells.

The Permissive Act for closing public-houses between 1 and 4 a.m. has been adopted by the town council, and is reported to have acted beneficially in reducing drunkenness and promoting order in the town.

The police are well clothed, and the duties generally well provided for, and the force is effective in number.

County of Kent.

Force - - - - - - 262 persons.

County of Kent.

Area in acres - - - - 945,566 | Acres to each constable - - - 4,180
Population in 1861 - - - 362,771 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861 1,384

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.											Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	5	4	4	–	2	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	48	124	50		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 400	–	£. s. d. 139 18 4	£. s. d. 130 15 10	£. s. d. 118 12 6	–	£. s. 109 10	–	–	–	s. 28	s. d. 24 6	–	–	–	s. d. 22 9	s. 21	s. d. 18 8		

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 200 *l.*
Superintendents.—Horses, forage, carts, stabling, &c. provided.

The police force of this county is composed of 203 married men, 3 widowers, and 56 single men, and the changes which have taken place during the year, from resignations and dismissals, amount to 27 and 11 respectively; but, with the exception of the resignation of one serjeant and two first-class constables, the whole of the other changes have taken place from among the two lowest class of constables or men of short service; three others resigned on account of bad health and inability to serve.

The greatest length of service in this force extends to 10 years, and 72 persons have served for such period; 33 are under one year's service.

During the year 127 cases of breach of cattle regulations were reported by the police, and for such offences 102 persons were fined, and one otherwise punished.

The criminal returns show an increase in indictable offences, but rather fewer persons are reported to have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences than in the previous year. For offences, however, which are disposed of summarily, more persons have been proceeded against.

The police act in seven unions for the passing of vagrants to the workhouses who are seeking shelter by night, and 9,407 of such persons are reported to have been so aided by the police during the year. In the previous year the number so assisted amounted to 6,042 persons.

The station-houses are all in admirable order, and those recently constructed, especially that at Malling, are very much improved in the arrangements which have been made for the accommodation of the resident officers.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties effectively arranged and well provided for; and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

City of Canterbury.

Force - - - - 21 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	3,568	Acres to each constable - - -	169
Population in 1861 - - -	21,324	Population to ditto, as per census 1861	1,015

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	5	8		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 104	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 75 6	–	–	–	s. 26	–	–	–	–	s. d. 22 6	s. 21	s. d. 19 6		

The police force of this city is composed of 19 married and two single men, and no change of members has taken place during the year.

The service of one constable extends to 30 years, and that of another to 21 years, and four others have upwards of 14 years' service; the service of the remainder extends downwards from nine to two years.

The indictable offences which have been reported are the same in number as in the previous year, but two more persons have been committed for trial for such offences; for offences, however, which are determined summarily, considerably fewer persons have been proceeded against.

The number of vagrants who were provided with shelter (and in some instances also with food) by the police during the year amounted to 61; in the previous year the number so assisted amounted to 79 persons.

The cells for prisoners in the police station in this city are of very inferior construction.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties satisfactorily provided, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Borough of Deal.

Force - - - - 8 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,159	Acres to each constable - - -	144
Population in 1861 - - -	7,531	Population to ditto, as per census 1861	941

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20	–	–	–	–	s. d. 17 6				

The police force of this borough is composed entirely of married men, and during the year no changes have taken place among its members.

The service of one member extends to 27 years, and that of two others to 19 and 17 years respectively; the service of the others varies from one to ten years.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The return of crime shows a decrease in indictable offences as well as in the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences; but more persons are reported to have been proceeded against and punished summarily than in the previous year.

The number of vagrants provided with shelter by the police is stated to have amounted to 116 persons; in the previous year the number so assisted amounted to 70 persons.

The duties are satisfactorily provided for, and the force is efficient.

Borough of Dover.

Force - - - - 28 persons.

Borough of Dover.

Area in acres - - - -	3,500	Acres to each constable - - -	125
Population in 1861 - - -	25,325	Population to ditto, as per census 1861	904

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	8	6	9		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 26 6	–	–	–	–	s. d. 22 6	s. d. 21 6	s. d. 20 6		

An augmentation of three constables has been made to this force during the year in order to meet requirements arising from an increase of buildings and population.

The force is composed of 25 married and three single men, and the changes from resignations and dismissals during the year amounted to three and one respectively.

The service of two members extends to 19 years, and that of four others to 16 years and upwards; the service of the remainder is for different periods between one and eleven years.

The indictable offences which have been reported are rather less in number than in the previous year, as are also the committals for trial for such offences, but more persons have been proceeded against and punished summarily. During the year 1,958 vagrants were passed by the police to the workhouse; in the previous year the number so aided amounted to 1,080 persons.

The police office is inconveniently small, and I am of opinion that better accommodation should be provided for the head officer.

The constables are well clothed and equipped, and also well drilled; the duties are also satisfactorily provided for, and the force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Faversham.

Force - - - - 7 persons.

Borough of Faversham.

Area in acres - - - -	2,036	Acres to each constable - - -	290
Population in 1861 - - -	5,858	Population to ditto, as per census 1861	836

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	4			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 23 11	–	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 20			

The

The police force of this borough is composed altogether of married men, and no change of members has taken place during the year.

The service of one member extends to 20 years, and that of the others varies from one to eight years.

The returns of crime show an increase of one indictable offence, and of one more person apprehended and committed for trial han in the previous year, but fewer persons are reported to have been proceeded against and punished summarily.

During the year, 1,327 vagrants are stated to have been passed by the police to the union; in the previous year the number so assisted amounted to 906 persons.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties generally well provided for, and the force is working efficiently.

Borough of Folkestone.

Force - - - - - 11 persons.

Area in acres - - - - -	2,697	Acres to each constable - - -	245
Population in 1861 - - - -	8,507	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	773

Borough of Folkestone.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	5			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 26	-	-	-	-	s. d. 21 6	s. d. 20 6			

The police force of this borough is composed of nine married, one widower, and one single man, and there have been no changes among the members during the year.

The service of three members extends to 11 years, and that of two others to 10 years; the service of the remainder is for different short periods.

The indictable offences and committals for trial for such offences are nearly the same as in the previous year, but rather fewer persons have been proceeded against for offences which are disposed of summarily.

During the year, 455 vagrants were provided with shelter by the police; in the previous year the number so assisted amounted to 574 persons.

Some of the beats in this borough are too extensive; and, considering the large increase of buildings and population which of late has been taking place, I am of opinion that the services of a couple more constables are required.

The force is well clothed, and in other respects appears to be in a satisfactory state.

Borough of Gravesend.

Force - - - - - 25 persons.

Area in acres - - - - -	1,271	Acres to each constable - - -	50
Population in 1861 - - - -	18,782	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	751

Borough of Gravesend.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	6	10	2	1	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. s. d. 120 9 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. d. 29 4	-	-	-	-	s. d. 25 2	s. d. 23 2	s. d. 21 2	s. d. 20 2	

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The police force of this borough is composed of 21 married and four single men, and during the year the changes in the force have amounted to one resignation and four dismissals.

The service of two members extends to 16 years, and that of six others to upwards of 10 years; the service of the others is for different short periods, and three are under one year's service.

The indictable offences which have been reported are rather less in number than in the previous year, but more persons have been committed for trial and more persons also proceeded against for offences which are disposed of summarily.

The number of vagrants who were passed by the police to the union is stated to have amounted to 6,075 persons; in the previous year the number so aided amounted to 5,844 persons.

The Permissive Act for closing public-houses between one and four o'clock a.m., has lately been adopted by the town council, but sufficient time has not elapsed to test its working.

The police are well clothed and equipped, the duties satisfactorily provided for, and the force efficient.

Borough of Hythe.

Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Hythe.

Area in acres - - - -	882	Acres to each constable - -	441
Population in 1861 - - -	3,001	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	1,500

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20				

No changes have taken place during the year in the composition or number of this force.

Both of the police are married, and the service of the senior officer extends to 23 years, and that of the constable to four years.

The indictable offences which have been reported are one less than in the previous year, and one person less has been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences: as respects offences which are determined summarily, precisely the same number of persons have been proceeded against, viz., 29, as in the previous year.

The duties to be efficiently provided for by day and night would require the services of another constable.

Borough of Maidstone.

Force - - - - - 23 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 4,232 | Acres to each constable - - 184
Population in 1861 - - - 32,016 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,000

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	4	2	2	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. d. 153 14 4	-	-	-	-	-	£. s. 79 19	-	-	-	s. d. 27 8	s. d. 25 8	-	-	-	s. d. 22 7	s. d. 21 7	s. d. 20 6	s. d. 19 6	

The police force of this borough is composed of 20 married and three single men; and no changes have taken place in the force during the year on account of resignations or dismissals.

The service of four members of the force extends to 22 years and upwards, and that of six others to between 10 and 16 years; the remainder are under 10 years' service.

The indictable offences which have been reported are more in number than in the previous year, and more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; but fewer persons have been proceeded against and punished summarily.

The number of vagrants provided with shelter by the police amounted to 322 persons; in the year previous the number so assisted amounted to 304 persons.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties well provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Borough of Margate.

Force - - - - - 10 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 240 | Acres to each constable - - - 24
Population in 1861 - - - 8,874 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 887

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	7				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 26	-	-	-	-	s. 21				

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number or pay of the police of this borough, nor have there been any change of members. The force is composed chiefly of married men, and the service of two of the constables extends to 20 years; that of the others is for much shorter periods.

The indictable offences which have been reported are about the same in number as in the previous year, as are also the apprehensions for such offences, but rather fewer persons have been committed for trial, and also fewer persons proceeded against summarily.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The police are well clothed, and the duties, with the exception of one beat, which is too extended, are generally fairly provided for. In all other respects I consider the force to be working efficiently.

Town of Ramsgate.

Force - - - - - - - 13 persons.

Town of Ramsgate. Area in acres - - - - 260 | Acres to each constable - - - 20
Population in 1861 - - - 11,865 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 912

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	3	3		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 24	–	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19		

The police force of this town is composed of 12 married men and one widower, and the only changes which occurred during the year were occasioned by the resignation of two of the constables.

The service of one member (the head constable) extends to 27 years, and that of the two serjeants to 19 and 15 years respectively, and that of one constable to 11 years; the remainder have only served for short periods, and two are under one year's service.

The return of crime shows a considerable increase in indictable offences, and considerably more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial than in the previous year; but fewer persons have been proceeded against and punished summarily.

The Local Board have lately adopted the provisions of the Permissive Act for closing public-houses between 1 and 4 o'clock in the morning, but more time is required to ascertain whether it will work advantageously.

The police are well clothed, and the duties generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

City of Rochester.

Force - - - - - - 32 persons.

City of Rochester. Area in acres - - - - 2,715 | Acres to each constable - - - 84
Population in 1861 - - - 16,862 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 527

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class, River Police.	
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	16	2	3	4	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. 114 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 27	t. 26	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19	s. 21	

The

The police force of this city is composed of 31 married men and one single man, and the only changes which occurred during the year were occasioned by the resignation of two of the constables, and the death of another.

The greatest length of service extends to eight years, or from the time when the present force was organized, and 10 members have served for such period; the service of the other members of the force is for different short periods, and three are under one year's service.

The indictable offences which have been reported are about the same in number as in the previous year, but more persons have been committed for trial for such offences; for offences, however, which are disposed of summarily, considerably fewer persons have been proceeded against.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Borough of Sandwich.

Force - - - - - - 1 person.

Area in acres - - - - - 703 | Acres to each constable - - - - 703
Population in 1861 - - - 2,944 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 2,944

Borough of Sandwich.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1																			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 28																			

There is no properly organized force in this borough, and the constable's salary is made up in a great measure from fees.

No superannuation fund is established, and he police arrangements are altogether of a defective character.

Borough of Tenterden.

Force - - - - - - - 4 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 8,394 | Acres to each constable - - - 2,098
Population in 1861 - - - 3,762 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 940

Borough of Tenterden.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 18				

The police of this borough are all married, and there have been no changes in the force for many years.

The service of the head constable extends to 31 years, and that of one of the ordinary constables (who has also attained the respectable age of 72 or 73 years) to 32 years; the other two men have served respectively for 14 and 11 years, and they are also getting on in years.

One indictable offence only is reported to have taken place during the year, and

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

and for such offence two persons were apprehended, and committed for trial. Twelve persons were proceeded against on account of offences which are determined summarily.

The number of vagrants who were passed by the police to the workhouse for shelter during the year, are stated to have amounted to 978 persons; in the previous year 815 of such class of persons were so assisted.

This borough has a very extensive area; and as there are only two men for night and one for day duty, it is impossible that the country portion can be properly watched.

Town of Tunbridge Wells.

Force - - - - - 21 persons.

Town of Tunbridge Wells.

Area in acres - - - - 3,350 | Acres to each constable - - - 159
Population in 1861 - - - 13,807 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 657

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.											Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable, or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	3	3	1	7	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. 125 9	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 83 4	–	–	–	s. 28	s. 26	s. 25	–	s. d. 23 6	s. 22	s. d. 21 6	s. d. 20 6	s. d. 19 6	

The police force of this town is composed of 18 married and three single men; and during the year two constables resigned, and four were dismissed.

The service of two members extends to 20 years and upwards, and that of three others to more than 13 years; but the service of the remainder is for short periods.

The indictable offences which have been reported, as well as the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences, are nearly the same in number as in the previous year, but rather more persons have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

During the year, 1,287 vagrants were provided with shelter by the police, and sent to the workhouse; in the previous year the number so aided amounted to 876 persons.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties generally well provided for; and the force is working efficiently.

County of Monmouth.

County of Monmouth.

Force - - - - - 98 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 364,087 | Acres to each constable - - - 3,715
Population in 1861 - - - 145,711 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,486

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.													Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.						Inspectors.						Serjeants.				Constables.			
		Deputy.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		16	–	–	–	30	24	10	10
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 400	£. s. d. 147 10 5		£. s. d. 130 15 10		£. s. d. 124 14 2		£. s. d. 120 2 11		£. s. d. 95 16 3		£. s. d. 83 12 11		£. s. d. 79 1 8		s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	s. d. 22 2	s. 21	s. d. 18 8	s. d. 17 6

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 100 *l.*
Superintendents.—Provide their own horses, and allowed 60 *l.* each for forage, &c.

The

The police force of this county has undergone no alteration during the year, either in number or in the established rates of pay; but as additional pay is granted for length of service to the higher grade of officers, the salaries of those officers is now rather higher than they were stated to be at the date of my former report.

The force is composed of 69 married and 27½ single men: and the changes which have occurred during the year, owing to resignations and dismissals, have, including two resignations on account of bad health, amounted to 17 and 9 respectively; these changes, however, with the exception of the resignation of one serjeant and three first-class constables, and the dismissal also of one constable of the first class, have taken place exclusively from the ranks of the three lower grades of constables.

The greatest length of service extends to 10 years, and 10 persons have served for such period, and 13 for nine years; 15 members of the force are under one year's service.

During the year 97 cases of breach of cattle regulations were reported by the police, and 82 persons were fined for such offences, and one person committed to prison.

The indictable offences which have been reported are more in number than in the previous year, and more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; for offences, however, which are determined summarily, fewer persons have been proceeded against.

The police act in three unions for the relief of vagrants; and during the year, 7,550 of such persons were provided by the police with tickets for lodging-houses and the unions; in the previous year the number so assisted by the police amounted to 4,879 persons. The system of granting pass tickets to vagrants is adopted in the Monmouth union, but it is not supposed to have had any effect as yet in repressing vagrancy.

At Tredegar a new police station has been erected, and is now in the occupation of the police; the other stations are in satisfactory order.

The police are well clothed and equipped, the duties satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Borough of Monmouth.

Force - - - - - 6 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	5,407	Acres to each constable - - -	901
Population in 1861 - - -	5,783	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	963

Borough of Monmouth.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. d. 100 2 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. d. 25 1	-	-	-	-	s. d. 19 11½	s. d. 18 11½			

The police force of this borough is composed entirely of married men, and no change has taken place among the members for several years.

The longest service extends to ten years, and the shortest to five years.

The number of indictable offences which have been reported is considerably more than in the previous year, as are also the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences; and more persons are also reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

The number of vagrants which have been passed by the police to the workhouse for shelter amounted to 2,420; in the previous year the number so reported amounted to 1,911 persons.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

A better police station is much required in this town, and the municipal authorities have consented to provide one.

The clothing of the force is good, and the duties are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Borough of Newport (Monmouthshire).

Force - - - - - 28 persons.

Borough of Newport (Monmouthshire).

Area in acres - - - - 996 | Acres to each constable - - - 35
Population in 1861 - - - 23,249 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 830

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	8	1	3	9	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 130	–	–	–	–	–	£. 90	–	–	–	s. 28	s. 26	–	–	–	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	

The police of this borough are composed of 19 married and 9 single men, and the changes which have taken place during the year among the constables, on account of resignations and dismissals, have amounted to 11 and 4 respectively.

The service of the head constable and another officer extends to 25 and 27 years respectively, that of four other members to upwards of 15 years, and that of five others to 10 years and upwards; nine are under one year's service.

The indictable offences are about the same in number as in the previous year, but fewer persons have been apprehended and committed for trial, and also fewer persons proceeded against summarily.

The number of vagrants passed by the police to the union amounted to 6,121, and in the previous year 4,836 of such class of persons were so helped.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and also well drilled, and the duties satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

County of Somerset.

Force - - - - - 286 persons.

County of Somerset.

Area in acres - - - - 1,051,498 | Acres to each constable - - - 3,676
Population in 1861 - - - 358,824 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,254

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	3	1	4	7	–	–	–	–	4	20	–	–	–	40	56	5	144	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 500	£. 200	£. 152	£. 140	£. 122	£. 110	–	–	–	–	s. d. 27 2	s. d. 25 2	–	–	–	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19	

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 200 *l.*
Superintendents.—Provide their own horses, and allowed 46 *l.* each for forage, &c.

The

The police force of this county has undergone no alteration in number during the year, but the rates of pay have been increased, in accordance with an arrangement which is in operation for giving increased pay for length of service.

The force is composed of 234 married, 2 widowers, and 50 single men, and the changes which have taken place during the year on account of resignations and dismissals have amounted to 23 and 7 respectively; as respects the resignations, one was from the rank of the serjeants, one from the first class, and five from the second class of constables; the remainder, as well as the dismissals, were from the lowest class of the constables.

The greatest length of service extends to 11 years, and 37 members of the force have served for such period, and 62 for 10 years; 19 are under one year's service.

During the year, 240 cases of breach of cattle regulations have been reported; and for such offence 197 persons have been fined, one sent to prison, and two otherwise punished.

The criminal returns show, as compared with those of the previous year, a decrease in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; but more persons are reported to have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

The police act in three unions for the relief of vagrants, and 1,677 persons of such class of persons are stated to have been provided with tickets for lodging-houses and the unions. In the previous year the number so assisted by the police amounted only to 484 persons.

The station-houses are all in admirable order, the police well clothed and equipped, and the duties satisfactorily arranged and provided for; and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

City of Bath.

Force - - - - 89 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	3,745	Acres to each constable - - -	42
Population in 1861 - - -	52,528	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	590

City of Bath.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Detective 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Detective Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	Detective 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	1	1	12	–	–	–	1	12	10	18	27
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 250	–	–	–	–	–	£. 100	£. s. 92 6	£. s. 85 16	£. 65	s. 30	s. 24	–	–	–	s. 24	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18

The police force of this city consists of 68 married, 2 widowers, and 19 single men, and the changes which have taken place during the year among the constables have amounted to 7 resignations and 5 dismissals; two members also died, and one was superannuated.

The service of six members extends to 30 years and upwards; that of four others to 28 years; and that of six others to upwards of 21 years; and 13 more have served for different periods, between 19 and 15 years; the service of 12 others is between 10 and 15 years, and 15 are under one year's service.

The indictable offences which have been reported are less in number than in the previous year, and fewer persons have been committed for trial for such offences, but more persons are reported to have been proceeded against and punished summarily.

The number of vagrants who have been provided with shelter and food by the police are stated to have amounted to 5,964 persons; in the previous year the number so helped amounted to 4,807 persons.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The Permissive Act for closing public-houses between one and four o'clock in the morning has been adopted by the town council of this city, and it is reported to have acted very beneficially in decreasing drunkenness and promoting order.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties are satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be sufficient.

Drill is also established.

Borough of Bridgewater.

Force - - - - - 7 persons.

Borough of Bridgewater.

Area in acres - - - -	976	Acres to each constable - - -	139
Population in 1861 - - -	11,320	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	1,617

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. s. 137 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. d. 25 6	-	-	-	-	s. 22				

The police force of this borough is composed entirely of married men, and there have been no changes in the force during the year.

The service of the head constable extends to 25 years, and that of two other members to 13 and 10 years respectively; the remainder have only service of short periods.

The indictable offences which have been reported are more in number than in the previous year, but the apprehensions are the same, and fewer persons have been committed for trial.

For offences which are determined summarily, considerably more persons have been proceeded against.

The number of vagrants who were provided with shelter by the police are stated to have amounted to 740; in the previous year only 180 were so assisted.

The number of police provided for the watching and protection of this borough are too limited in number; I am therefore under the necessity of reporting the force to be inefficient.

Borough of Chard.

Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Chard.

Area in acres - - - -	50	Acres to each constable - - -	25
Population in 1861 - - -	2,276	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	1,138

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 14				

In

In this borough the police arrangements have undergone no change for some years.

There is no police station, and the cell which is provided by the town authorities for the detention of prisoners is quite unsuitable for the purpose, being dark and damp, and unprovided with any apparatus for generating warmth; indeed, in cold weather, the constables have been obliged to take prisoners to their own homes.

There is no proper supervision over the constables.

County of Surrey.

Real Force employed - - - - 123 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 371,032 | Acres to each constable - - - 3,016
Population in 1861 - - - 115,315 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 937

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	6	5	–	–	–	35	45	18	–	–
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 500	£. s. 200 15	£. 146	£. s. 127 15	–	–	£. s. 91 5	–	–	–	s. 28	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	s. d. 23 4	s. 21	s. d. 19 3	–	–

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 100 *l.*

Superintendents.—Horses, carts, harness, and stabling provided, and each allowed 45 *l.* 15 *s.* annually for forage and shoeing.

The police force of this county nominally numbers 133 persons, as that was the total number of the force allowed by the magistrates prior to the formation of Reigate into a borough and separate police district; since the separation of Reigate, however, the number of police who are allowed to be employed by the chief constable for ordinary duty purposes have been reduced by 10 men, consequently the true and real force now engaged is composed of only 123 persons, including all ranks.

The force on the 29th of September was composed of 99 married, 2 widowers, and 18 single men (four men being then wanted to complete), and the changes during the year arising from resignations and dismissals had been 24 and eight respectively; but with respect to these, saving the resignation of one inspector and one first-class constable, all the changes had occurred in the ranks of the two lowest class of constables.

The greatest length of service extends to 16 years, and 16 members of the force have served for such period, and 24 others for upwards of 10 years; 23 are under one year's service.

During the year 37 cases of breach of cattle regulations were reported by the police, and 28 persons were fined for such offences.

The indictable offences which have been reported are more in number than in the previous year, and more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; more persons are also reported to have been proceeded against for offences which are disposed of summarily.

The police act in three unions for the relief of vagrants, and 1,391 of such class of persons are stated to have been sent to lodging-houses and the unions; in the previous year the number of persons so assisted amounted to 1,062 persons.

The station-houses are in good order, the police well clothed and equipped, and the duty arrangements satisfactory, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Godalming.

Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Godalming.

Area in acres - - - - - 480 | Acres to each constable - - - - 240
Population in 1861 - - - - 2,321 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,160

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £, and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. 54 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 17				

The police force of this borough has undergone no change since the date of my former report.

The return of service has not been furnished.

The indictable offences which have been reported are more in number than in the previous year, and more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; but fewer persons are reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

Where duties are divided between two constables, one taking duty by day and the other by night, and without any supervising officer, it is impossible to ascertain whether the duty is properly performed or not.

Borough of Guildford.

Force - - - - - 12 persons.

Borough of Guildford.

Area in acres - - - - - 531 | Acres to each constable - - - - 35
Population in 1861 - - - - 8,020 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 534

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	4	4		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 27	–	–	–	–	s. 24	s. 22	s. 20		

The police force of this borough is composed of nine married and three single men, and during the year three constables resigned and two were dismissed.

The service of one officer extends to 12 years, and that of another to 10 years; but the service of all other members is for short periods.

The indictable offences which have been reported are considerably more than in the previous year, but the apprehensions for such offences are the same, and the committals for trial less in number.

For offences which are determined summarily, fewer persons are reported to have been proceeded against.

The police are well clothed and equipped; and although the force has been reduced in number (on account of the usual November disturbances having been put down), the ordinary duties are fairly provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Borough of Reigate.

Force - - - - - 14 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 5,909 | Acres to each constable - - - 422
Population in 1861 - - - 9,974 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 712

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	3	3		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 24	–	–	–	–	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20		

The police force of this borough is composed of 11 married and 2 single men, and the changes in the force during the year amounted to six resignations, all on the part of the constables.

The greatest length of service of any member of this force does not exceed three years, and four are under one year's service; but it is proper to state that the formation of the police force is only contemporaneous with the formation of Reigate into a municipal borough.

The indictable offences which have been reported are less in number than in the previous year, but the same number of persons have been committed for trial for such offences. Fewer persons are also reported to have been proceeded against on account of offences which are disposed of summarily.

The police have only lately been appointed to act for the relief of vagrants, but since so appointed, 270 of such class of persons have been passed to the workhouse for shelter and relief.

The cells in the police station in Reigate town are quite unfit places for the detention of prisoners, as they are dark, extremely limited in space, and very defective in ventilation.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

County of Sussex (East Division).

Force - - - - - 117 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 503,813 | Acres to each constable - - - 4,306
Population in 1861 - - - 135,620 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,159

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	6	–	–	24	14	25	30	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 350	£. s. 159 18	£. s. 127 8	£. s. 109 4	£. 100	–	–	–	–	–	s. 28	s. d. 26 6	s. d. 25 6	–	–	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19	

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 100 *l.*
Superintendents.—Carts and harness provided, and allowed 50 *l.* each to provide and maintain a horse.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The police force of this division of the county has been increased to the extent of three constables since the date of my former report.

The force is composed of 96 married, 3 widowers, and 18 single men, and the changes which have taken place during the year in resignations and dismissals have amounted to four and two respectively; but as respects these, the whole have taken place from the lowest rank of the constables. One constable, also, died during the year.

The greatest length of service extends to 27 years, but only one officer (the chief constable) has served such period. Seven of the superintendents, however, and two serjeants and one constable have served upwards of 20 years, and 34 other members of the force over 10 years. Eight are under one year's service.

During the year 66 cases of breach of cattle regulations have been reported, and 35 persons were fined for such offences.

The criminal returns show an increase in indictable offences, but the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences are very nearly the same as in the previous year. For offences, however, which are determined summarily, the returns show a considerable diminution in the number of persons who have been proceeded against.

The police in this county act in four unions for the relief of vagrants, and the number who have been provided with shelter, and sometimes with food also, and who have also been sent to the unions, is stated to have amounted to 3,545 persons. In the previous year the number so assisted amounted to 2,207 persons.

The station-houses are in good order, the police well clothed and equipped, and the duties satisfactorily arranged and provided for; and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Borough of Brighton.

Force - - - - - - 100 persons.

Borough of Brighton.

Area in acres - - - -	2,320	Acres to each constable - - -	23
Population in 1861 - - -	77,693	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	776

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Clerk.	Detectives.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	35	11	34	1	1	3
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 27	£. 255	–	–	–	–	£. 130	£. s. 85 16	–	–	s. 28	–	–	–	–	s. 26	s. 24	s. 22	s. 20	s. 40	s. 33

This force is composed of 71 married, 4 widowers, and 24 single men; and during the year two constables resigned and eight were dismissed. Three other members of the force were superannuated, and one died.

The service of four members extends to 30 years, and that of one to 27 years: 11 others have completed 20 years and upwards; five more than 15 years, and 10 between 10 and 15 years: the remainder have served for different short periods, and 11 are under one year's service.

More indictable offences are reported to have taken place, and more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial than in the previous year; but fewer persons are stated to have been proceeded against and convicted summarily.

I have again to report the cells at the head-quarter station as being in a very unsatisfactory state; they are dark and badly ventilated, and are only fit for stores for goods.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties properly provided for, and the force is efficient.

Borough of Hastings.

Force - - - - - 27 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,750	Acres to each constable - - -	64
Population in 1861 - - -	22,837	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	845

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	2	1	9	4	4	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 175	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 28 6	s. d. 25 6	–	–	s. d. 24 6	s. p. 23 6	s. d. 22 6	s. d. 21 6	s. d. 20 6	

The police force of this borough is composed of 20 married and seven single men, and the changes which have taken place during the year, and which have been confined to the constables, amounted to three resignations and three dismissals.

The service of one officer extends to 30 years, and that of another to 20 years, and two have served for 13 years; the remainder are under 11 years' service, and four are under one year's service.

The indictable offences which have been reported are more in number than in the previous year, and more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; but fewer persons are reported to have been proceeded against and convicted summarily.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Town of Hove.

Force - - - - - 23 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	712	Acres to each constable - - -	31
Population in 1861 - - -	9,624	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861	418

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	11	4	4		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. 150 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 31	–	–	–	–	s. 26	s. 24	s. 22		

The police force of this town is composed of 19 married and four single men, and during the year three constables resigned, one on account of bad health.

The service of the head constable and one of the serjeants extends to 30 and 28 years respectively, and that of two other serjeants to 16 years. Four other members have served for upwards of 11 years, and the remainder for shorter periods, and two are under one year's service.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

More indictable offences are reported than in the previous year, but the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences are the same in number. For offences, however, which are determined summarily, fewer persons are reported to have been proceeded against.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duty arrangements satisfactory, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Borough of Rye.

Force - - - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Rye.

Area in acres - - - - 1,120 | Acres to each constable - - - - 560
Population in 1861 - - - 3,738 | Population to ditto, as per Census 186 1,1,869

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. s. 57 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 20				

The police constables of this borough are both married, and the service of one extends to 18, and that of the other to 10 years.

The indictable offences which have been reported are considerably fewer than in the previous year, as are also the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences, but rather more persons are stated to have been proceeded against and convicted summarily.

During the year 335 vagrants were provided with shelter, and many also with food; in the previous year the number so assisted amounted to 246 persons.

The police are well supplied with proper clothing and equipments, but more constables are required to watch the borough efficiently by night as well as day.

County of Sussex (West Division).

Force - - - - - - - 90 persons.

County of Sussex (West Division).

Area in acres - - - - 412,379 | Acres to each constable - - - 4,582
Population in 1861 - - - 98,799 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,097

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.												Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.						Inspectors.					Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Deputy.	1st Class.			2nd Class.		1st Class.			2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.		
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	1			5		1			1		4	-	-	-	10	30	25	12		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 300	-	£. 135	s. 7	d. 1	£. 118	s. 12	d. 6	£. 88	s. 4	d. 2	£. 76	s. –	d. 10	s. d. 27 5	-	-	-	s. d. 23 4	s. 21	s. d. 19 10	s. d. 18 8		

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 100 *l.*
Superintendents.—Horses, forage, carts, stabling, &c., provided.

An

An augmentation of seven constables was made to the police force of this division of the county of Sussex in January last, but the rates of pay have undergone no alteration.

The force is composed of 59 married, four widowers, and 26 single men (one being wanted to complete); and the changes during the year amounted to 12 resignations, of which four were made compulsory owing to misconduct, and one on account of bad health.

The greatest length of service extends to 10 years, and 22 members of the force have served such period, and seven for nine years; 14 are under one year's service, but of these seven are occasioned by the augmentation of the force to such extent in January last.

During the year 17 cases of breach of cattle regulations were reported, and 12 persons were fined for such offence.

The indictable offences which have been reported are the same in number as in the previous year; but more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, and more persons also proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily by the justices.

The police in this division of the county have only since March in the present year been appointed to act as assistant relieving officers of casual vagrants; they are now employed so to act in seven unions, and the number of vagrants who have been passed by them to the different workhouses is stated to have amounted to 2,922 persons.

The station-houses are in excellent order, the police well clothed and equipped, and the duties satisfactorily arranged and provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Borough of Arundel.

Force - - - - - 3 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,968	Acres to each constable - - -	656
Population in 1861 - - -	2,498	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	832

Borough of Arundel.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. 54 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 19				

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number or pay of the police of this borough.

The force is composed of married men, and the greatest length of service only extends to seven years.

No indictable offences are reported to have taken place during the year, but 40 persons were proceeded against summarily.

The number of vagrants relieved by the police during the year are stated to have amounted to 2,000 persons.

The duties for the town portion of the borough are sufficiently provided for, but there is a large country area which cannot be efficiently watched.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

City of Chichester.

Force - - - - - - 8 persons.

City of Chichester. Area in acres - - - - 1,680 | Acres to each constable - - - 210
Population in 1861 - - - 8,059 | Population to ditto, as per census, 1861 1,007

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	2		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 22	–	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18		

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number or pay of this force; the service has not been stated.

In regard to crime, the returns show the same number of indictable offences to have been committed as in the previous year, as well as the same number of apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences, but fewer persons are stated to have been proceeded against summarily.

As regards vagrants, 153 of such class of persons were sent to the union by the police; in the previous year the number amounted to 160 persons.

The police are well clothed, and the duties generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

County of Wilts.

Force - - - - - - 201 persons.

Wilts, including the Boroughs of Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, and Marlborough. Area in acres - - - - 799,033 | Acres to each constable - - - 3,975
Population in 1861 - - - 237,033 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,179

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	2	2	3	3	13	–	–	–	13	13	–	–	–	50	80	10	11	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 500	–	£. 150	£. 130	£. 120	£. 110	£. s. 77 12	–	–	–	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 25 2	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 19	s. 18	s. d. 17 6	

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 50 *l.*
Superintendents.—Horses, carts, and harness provided, and allowed each 2*s.* 1*d.* per diem for forage and farriery.

The police force of this county is composed of 169 married, 3 widowers, and 29 single men; and the changes which have taken place during the year were occasioned by the resignation of 23, and the superannuation of two, of the constables, and the death of one of the superintendents.

The

The greatest length of service extends to 27 years, and 17 members of the force have served for such period, 27 over 20 years, and 56 over 10 years; 21 are under one year's service.

Nineteen officers and constables are superannuated, and receiving yearly pensions, and the yearly allowance for pensions and gratuities amounts to about 997 *l.* The total fund amounts to about 13,000 *l.*, and the yearly receipts from all sources to about 1,000 *l.*; therefore the yearly payments very nearly approach the annual receipts.

During the year 95 cases of breach of cattle regulations were reported by the police, and 76 persons were fined for such offence, and one sent to prison.

The indictable offences which have been reported are considerably less in number than in the previous year, and fewer persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; fewer persons are also reported to have been proceeded against for offences which are disposed of summarily.

The police act in 12 unions for the relief of casual vagrants, and 9,344 of such class of persons were sent to the unions and provided with shelter by the police (and to a large extent also with food), during the year. In the previous year the number so assisted by the police amounted to 7,036 persons.

The system of giving pass tickets to vagrants has been adopted in one of the unions, but it is reported to have had no effect in repressing vagrancy.

The station-houses are in good order, the police well clothed and equipped, and the duties satisfactorily arranged and provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

City of Salisbury.

City of Salisbury.

Force - - - - - 12 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	660	Acres to each constable - - -	55
Population in 1861 - - -	12,278	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	1,023

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	9				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 25	-	-	-	-	s. 21				

The police force of this city is composed of nine married and three single men; and during the year three changes took place, owing to the resignation of the head officer and two of the constables.

The service of two members extends to 12 years, and one to 10 years; the others have served for shorter periods, and three are under one year's service.

The indictable offences which have been reported are less in number than in the previous year, and fewer persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; fewer persons are also reported to have been proceeded against and punished summarily.

During the year, 1,680 vagrants are reported to have been provided with shelter by the police; in the previous year the number so helped amounted only to 584 persons.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

County of Brecon.

Force - - - - - - 36 persons.

County of Brecon.

Area in acres - - - - 456,125 | Acres to each constable - - - 12,670
Population in 1861 - - - 56,392 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,566

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	6	11	9		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 250	–	£. 102	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 19	s. d. 17 6		

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 50 *l.*
Superintendents—Provide their own horses, and allowed 38 *l.* each for forage, &c.

The police of this county is composed of 24 married, three widowers, and eight single men (one being wanting to complete); and the changes which have taken place during the year, from resignations and dismissals, have amounted to three and one respectively.

The greatest length of service extends to 10 years, and six members of the force have served for such period, one for nine and one for eight ditto; eight are under one year's service.

During the year 44 cases of breach of cattle regulations were reported by the police, and 29 persons were fined for such offences.

The criminal returns show a considerable increase in indictable offences, as well as a large increase in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; for offences, however, which are determined summarily, fewer persons have been proceeded against than the previous year.

The number of vagrants who have been provided with lodgings and sent to the unions by the police are stated to have amounted to 1,468 persons; in the previous year the number so aided by the police amounted to 993 persons.

The station-houses, with the exception of the one at Hay, are in a satisfactory condition, the police well clothed and equipped, and the duties generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Borough of Brecon.

Borough of Brecon.

Force - - - - - - 4 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 6,426 | Acres to each constable - - - 1,606
Population in 1861 - - - 5,235 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,308

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. s. 54 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18				

The

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The police force of this borough is composed of three married men and one widower, and during the year there have been no changes among the members.

The service of the head constable and another constable extends to eight years; the others have served for shorter periods.

Only one indictable offence is reported to have taken place during the year, and for such offence one person was apprehended and committed for trial. For offences which are determined summarily, considerably fewer persons are reported to have been proceeded against than in the previous year.

This borough has a large area, and it is quite impossible for so small a force to provide efficiently for the duties.

County of Cardigan.

County of Cardigan, including the Boroughs of Cardigan and Aberystwith.

Force - - - - - 35 persons.

Area in acres - - -	443,387	Acres to each constable - -	12,668
Population in 1861 - - -	72,245	Population to ditto, as per census 1861	2,064

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	8	14	4		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 250	–	£. 150	£. s. d. 101 9 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	–	s. d. 21 –	s. d. 19 3	s. d. 17 6		

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance., 50 *l.*

Superintendents—Provide their own horses, and allowed 50*l.* each for forage, and 10 *l.* each for clothing

The police force of this county is composed of 22 married, two widowers, and 11 single men, and the changes during the year have amounted to three resignations (one on account of bad health), and one dismissal; one constable also died.

The greatest length of service extends to 23 years, and two members of the force have served for such period, one for 22 years, and 13 for upwards of 10 years; three are under one year's service.

No breaches of cattle regulations have been reported in this county during the year.

The indictable offences which have taken place are about the same as in the previous year, as are also the committals for trial for such offences, but more persons have been proceeded against for offences which are disposed of summarily.

The police act in two unions for the relief of vagrants, and, when necessary, are empowered to grant food; during the year 1,903 of such class of persons were provided with shelter and sent to the unions by the police; in the previous year the number so assisted by the police only amounted to 571 persons.

The station-houses generally are maintained in good order, but the one in the town of Cardigan, and which belongs to the borough authorities, is altogether deficient of any means of supplying warmth to prisoners in cold weather, and the one at Aberystwith is very old and badly constructed, and requires rebuilding. A new police station is also required in the town of Llandyssil.

The clothing and equipments are of good quality, the duties satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

No. 3.
South of England and South Wales District.

County of Carmarthen.

County of Carmarthen.

Force - - - - - - 50 persons.
Area in acres - - - - 620,214 | Acres to each constable - - - 12,404
Population in 1861 - - - 101,803 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 2,036

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	9	27			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 350	–	£. 160	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*s. d.* 25 1	–	–	–	–	*s. d.* 22 2	*s. d.* 20 5			

Chief Constable.—No allowance; expenses out of pocket.
Superintendents—Provide their own horses, and allowed 50 *l.* each for forage, &c.

The police force of this county is composed of 35 married and 15 single men, and the changes which have taken place during the year, arising from resignations and dismissals, are reported to have amounted to seven and six respectively.

The greatest length of service extends to 25 years, and one officer (the chief constable) has served for such period, five others for upwards of 20 years, and seven for 10 years and upwards; eight are under one year's service.

During the year 110 cases of breach of cattle regulations have been reported, and 98 persons have been fined for such offences, and three otherwise punished.

The indictable offences which have been reported are more in number than in the previous year, and more persons have been apprehended for such offences, but about the same number of persons have been committed for trial; more persons are also reported to have been proceeded against for offences which are disposed of summarily.

The police act in two unions for the relief of vagrants, and are empowered, when necessary, to grant food as well as shelter. During the year 2,209 of such class of persons have been passed by the police to lodging-houses and the unions. In the previous year the number of persons so aided amounted to 930 persons.

Two new station-houses were erected last year: one at Llansawel, and the other at Llanboidy, and the former is now in occupation; both of these stations might, with the same money which has been spent upon them, have been constructed so as to afford more comforts to the police.

The cells in the station at Newcastle Emlyn have undergone no alteration, and are quite unfit for the detention of prisoners, being totally devoid of light and ventilation.

The clothing and equipments are of good quality, the duties satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

No. 3.
South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Carmarthen.

Force - - - - - 12 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	5,009	Acres to each constable - - -	417
Population in 1861 - - -	9,993	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	832

Borough of Carmarthen.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	9				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 24 –	–	–	–	–	s. d. 20 –				

The police force of this borough is composed of eight married, one widower, and three single men, and during the year seven changes took place in consequence of the resignation of seven constables.

The service of the head constable extends to 19 years, and that of two other members of the force to 18 and 13 years respectively; the others have only short periods of service, and four are under one year' service.

The indictable offences which have been reported, as well as the apprehensions for such offences, are less than in the previous year, being in each instance as five against eight, but the committals for trial are the same, being only one person in each year.

For offences which are determined summarily, considerably fewer persons have been proceeded against; the number having been 133 as against 192 in the previous year.

The police have good clothing and appointments, and the duties are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

County of Glamorgan.

Force - - - - - 134 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	523,712	Acres to each constable - - -	3,937
Population in 1861 - - -	236,382	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	1,777

County of Glamorgan, including the Borough of Aberavon.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	4	–	–	–	3	–			12	8	–	–	–	50	56			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 300	–	£. s. 164 5	–	–	–	£. 91	–	–	–	s. d. 28 –	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 20 –			

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 150 *l.*

Superintendents—Provide their own horses, and allowed 50*l.* each for forage, &c., and 13 *l.* ditto to provide clothing.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The police force of this county has undergone no alteration during the year either in numbers or pay, but a new chief constable has been appointed to take charge of the force in the place of Captain Napier (deceased), who had served the county from the formation of the corps in the year 1840.

The force is composed of 77 married, one widower, and 56 single men, and the changes which have taken place during the year, arising from resignations and dismissals, have amounted to 20 and 19 respectively, but with the exception of one resignation and two dismissals from the first class of constables, the other changes have taken place altogether from the lowest class of constables.

The greatest length of service extends to 26 years, and four members of the force have served for such period, four others for upwards of 20 years, and 19 for upwards of 10 years; 30 are under one year's service.

During the year 174 cases of breach of cattle regulations were reported by the police, and 130 persons were fined for such offence, and six others otherwise punished.

The indictable offences which have been reported are considerably more in number than in the previous year, and more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; more persons are also reported to have been proceeded against for offences which are disposed of summarily.

The police act in one union for the relief of vagrants, and are empowered, when necessary, to grant food as well as shelter; 14,299 of such persons were provided with lodgings and sent to the union during the year, and 649 were supplied with food; in the previous year the number so assisted by the police amounted to 7,053 persons.

One new station, which will be provided with four cells and constructed to accommodate one resident officer and five constables, is in the course of erection at Ponty-pridd; the other station-houses are generally in tolerable order, but the one at Aberdare is sadly deficient of proper accommodation for the police.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Borough of Cardiff.

Borough of Cardiff.

Force - - - - - - - - 45 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	2,321	Acres to each constable - - -	51
Population in 1861 - - -	32,954	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	732

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	18	3	2	11	1
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 200	–	–	–	–	–	£. 78	–	–	–	s. 28	–	–	–	–	s. 24	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 15

The

The police force of this borough is composed of 38 married, two widowers, and five single men, and during the year the changes among the constables of the force amounted to eight resignations and four dismissals, and one member (an inspector) died.

The service of the head constable extends to 31 years, and that of one constable and one inspector to 26 and 22 years respectively. Eleven others have served between 10 and 15 years, and the remainder for shorter periods; and 11 are under one year's service.

The indictable offences which have been reported, as well as the apprehensions and committals for trials for such offences, are considerably more in number than in the previous year, but fewer persons are stated to have been proceeded against for offences which are disposed of summarily.

The number of vagrants provided with shelter and food by the police are stated to have amounted to 11,798; in the previous year the number so aided amounted to 8,271 persons.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Borough of Neath.

Force - - - - - - - 8 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,121	Acres to each constable - - -	140
Population in 1861 - - -	6,810	Population to ditto, as per census 1861	851

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. d. 90 4 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. d. 25 1	-	-	-	-	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19		-

The police force is composed of seven married men and one single man, and during the year there were three changes in the force owing to the resignation of two, and the dismissal of one of the constables.

The service of no member of the force extends beyond seven years.

The indictable offences which have been reported are considerably more in number than in the previous year, and considerably more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; for offences, however, which are disposed of summarily, fewer persons have been proceeded against.

The police are empowered to grant food to vagrants in cases of necessity, as well as shelter, and 1,989 of such class of persons are reported to have been provided with lodgings during the year; in the previous year 870 were so assisted by the police.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Swansea.

Borough of Swansea.

Force - - - - - 51 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 5,400 | Acres to each constable - - - 106
Population in 1861 - - - 41,606 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 815

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	4	-	-	11	9	4	9	5	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 200	-	-	-	-	-	£. s. 88 8	£. 78	-	-	s. 27	s. 25	-	-	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19	

An augmentation of seven constables has been made to the police force of this borough since the date of my former report.

The force is composed of 40 married, one widower, and 10 single men; and the changes during the year have amounted to five resignations and 10 dismissals, the latter having been altogether from the two lowest classes of the constables.

The service of four members extends to 16 years, but that of the others is for shorter periods, ranging from one to 11 years, and 12 are under one year's service.

The indictable offences which have been reported are less in number than in the previous year, and fewer persons have been committed for trial; fewer persons are also reported to have been proceeded against for offences which are disposed of summarily.

The police only provide vagrants with tickets for the union, and 1,434 of such class of persons are reported to have been so helped during the year. In the previous year the number sent to the union amounted to 1,026 persons.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

County of Pembroke.

County of Pembroke.

Force - - - - - 50 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 340,274 | Acres to each constable - - - 6,805
Population in 1861 - - - 86,277 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,725

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	5	6	14	15	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 275	£. 120	£. 120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. d. 25 1	-	-	-	-	s. 21	s. 20	s. 18	s. d. 17 6	

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 25 *l.*
Superintendents—Provide their own horses, and allowed 25 *l.* each for forage, &c.

The

The police force of this county is composed of 48 married and two single men, and the changes which have taken place during the year, on account of resignations and dismissals, have amounted to five and six respectively, but none have been from any of the ranks above that of second-class constables.

The greatest length of service extends to 10 years, and 11 members of the force have served for such period; 10 are under one year's service.

Four cases of breach of cattle regulations were reported during the year, and three persons were fined for such offence.

The indictable offences which are reported to have taken place are more in number than in the previous year, and considerably more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences. The number of persons who have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily are about the same as in the previous year.

The police in this county act in three unions for the relief of vagrants, and are empowered, when necessary, to grant food; 1,040 of such class of persons were provided with shelter and sent to the unions during the year, and 392 were also relieved with food. In the previous year, the number so assisted by the police amounted to 722 persons.

The station-houses are maintained in good order, but I have again to report the one at Maenclohog as being extremely deficient of proper accommodation for the resident officer, and the stations generally as being deficient of any proper apparatus for providing warmth to the cells in cold weather.

The allowances to the superior officers for providing and maintaining a horse for the performance of their police duties is, I think, insufficient to meet the expenses which the proper performance of such duties must entail.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and in other respects performing their duties in a satisfactory manner, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Borough of Haverfordwest.

Borough of Haverfordwest.

Force - - - - - - - 4 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,760	Acres to each constable - - -	440
Population in 1861 - - -	7,019	Population to ditto, as per census 1861 -	1,754

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. d. 16 6	-	-	-	-

The police force of this borough are all married, and during the year one change has taken place, owing to the resignation of one of the constables.

No. 3 South of England and South Wales District.

The service of one member extends to 10 years, and that of two others to shorter periods, and one is under one year's service.

Fewer indictable offences, as well as fewer apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences, are reported to have taken place than in the previous year, and rather fewer persons are also reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

During the year 586 vagrants are reported to have been provided by the police with shelter and food. In the previous year the number so aided amounted to 366 persons.

The police force of this borough is too small in number to watch and protect the large district under thier charge, and consequently I am obliged to report the force as inefficient.

Borough of Tenby.

Borough of Tenby.

Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	350	Acres to each constable - - - -	175
Population in 1861 - - -	2,982	Population to ditto, as per census 1861	1,491

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. 57 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18	–	–	–	–

The police arrangements of this borough have undergone no change during the year.

Both of the constables are married, and the service of one extends to eight years, and that of the other to less than one year.

No indictable offences are reported to have taken place during the year, but 118 persons were proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily. As respects vagrants, 130 of such class of persons are stated to have been provided with shelter by the police.

There is no proper police station in this borough, and the cells, which are in an isolated and uninhabited building, are badly constructed, dark, and ill ventilated.

The police force is also insufficient in number to provide efficiently for the duties, and especially during the season when the population of the town is considerably augmented with visitors.

County of Radnor.

Force - - - - - - - - 16 persons.

Area in acres - - -	273,111	Acres to each constable - - -	18,207
Population in 1861 - -	25,382	Population to ditto, as per census 1861	1,586

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	8	–	–	–
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 85	–	£. s. 109 10	£. s. d. 100 7 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	–	s. d. 22 2	s. 21	–	–	–

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 30 *l.*

Superintendents—Provide their own horses, and are allowed, one 50 *l.*, and the other 40 *l.* for forage, &c. Carts and harness are supplied to them.

The police force of this county has undergone no alteration during the year either in numbers or pay, but the chief constable, who is also the chief constable for Herefordshire, has received notice that in January next the magistrates intend to appoint a chief constable solely for the county of Radnor.

The force is composed of 13 married and two single men, one being wanting to complete, and the only changes which have taken place during the year have arisen through the resignation of three constables of the second or lowest class.

The greatest length of service extends to 10 years, and two members of the force have served for such period, and two for nine years; three are under one year's service.

Eight cases of breach of cattle regulations were reported during the year, and seven persons were fined, and one otherwise punished for such offences.

The indictable offences which have been reported are less in number than in the previous year, and fewer persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, and fewer persons also proceeded against summarily. The police in this county act in three unions for the relief of vagrants, and during the year 1,276 persons were provided with passes to lodging-houses; in the previous year, the number so aided by the police amounted to 953 persons.

The new station-houses which were reported last year to be building at Knighton and Rhayader are now nearly completed, but they have not been occupied by the police.

At Presteign, the station-house very much requires alteration and improvement both as regards the accommodation required for prisoners as well as the resident officer.

The police are well clothed and equipped, and the duties satisfactorily arranged, and I consider the force to be efficient.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and PAY of each POLICE FORCE,

COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Police Establishments.		RANK AND NUMBER.						Area in Square Acres.	Population, Census 1861.	Proportion of Area and Population to each Constable.			
			Chief Officers.		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.			Acres.	Population.	Chief Officers.	
	29th September 1866.	29th September 1867.	Counties.	Boroughs.									Pay.	Allowances.
													£. s. d.	
ENGLAND:														
BERKSHIRE	114	114	1	–	8	2	12	91	442,022	125,955	3,877	1,104	400 – –	150 *l.* horse and travelling.
Abingdon	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	340	5,680	57	946	91 – –	– – –
Maidenhead	3	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	2,560	3,895	640	973	72 16 –	– – –
Newbury	8	8	–	1	–	–	1	6	1,722	6,161	215	770	105 7 6	– – –
Reading	32	34	–	1	–	3	5	25	1,922	25,045	56	736	145 – –	– – –
Windsor	13	13	–	1	–	–	2	10	2,890	9,520	222	732	90 – –	– – –
CORNWALL	191	193	1	–	7	10	18	157	868,502	320,218	4,500	1,659	350 – –	150 *l.* horse and travelling.
Falmouth	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	40	5,709	10	1,427	80 – –	– – –
Helston	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	292	3,843	292	3,843	– – –	– – –
Launceston	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2,880	2,790	2,880	2,790	– – –	– – –
Liskeard	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	810	4,689	405	2,344	– – –	– – –
Penryn	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	298	3,547	149	1,773	– – –	– – –
Penzance	7	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	440	9,414	62	1,347	105 – –	– – –
St. Ives	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1,876	7,027	1,876	7,027	– – –	– – –
Truro	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	1,103	11,337	183	1,889	76 14 –	– – –
DEVONSHIRE	334	334	1	–	14	–	34	285	1,617,651	397,739	4,840	1,196	400 – –	200 *l.* horse and travelling.
Barnstaple	10	10	–	1	–	–	1	8	2,549	10,743	254	1,074	120 – –	– – –
Bideford	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	4,510	5,742	2,255	2,871	72 16 –	– – –
Devonport	46	46	–	1	–	3	5	37	2,380	50,440	51	1,096	130 – –	10 *l.* for clothing
Exeter	37	44	–	1	–	5	4	34	1,800	33,738	40	766	175 – –	10 *l.* for clothing
Plymouth	78	79	–	1	1	4	7	66	600	62,599	7	792	120 – –	– – –
Southmolton	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	6,264	3,830	3,132	1,915	78 – –	– – –
Tiverton	7	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	17,650	10,447	2,521	1,492	78 – –	10 *l.* 5 *s.* for clothing
Torrington	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	3,456	3,298	1,728	1,649	– – –	– – –
Totnes	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	1,254	4,001	418	1,333	60 – –	– – –
DORSETSHIRE	133	133	1	–	10	–	13	109	624,758	159,303	4,697	1,197	300 – –	150 *l.* horse and travelling.
Blandford	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	27	1,521	13½	760	– – –	– – –
Dorchester	7	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	571	6,823	81	974	60 – –	– – –
Poole	14	14	–	1	–	–	2	11	4,749	9,759	339	697	130 – –	– – –
Weymouth	12	12	–	1	–	–	2	9	1,600	11,383	133	948	120 – –	8 *l.* for clothing
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	288	288	1	–	10	3	42	232	787,414	351,602	2,734	1,220	450 – –	100 *l.* horse and travelling.
Bristol	303	303	–	1	–	5	38	259	4,683	154,093	15	508	380 – –	50 *l.* for horse
HAMPSHIRE	261	261	1	–	14	1	23	222	1,054,157	313,803	4,038	1,202	400 – –	150 *l.* horse and travelling.
Basingstoke	5	5	–	1	–	–	1	3	4,036	4,654	807	930	78 – –	– – –
Newport, Isle of Wight	5	5	–	1	–	–	–	4	156	7,934	31	1,586	75 – –	– – –
Portsmouth	95	95	–	1	–	6	13	75	4,515	94,799	47	787	240 – –	10 *l.* for clothing
Southampton	63	63	–	1	–	1	10	51	2,630	46,960	41	745	200 – –	– – –
Winchester	15	15	–	1	–	–	2	12	1,043	14,776	69	985	104 – –	10 *l.* for clothing
HEREFORDSHIRE	62	62	1	–	9	–	12	40	510,686	102,359	8,236	1,650	255 – –	90 *l.* horse and travelling.
Hereford	30	30	–	1	–	1	3	25	4,670	15,585	155	519	115 – –	– – –
Leominster	8	8	–	1	–	–	1	6	7,284	5,658	910	707	104 – –	8 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* for clothing.
KENT	262	262	1	–	13	2	24	222	945,566	362,771	4,180	1,384	400 – –	200 *l.* horse and travelling.
Canterbury	21	21	–	1	–	2	2	16	3,568	21,324	169	1,015	104 – –	– – –
Deal	8	8	–	1	–	–	1	6	1,159	7,531	144	941	65 – –	– – –
Dover	25	28	–	1	–	–	4	23	3,500	25,325	125	904	140 – –	– – –
Faversham	7	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	2,036	5,858	290	836	100 – –	– – –
Folkestone	11	11	–	1	–	–	1	9	2,697	8,507	245	773	120 – –	– – –
Gravesend	25	25	–	1	–	–	5	19	1,271	18,782	50	751	120 9 4	– – –

with the AREA and POPULATION under Charge.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.

Superintendents.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Allowances.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
126 4 7	115 11 8	104 18 9	–	–	Horses, &c., provided
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
Deputy C. C.					
140 7 6	110 7 6	100 7 6	–	–	Horses, &c., provided
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
Deputy C. C.					
156 5 3¼	109 10 –	100 7 6	–	–	45 *l.* each horse and keep, and 9 *l.* each for clothing.
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
Deputy C. C.					
158 3 4	136 17 6	126 4 7	115 11 8	–	Horses, &c., provided
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
Deputy C. C.					
165 15 5	132 6 3	112 10 10	–	–	40 *l.* each for horse and keep.
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
129 5 5	121 13 4	111 – 5	–	–	Horses, &c., provided
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
118 12 6	109 10 –	100 7 6	–	–	48 *l.*, 44 *l.*, and 40 *l.* respectively for horse and keep.
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
139 18 4	130 15 10	118 12 6	–	–	Horses, &c., provided
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –
– –	–	–	–	–	– – –

Inspectors.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s.	£.
85 3 4	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
72 16 –	70 4	67 12	–
–	–	–	–
76 – 10	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
70 4 –	–	–	–
64 8 –	–	–	–
78 – –	72 16	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
76 – 10	–	–	–
117 – –	–	–	–
82 2 6	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
85 – –	–	–	–
85 16 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
59 16 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
109 10 –	–	–	–
75 6 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

Serjeants.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
27 5	25 1	–	–
21 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
23 –	–	–	–
24 –	–	–	–
21 –	20 –	–	–
26 2	25 1	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
22 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
20 6	–	–	–
25 1	22 2	–	–
24 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
21 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
26 10	25 1	–	–
–	–	–	–
21 –	–	–	–
25 –	22 –	–	–
26 –	24 –	–	–
25 1¾	–	–	–
30 –	26 –	25 –	–
26 10	–	–	–
23 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
29 6	26 –	–	–
26 –	–	–	–
22 –	–	–	–
28 –	25 1	–	–
21 –	–	–	–
22 –	–	–	–
28 –	24 6	–	–
26 –	–	–	–
20 –	–	–	–
26 6	–	–	–
23 11	–	–	–
26 –	–	–	–
29 4	–	–	–

Constables.

Merit.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
23 4	22 2	19 10	18 1	–	–	–
–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	–
–	19 –	18 –	7 –	–	–	–
22 –	21 –	20 –	18 6	–	–	–
–	19 –	18 –	–	–	–	–
–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	–
–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–
–	20 –	–	–	–	–	–
–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–
–	18 7	–	–	–	–	–
–	15 –	–	–	–	–	–
–	17 –	16 –	–	–	–	–
–	21 –	18 8	16 –	–	–	–
–	18 –	17 –	–	–	–	–
–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
–	20 –	19 –	–	–	–	–
–	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	–
–	22 –	20 6	19 –	16 –	–	–
–	16 6	–	–	–	–	–
–	19 –	15 –	–	–	–	–
–	20 –	15 –	–	–	–	–
–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
–	21 –	19 3	18 1	–	–	–
–	16 –	–	–	–	–	–
–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
–	21 –	19 –	–	–	–	–
–	22 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	–
–	22 2½ Clerk.	21 –½	17 6½	–	–	–
–	24 –	21 –	18 –	16 –	–	–
23 4	22 2	19 10	17 6	–	–	–
–	19 –	18 –	–	–	–	–
–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
–	23 6	21 –	19 –	–	–	–
–	23 –	21 –	19 –	–	–	–
–	20 –	–	–	–	–	–
–	21 –	19 10	18 1	–	–	–
20 –	19 –	18 –	17 –	–	–	–
–	18 –	16 –	–	–	–	–
–	22 9	21 –	18 8	–	–	–
–	22 6	21 –	19 6	–	–	–
–	17 6	–	–	–	–	–
–	22 6	21 6	20 6	–	–	–
–	21 –	20 –	–	–	–	–
–	21 6	20 6	–	–	–	–
–	25 2	23 2	21 2	20 2	–	–

RETURN showing the Number and Pay of Each Police Force,

COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Police Establishments.		RANK AND NUMBER.						Area in Square Acres.	Population, Census 1861.	Proportion of Area and Population to each Constable.			
	29th September 1866.	29th September 1867.	Chief Officers.		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.			Acres.	Population.	Chief Officers.	
			Counties.	Boroughs.									Pay.	Allowances.
													£. s. d.	
ENGLAND—*continued.*														
KENT—*continued.*														
Hythe	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	882	3.001	441	1,500	60 – –	- - -
Maidstone	23	23	–	1	–	2	2	18	4,232	23,016	184	1,000	153 14 4	- - -
Margate	10	10	–	1	–	–	2	7	240	8,874	24	887	110 – –	- - -
Ramsgate	13	13	–	1	–	–	2	10	260	11,865	20	912	115 – –	- - -
Rochester	32	32	–	1	–	–	6	25	2,715	16,862	84	527	114 8 –	10 *l.* for clothing -
Sandwich	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	703	2,944	703	2,944	- -	- - -
Tenterden	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	8,394	3,762	2,098	940	30 – –	- - -
Tunbridge Wells	21	21	–	1	–	1	3	16	3,350	13,807	159	657	125 9 –	- - -
MONMOUTHSHIRE	98	98	1	–	4	3	16	74	364,087	145,711	3,715	1,486	400 – –	100 *l.* horse and travelling.
Monmouth	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	5,407	5,783	901	963	100 7 6	- - -
Newport	28	28	–	1	–	1	5	21	996	23,249	35	830	130 – –	13 *l.* for clothing -
SOMERSETSHIRE	286	286	1	–	16	–	24	245	1,051,498	358,824	3,676	1,254	500 – –	200 *l.* horse and travelling.
Bath	89	89	–	1	–	7	13	68	3,745	52,528	42	590	250 – –	- - -
Bridgewater	7	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	976	11,320	139	1,617	137 – –	6 *l.* 6 *s.* for clothing
Chard	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	50	2,276	25	1,138	- -	- - -
SURREY	123	123	1	–	5	7	12	98	371,032	115,315	3,016	937	500 – –	100 *l.* for clothing -
Goldaming	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	480	2,321	240	1,160	54 12 –	10 *l.* for clothing -
Guilford	15	12	–	1	–	–	1	10	531	8,020	44	668	90 – –	10 *l.* for clothing -
Reigate	14	14	–	1	–	–	2	11	5,909	9,974	422	712	120 – –	- - -
SUSSEX, EAST	114	117	1	–	8	–	15	93	503.813	135,620	4,306	1,158	350 – –	100 *l.* - - -
Brighton	101	100	–	1	2	7	4	86	2,320	77,693	23	776	275 – –	- - -
Hastings	27	27	–	1	–	–	6	20	1,750	22,837	64	845	175 – –	12 *l.* for clothing -
Hove	23	23	–	1	–	–	3	19	712	9,624	31	418	150 16 –	10 *l.* 10 *s.* for clothing
Rye	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	1,120	3,738	560	1,869	57 4 –	- - -
SUSSEX, WEST	83	90	1	–	6	2	4	77	412,379	98,799	4,582	1,097	300 – –	100 *l.* horse and travelling.
Arundel	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	1,968	2,498	656	832	54 4 –	- - -
Chichester	8	8	–	1	–	–	1	6	1,680	8,059	210	1,007	80 – –	10 *l.* for clothing -
WILTSHIRE	201	201	1	–	10	13	26	151	799,033	237,033	3,975	1,179	500 – –	50 *l.* horse and travelling.
Salisbury	12	12	–	1	–	–	2	9	660	12,278	55	1,023	100 – –	- - -
WALES:														
BRECONSHIRE	36	36	1	–	2	–	7	26	466,125	56,392	12,670	1,566	250 – –	50 *l.* horse and travelling.
Brecon	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	6,426	5,235	1,606	1,308	54 12 –	- - -
CARDIGANSHIRE	35	35	1	–	2	–	6	26	443,387	72,245	12,668	2,064	250 – –	50 *l.* horse and travelling.
CARMARTHENSHIRE	50	50	1	–	3	–	10	36	620,214	101,803	12,404	2,036	350 – –	Expenses out of pocket.
Carmarthen	12	12	–	1	–	–	2	9	5,009	9,993	417	832	120 – –	- - -
GLAMORGANSHIRE	134	134	1	–	4	3	20	106	523,712	236,382	3,937	1,777	300 – –	150 *l.* horse and travelling.
Cardiff	45	45	–	1	–	3	6	35	2,321	32,954	51	732	200 – –	10 *l.* for clothing -
Neath	8	8	–	1	–	–	1	6	1,121	6,810	140	851	90 4 10	10 *l.* 10 *s.* for clothing
Swansea	45	51	–	1	–	4	8	38	5,400	41,606	105	815	200 – –	10 *l.* for clothing -
PEMBROKESHIRE	50	50	1	–	2	–	7	40	340,274	86,277	6,805	1,725	275 – –	25 *l.* horse and travelling.
Haverfordwest	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	1,760	7,019	440	1,754	120 – –	10 *l.* for clothing -
Tenby	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	350	2,982	175	1,491	57 4 –	- - -
RADNORSHIRE	16	16	1	–	2	–	2	11	273,111	25,382	18,207	1,586	85 – –	30 *l.* horse and travelling.

with the Area and Population under Charge—*continued.*

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.

Superintendents.						Inspectors.			
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Allowances.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	79 19 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	83 4 –	–	–	–
Deputy C. C. 147 10 5	130 15 10	124 14 2	120 2 11	–	60 *l.* each for horse and keep.	95 16 3	83 12 11	79 1 8	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	90 – –	–	–	–
Deputy C. C. 200 – –	152 – –	140 – –	122 – –	110 – –	46 *l.* each for horse and keep.	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	100 – –	92 6 –	85 16 –	65 – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
Deputy C. C. 200 15 –	146 – –	127 15 –	–	–	54 *l.* 15 *s.* each for forage, &c.	91 5 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
Deputy C. C. 159 18 –	127 8 –	109 4 –	Clerk. 100 – –	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
155 – –	–	–	–	–	– – –	130 – –	85 16 –	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
137 7 1	118 12 6	–	–	–	– – –	88 4 2	76 – 10	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
150 – –	130 – –	120 – –	110 – –	–	– – –	77 12 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
102 – –	–	–	–	–	38 *l.* each for horse and keep.	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
150 – –	–	–	–	–	50 *l.* each for horse and keep, and 10 *l.* each for clothing.	–	–	–	–
160 – –	–	–	–	–	50 *l.* each for horse and keep.	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
164 5 –	–	–	–	–	50 *l.* each for horse and keep, &c., and 13 *l.* each for clothing.	91 – –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	78 – –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	88 8 –	78 – –	–	–
Deputy C. C. 120 – –	–	–	–	–	25 *l.* each for horse and keep.	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–
109 10 –	109 7 6	100 7 6	–	–	One 50 *l.*, and one 40 *l.*, for horse and keep, &c.	–	–	–	–

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

Serjeants.				Constables.						
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	–	–
27 8	25 8	–	–	–	22 7	21 7	20 6	19 6	–	–
26 –	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–
24 –	–	–	–	–	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	–
27 –	24 –	–	–	–	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	10 9½	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
28 –	26 –	25 –	–	23 6	22 –	21 6	20 6	19 6	–	–
25 1	–	–	–	–	22 2	21 –	18 8	17 6	–	–
25 1	–	–	–	–	19 11¾	18 11½	–	–	–	–
28 –	26 –	–	–	–	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	–	–
27 2	25 2	–	–	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–
					Detective.					
30 –	24 –	–	–	–	24 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	18 –	–
25 6	–	–	–	–	22 –	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	14 –	–	–	–	–	–
28 –	25 1	–	–	–	23 4	21 –	19 3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	17 –	–	–	–	–	–
27 –	–	–	–	–	24 –	22 –	20 –	–	–	–
24 –	–	–	–	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	–	–	–
28 –	26 6	25 6	–	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	Clerk.	Detective.
28 –	–	–	–	–	26 –	24 –	22 –	20 –	40 –	33 –
28 6	25 6	–	–	24 6	23 6	22 6	21 6	20 6	–	–
31 –	–	–	–	–	26 –	24 –	22 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	–	–
27 5	–	–	–	–	23 4	21 –	19 10	18 8	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	19 –	–	–	–	–	–
22 –	–	–	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	–
26 11	25 2	–	–	–	21 –	19 –	18 –	17 6	–	–
25 –	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–
25 1	–	–	–	–	21 –	19 –	17 6	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
25 1	–	–	–	–	21 –	19 3	17 6	–	–	–
25 1	–	–	–	–	22 2	20 5	–	–	–	–
24 –	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	–	–
28 –	25 1	–	–	–	23 4	20 –	–	–	–	–
28 –	–	–	–	–	24 –	23 –	22 –	21 –	15 –	–
25 1	–	–	–	–	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	–
27 –	25 –	–	–	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–
25 1	–	–	–	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	17 6	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	16 6	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
25 1	–	–	–	–	22 2	21 –	–	–	–	–

RETURN showing the VARIATIONS which have taken place during the Year, in the different COUNTY and BOROUGH POLICE FORCES.

COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Authorised Force, 29 September 1866.	Causes of Variations during the Year ended 29th September 1867.									Admitted into the Force, and Wanting to Complete.			Total Authorised Force, 29 September 1867.
		Wanting to Complete 29 September 1866.	Resigned.	Dismissed.	Required to Leave or Discharged with Characters Returned.			Superannuated.	Deceased.	Deserted.	Total Left the Force.	To Fill up Vacancies.	On Account of Augmentations.	Wanting to Complete, 29 September 1867.	
					For Acts of Misconduct.	For Inefficiency.	Bad Health and Inability.								
ENGLAND															
BERKSHIRE	114	–	3	4	1	–	1	–	1	–	10	10	–	–	114
Abingdon	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Maidenhead	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
Newbury	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	8
Reading	32	–	8	4	–	–	3	1	–	–	16	14	2	–	34
Windsor	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
CORNWALL	191	2	16	8	–	2	4	–	–	–	30	31	2	–	193
Falmouth	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
*Helston	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
*Launceston	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Liskeard	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Penryn	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Penzance	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
St. Ives	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Truro	6	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	6
DEVONSHIRE	334	2	26	12	5	4	1	–	1	–	49	56	–	–	334
Barnstaple	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Bideford	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Devonport	46	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	7	–	–	46
Exeter	37	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	7	–	44
Plymouth	78	1	13	9	–	–	–	3	1	–	26	23	1	3	79
Southmolton	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Tiverton	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
*Torrington	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Totnes	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
DORSETSHIRE	133	–	7	4	3	–	2	–	–	–	16	16	–	–	133
Blandford	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Dorchester	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Poole	14	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	14
Weymouth	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	12
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	288	2	21	19	–	–	1	3	3	–	47	49	–	–	288
Bristol	303	2	25	16	1	–	3	4		–	49	48	–	4	303
HAMPSHIRE	261	8	20	22	6	7	6	2	2	–	65	57	–	12	261
Basingstoke	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Newport, Isle of Wight	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Portsmouth	95	–	15	8	2	–	1	–	2	–	28	24	–	4	95
Southampton	63	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	–	2	63
Winchester	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
HEREFORDSHIRE	62	1	8	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	13	13	–	1	62
Hereford	30	–	5	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	–	30
Leominster	8	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	8
KENT	262	–	24	11	1	2	3	–	–	–	41	41	–	–	262
Canterbury	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
Deal	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Dover	25	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	3	–	28
Faversham	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Folkestone	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
Gravesend	25	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	25

* Those marked thus have furnished no Returns.

RETURN of Variations in County and Borough Police Forces—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Authorised Force, 29 September 1866.	Causes of Variations during the Year ended 29th September 1867.										Admitted into the Force, and Wanting to Complete.			Total Authorised Force, 29 September 1867.
		Wanting to Complete, 29 September 1866.	Resigned.	Dismissed.	Required to Leave or Discharged with Characters Returned.			Superannuated.	Deceased.	Deserted.	Total Left the Force.	To Fill up Vacancies.	On Account of Augmentations.	Wanting to Complete, 29 September 1867.	
					For Acts of Misconduct.	For Inefficiency.	Bad Health and Inability.								
ENGLAND—*continued.*															
KENT—*continued.*															
Hythe	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Maidstone	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
Margate	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Ramsgate	13	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	13
Rochester	32	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	3	–	–	32
*Sandwich	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Tenterden	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Tunbridge Wells	21	1	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	21
MONMOUTHSHIRE	98	–	12	9	2	1	2	–	–	–	26	24	–	2	98
Monmouth	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Newport	28	–	7	4	1	2	–	1	–	–	15	15	–	–	28
SOMERSETSHIRE	286	1	18	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	27	26	–	–	286
Bath	89	–	7	5	–	–	–	1	2	–	15	15	–	–	89
Bridgewater	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
*Chard	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
SURREY	123	1	20	8	3	–	1	1	1	–	34	31	–	4	123
Godalming	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
(*a*) Guildford	15	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	3	12
Reigate	14	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	14
SUSSEX, EAST	114	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	7	3	–	117
(*b*) Brighton	101	–	2	8	–	–	–	3	1	–	14	13	–	–	100
Hastings	27	–	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	27
Hove	23	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	23
Rye	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
SUSSEX, WEST	83	–	4	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	13	12	7	1	90
Arundel	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Chichester	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	8
WILTSHIRE	201	–	21	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	26	26	–	–	201
Salisbury	12	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	12
WALES:															
BRECONSHIRE	36	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	36
Brecon	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
CARDIGANSHIRE	35	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	5	4	–	1	35
CARMARTHENSHIRE	50	–	7	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13	–	–	50
Carmarthen	12	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	–	1	12
GLAMORGANSHIRE	134	5	20	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	44	–	–	134
Cardiff	45	–	8	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	13	13	–	–	45
Neath	8	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	8
Swansea	45	–	5	5	2	2	1	–	–	–	15	15	6	–	51
PEMBROKESHIRE	50	–	4	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	–	50
Haverfordwest	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	4
Tenby	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
RADNORSHIRE	16	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	–	1	16
TOTALS	4,365	35	389	235	41	24	36	21	21	–	767	750	32	40	4,393

* Those marked thus have furnished no Returns.
(*a*) Reduced three in number. (*b*) Reduced one in number.

RETURN showing the Number of OFFICERS and CONSTABLES in each POLICE ESTABLISHMENT,

COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Number of the authorised Force, 29th Sept. 1867.	PERIODS OF SERVICE IN YEARS COMPLETED.														
		Under one Year.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years	10 Years.	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.
ENGLAND:																
BERKSHIRE	114	7	7	7	4	10	9	7	5	7	10	10	31	–	–	–
Abingdon	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
Maidenhead	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Newbury	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Reading	34	10	9	5	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
Windsor	13	–	–	2	1	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
CORNWALL	193	24	23	10	22	11	8	12	11	14	20	38	–	–	–	–
Falmouth	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
*Helston	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Launceston	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liskeard	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Penryn	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Penzance	7	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
St. Ives	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Truro	6	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DEVONSHIRE	334	45	17	31	24	21	21	29	16	24	23	83	–	–	–	–
Barnstaple	10	–	1	1	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Bideford	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Devonport	46	7	5	4	3	8	5	5	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Exeter	44	13	3	5	1	3	–	–	3	2	1	1	–	2	2	2
Plymouth	79	26	6	5	4	9	1	10	–	1	1	1	4	1	–	–
South Molton	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tiverton	7	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Torrington	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totnes	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
DORSETSHIRE	133	10	10	10	8	5	7	5	9	10	9	20	30	–	–	–
Blandford	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dorchester	7	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poole	14	1	3	3	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Weymouth	12	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	288	32	33	29	30	6	18	8	11	5	10	7	4	6	13	10
Bristol	303	38	26	22	17	17	12	15	12	16	14	32	11	12	4	2
HAMPSHIRE	261	43	20	23	16	15	15	18	12	4	3	18	11	15	4	3
Basingstoke	5	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Newport, Isle of Wight.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Portsmouth	95	16	9	6	4	9	10	3	8	1	3	2	4	1	3	–
Southampton	63	5	10	6	3	3	4	2	3	3	4	1	2	1	1	1
Winchester	15	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	1	3	1	1	1
HEREFORDSHIRE	62	11	5	2	6	3	3	6	1	6	2	16	–	–	–	–
Hereford	30	12	1	1	3	4	–	2	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1
Leominster	8	3	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KENT	262	33	26	11	23	26	13	20	14	12	12	72	–	–	–	–
Canterbury	21	–	–	3	4	2	1	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	2
Deal	8	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Dover	28	–	5	3	5	1	–	3	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Faversham	7	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Folkestone	11	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–
Gravesend	25	3	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	1

Those marked thus * have furnished no returns of Length of Service.

who have served for the Number of Years stated at the Head of the Columns in which they are entered.

PERIODS OF SERVICE IN YEARS COMPLETED.

15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	22 Years.	23 Years.	24 Years.	25 Years.	26 Years.	27 Years.	28 Years.	29 Years.	30 Years.	31 Years.	32 Years.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
–	–	3	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	2	1	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	6	6	2	3	8	7	4	3	6	3	3	12	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	1	2	2	1	4	4	4	1	2	9	4	7	2	1	6	–
2	2	1	1	2	6	10	1	–	–	1	2	5	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
1	1	–	–	5	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	1
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

RETURN showing the Number of Officers and Constables in each Police Establishment, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Number of the authorised Force, 29th Sept. 1867.	PERIODS OF SERVICE IN YEARS COMPLETED														
		Under one Year.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.
ENGLAND—*continued.*																
Kent—*continued.*																
Hythe	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maidstone	23	–	2	–	3	2	2	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	2	1
Margate	10	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Ramsgate	13	2	1	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Rochester	32	3	–	4	4	5	1	3	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Sandwich	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tenterden	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Tunbridge Wells	21	3	4	1	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
MONMOUTHSHIRE	98	15	14	17	4	3	1	13	12	4	13	10	–	–	–	–
Monmouth	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport	28	9	1	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	1
SOMERSETSHIRE	286	19	31	25	15	18	10	14	19	21	15	62	37	–	–	–
Bath	89	15	4	5	2	4	4	3	9	1	1	4	2	1	3	2
Bridgwater	7	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
*Chard	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SURREY	123	23	8	7	5	11	5	5	2	4	9	4	5	4	3	2
*Godalming	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guildford	12	2	2	1	2	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Reigate	14	4	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SUSSEX, EAST	117	8	9	13	11	11	3	4	7	3	3	9	6	5	–	3
Brighton	100	11	12	12	4	6	4	6	2	6	5	2	2	1	4	1
Hastings	27	4	4	3	3	1	1	2	–	–	2	3	–	–	2	–
Hove	23	2	1	–	–	4	–	2	–	6	–	–	1	2	1	–
Rye	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
SUSSEX, WEST	90	14	12	7	6	4	6	2	3	6	7	22	–	–	–	–
Arundel	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Chichester	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WILTSHIRE	201	21	17	12	8	9	9	7	6	7	5	10	10	6	8	7
Salisbury	12	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	2	–	–
WALES:																
BRECONSHIRE	36	8	5	4	4	4	2	–	–	1	1	6	–	–	–	–
Brecon	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARDIGANSHIRE	35	3	2	1	4	3	2	2	1	–	–	1	3	–	3	2
CARMARTHENSHIRE	50	8	8	4	5	1	1	4	2	–	4	2	2	–	1	–
Carmarthen	12	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
GLAMORGANSHIRE	134	30	27	10	15	9	8	4	1	3	–	5	3	2	1	2
Cardiff	45	11	2	3	5	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	5	–	3	1
Neath	8	2	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swansea	51	12	6	4	2	3	5	2	5	4	2	1	1	–	–	–
PEMBROKESHIRE	50	10	2	2	2	7	8	1	1	5	1	11	–	–	–	–
Haverfordwest	4	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Tenby	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
RADNORSHIRE	16	3	–	–	1	3	2	–	1	1	2	2	–	–	–	–

Those marked thus * have furnished no returns of Length of Service.

RETURN showing the Number of Officers and Constables in each Police Establishment, &c.—*continued.*

PERIODS OF SERVICE IN YEARS COMPLETED.

15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	22 Years.	23 Years.	24 Years.	25 Years.	26 Years.	27 Years.	28 Years.	29 Years.	30 Years.	31 Years.	32 Years.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	4	2	3	3	–	3	–	1	–	2	–	–	4	–	3	3	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	7	1	1	1	2	2	2	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2	2	1	–	–	2	5	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	1	1	2	6	7	7	4	–	5	3	1	17	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	1	–	–	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	2	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

RETURN showing the Number MARRIED and UNMARRIED in each POLICE FORCE, the Charges
SUPERANNUATION

COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Total authorised Police Establishments, 29th Sept. 1867.	Number Married, Widowers, Single, and Wanting to Complete, on the 29th September 1867.				Weekly Rents charged to Officers and Constables when provided with Residential Accommodation in Police Stations.								
		Married.	Widowers.	Single.	Wanting to Complete.	Head Constables.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.	
						Married.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Singl
ENGLAND:						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d
BERKSHIRE	114	94	3	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 6	1 –	2 –	1
Abingdon	6	6	–	–	–	3 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maidenhead	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newbury	8	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reading	34	17	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Windsor	13	11	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
*CORNWALL	193	139	1	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 –	1 –	2 –	1
Falmouth	4	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Helston	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Launceston	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liskeard	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Penryn	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Penzance	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Ives	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Truro	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DEVONSHIRE	334	241	7	86	–	–	4 2	–	–	–	2 1	–	1 8	1
Barnstaple	10	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bideford	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Devonport	46	39	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exeter	44	32	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plymouth	79	53	2	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Molton	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tiverton	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Torrington	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totnes	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DORSETSHIRE	133	110	–	23	–	–	4 –	–	–	–	2 6	2 6	2 –	1
Blandford	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 1½	–
Dorchester	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poole	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Weymouth	12	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	288	172	7	109	–	–	All Lodgings Free			–	–	–	–	–
Bristol	303	199	12	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 –	–	2 –	–
HAMPSHIRE	261	180	7	66	8	–	5 10	5 10	4 8	4 8	2 11	2 11	1 9	1
Basingstoke	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport, Isle of Wight.	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portsmouth	95	79	2	10	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southampton	63	53	–	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Winchester	15	14	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 6	–
HEREFORDSHIRE	62	41	1	19	1	–	2 –	–	–	–	2 –	–	–	–
Hereford	30	19	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leominster	8	6	–	2	–	1 1¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KENT	262	203	3	56	–	–	3 6	3 6	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	1 9	1
Canterbury	21	19	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deal	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dover	28	25	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Faversham	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Folkestone	11	9	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gravesend	25	21	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

N.B.—Those marked thus * have furnished no returns.

ade for LODGING ACCOMMODATION in STATION HOUSES, and the general State of the different POLICE UNDS, &c.

State of Superannuation Funds and proximate Amount of Yearly Receipts and Payments during the Year ended 29th September 1867.			Number of Retired Officers and Constables who are in Receipt of Yearly Pensions.					
Amount of Fund in Hand and Invested, 29th September 1867.	Proximate Amount of Annual Receipts in aid of the Fund from all Sources.	Payments in Annuities and Gratuities during Year ended the 29th September 1867.	Chief and Head Constables.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
3,890 3 6	542 13 6	26 – –	– –	–	–	–	1	1
117 19 –	14 15 6	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
No return.	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
135 6 2	17 8 4	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
Fund exhausted -	72 17 5	162 18 –	– –	–	1	5	2	8
127 – 10	47 9 4	54 12 –	– –	–	–	–	2	2
6,474 16 6	647 9 8	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
213 7 3	56 – 5	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
No fund.	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
No return.	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
28 8 6	3 2 8	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
279 18 2	56 15 11	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
402 1 1	40 – –	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
7,850 – –	947 7 11	38 5 8	– –	–	–	–	1	1
180 – –	25 – –	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
No fund.	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
1,002 3 6	124 11 2	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
390 7 4	97 7 1	Gratuity, 65 – –	– –	–	–	2	–	—
922 15 3	262 14 9	85 2 6	– –	–	1	–	–	3
33 15 1	4 – –	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
107 7 4	16 – –	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
45 5 9	8 3 –	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
4,300 3 10	518 19 6	126 1 3	– –	–	–	1	–	1
No return.	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
47 – –	4 10 –	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
Fund exhausted -	30 – –	97 – –	1	–	–	1	1	3
239 9 11	38 11 4	—	– –	–	–	–	–	—
12,860 19 –	1,072 9 10	813 15 5	1	1	–	9	12	23
12,428 11 1	1,625 10 7	367 13 11	– –	–	1	5	4	10
15,732 19 2	1,006 5 9	575 2 9	– –	4	–	–	6	10
81 11 8	12 1 1	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
90 18 9	14 – –	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
5,572 2 11	625 10 4	152 – –	– –	–	1	1	4	6
1,996 18 6	239 11 3	105 1 8	– –	–	–	2	–	2
189 13 9	35 7 2	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
1,664 14 11	210 – –	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
364 18 –	71 7 11	104 12 9	– –	–	2	2	–	4
115 5 9	15 – –	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
6,802 10 –	925 – –	Gratuity, 30 – –	– –	–	–	–	–	—
Fund exhausted -	50 – –	197 10 –	1	–	1	–	4	6
43 16 3	21 19 –	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
430 – –	70 10 –	45 18 8	– –	–	–	1	–	1
131 13 –	12 4 3	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
145 3 5	20 – –	—	—	–	–	–	–	—
1,150 – –	138 – –	Gratuity, 20 – –	—	–	–	–	–	—

RETURNS relating to the State of the Different Superannuation Funds, &c.—*continued* - -

COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Total Authorised Police Establishments, 29th Sept. 1867.	Number Married, Widowers, Single, and Wanting to complete, on the 29th September 1867.				Weekly Rents charged to Officers and Constables when provided with Residential Accommodation in Police Stations.								
		Married.	Widowers.	Single.	Wanting to Complete.	Head Constables.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables	
							Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Sin
ENGLAND—*continued.*						*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s.*
Kent—*continued.*														
Hythe - - -	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Maidstone - -	23	20	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Margate - -	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ramsgate - -	13	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rochester - -	32	31	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
*Sandwich - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tenterden - -	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tunbridge Wells -	21	18	–	3	–	–	–	–	2 6	–	2 6	–	1 6	
MONMOUTHSHIRE -	98	69	–	27	2	–	5 –	–	4 –	–	2 –	1 –	2 –	1
Monmouth - -	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newport - -	28	19	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 –	1 –	2 –	1
SOMERSETSHIRE -	286	234	2	50	–	–	4 2	–	3 4	–	1 10	–	1 3	
Bath - - -	89	68	2	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 –	
Bridgwater - -	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
*Chard - - -	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
SURREY - - -	123	99	2	18	4	–	All lodgings free -		–		–		–	
Godalming - -	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Guildford - -	12	9	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Reigate - -	14	11	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
SUSSEX, East - -	117	96	3	18	–	–	3 6	–	–	–	2 6	–	2 –	
Brighton - -	100	71	4	24	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Hastings - -	27	20	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3/6 2/6	
Hove - - -	23	19	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rye - - -	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
SUSSEX, West - -	90	59	4	26	1	–	–	–	–	–	2 6	–	2 –	1
Arundel - -	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Chichester - -	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
WILTSHIRE - -	201	169	3	29	–	–	3 10	–	2 8¼	–	2 3½	–	1 11	1
Salisbury - -	12	9	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
WALES:														
BRECONSHIRE - -	36	24	3	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Brecon - - -	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
CARDIGANSHIRE - -	35	22	2	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 3	1 –	– 9	–
CARMARTHENSHIRE -	50	35	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carmarthen - -	12	8	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
GLAMORGANSHIRE -	134	77	1	56	–	–	–	–	1 4	–	1 –	1 –	– 8	–
Cardiff - - -	45	38	2	5	–	–	–	–	1 6	–	1 6	–	1 –	
Neath - - -	8	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– 6	
Swansea - -	51	40	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 –	–	2 –	
PEMBROKESHIRE -	50	48	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 –	–	1 –	–
Haverfordwest -	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tenby - - -	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
RADNORSHIRE - -	16	13	–	2	1	–	2 6	–	–	–	1 6	–	1 6	

N.B.—Those marked thus * have furnished no returns.

RETURNS relating to the State of the different Superannuation Funds, &c.—*continued.*

State of Superannuation Funds, and proximate Amount of Yearly Receipts and Payments during the Year ended 29th September 1867.			Number of Retired Officers and Constables who are in Receipt of Yearly Pensions.					
Amount of Fund in Hand and Invested, 29th September 1867.	Proximate Amount of Annual Receipts and Payments from all Sources.	Payments in Annuities and Gratuities during Year ended the 29th September 1867.	Chief and Head Constables.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
13 1 11	2 16 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
608 7 4	64 – 9	—	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	3
215 – –	25 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
645 7 3	90 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
766 – 10	90 – –	Gratuity, 10 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—
No Fund.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41 – –	6 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
319 – 4	73 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,527 8 4	377 16 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
243 – –	40 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,194 13 8	195 9 7	Gratuity, 60 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,760 – –	870 – –	Gratuity, 10 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,513 9 11	300 – –	Part do., 101 8 –	- -	- -	- -	1	—	1
54 – –	8 13 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,240 – 9	500 – –	60 7 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	2
No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
220 18 4	32 4 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89 11 7	26 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,621 8 4	357 3 5	271 10 8	- -	- -	- -	3	4	7
5,396 17 8	600 – –	57 4 –	- -	- -	1	1	1	3
574 5 4	75 10 –	—	- -	- -	- -	1	—	1
No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 13 –	3 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,857 13 2	281 8 8	Gratuity, 68 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—
39 9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13,000 – –	1,000 – –	996 15 9	- -	1	5	1	19	26
No return.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,384 6 7	130 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No Fund.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,150 – –	55 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,868 9 3	Not stated.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
127 15 10	18 14 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,586 6 6	519 12 2	94 14 –	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	2
2,220 11 7	216 5 7	26 – –	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	1
160 – –	45 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
740 – –	220 – –	146 – –	- -	- -	1	1	3	5
590 8 8	59 – 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44 14 6	13 12 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No Fund.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
512 17 –	45 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RETURN of Public, Beer, Cider, and Refreshment Houses, with other Information as to the Number of Vagrants relieved through

COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Public Houses.		Beer Houses.		Cider Houses only.		Refreshment Houses with Wine Licenses.		Tramp or Low Lodging Houses.		Number of Tramps found in the Low Lodging Houses on the Government Return Night.				Number of Unions in which the Police act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants.	Number of Vagrants Sheltered or provided with Lodgings through the instrumentality of the Police during the Year.						Number of Counties and Boroughs in which the Police grant Food as well as Shelter.
	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		At Places in charge of the Police.	Sent to Lodging Houses.	Sent to the Unions.	Total Men.	Total Women.	Total Children.	Gross Total.	
ENGLAND:																							
Berkshire	547	5	373	17	–	–	3	–	10	–	81	30	48	159	3	–	–	6,666	4,776	1,084	806	6,666	—
Abingdon	59	2	11	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Maidenhead	30	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Newbury	41	1	23	1	–	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,061	810	691	560	2,061	—
Reading	109	5	148	5	–	–	1	–	8	–	44	25	38	107	1	4,311	–	–	3,236	627	448	4,311	Food provided
Windsor	42	–	38	–	–	–	7	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Cornwall	683	20	171	18	3		–	–	45	1	87	60	39	186	4	–	68	174	135	44	63	242	—
Falmouth	18	–	7	–	–	–	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
*Helston	15	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
*Launceston	18	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Liskeard	18	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	7	8	6	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Penryn	17	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	10	6	2	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Penzance	24	4	33	3	–	–	4	–	3	–	7	4	7	18	1	18	3	–	9	6	6	21	Food granted
St. Ives	13	2	3	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Truro	46	4	19	3	–	–	9	–	5	–	17	7	6	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Devonshire	1,390	44	363	32	44	–	18	–	33	–	82	45	39	166	5	–	1,992	1,235	2,557	384	286	3,227	Food granted
Barnstaple	84	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	14	17	17	48	–	–	13	–	7	2	4	13	Food granted
Bideford	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	4	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Devonport	135	6	137	21	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Exeter	118	5	37	6	7	2	11	–	11	1	23	17	26	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Plymouth	176	32	273	96	1	–	25	3	16	–	72	29	6	107	1	301	–	359	576	57	27	660	—
South Molton	25	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	5	3	15	–	–	6	8	12	2	–	14	—
Tiverton	39	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	3	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Torrington	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Totnes	28	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	5	3	5	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Dorsetshire	466	–	336	37	–	–	2	–	5	–	64	23	23	110	8	–	87	2,727	2,499	218	97	2,814	—
Blandford	10	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Dorchester	36	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	5	3	2	10	–	17	–	8	6	5	14	25	Food granted
Poole	45	10	31	1	–	–	3	–	2	–	12	8	–	20	–	–	–	30	30	–	–	30	—
Weymouth	61	–	36	1	–	–	2	–	5	–	12	7	9	28	1	26	–	309	297	16	22	335	Food granted
Gloucestershire	1,028	39	1,153	78	50	1	22	–	74	1	384	190	111	685	11	–	6,330	12,187	14,883	2,362	1,272	18,517	Food granted
Bristol	462	30	712	64	1	–	17	–	29	–	174	56	30	260	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Hampshire	1,121	18	880	41	–	–	48	–	14	–	173	82	–	255	–	–	–	12,118	10,883	1,235	–	12,118	—
Basingstoke	34	–	18	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	15	6	5	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Newport, Isle of Wight.	52	3	19	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	31	9	12	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Portsmouth	325	20	567	86	–	–	6	–	11	–	106	51	38	195	1	–	–	3,808	3,215	270	323	3,808	—
Southampton	168	12	250	19	–	–	25	–	11	–	160	50	71	281	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Winchester	98	3	52	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	43	29	11	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Herefordshire	272	7	186	14	40	–	–	–	31	–	35	11	–	46	5	–	–	5,916	4,465	911	540	5,916	—
Hereford	101	6	36	3	–	–	5	–	18	–	21	12	18	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Leominster	39	2	2	–	1	–	1	–	6	–	8	5	6	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Kent	1,146	26	873	40	–	–	23	–	39	–	293	147	148	588	7	–	–	9,407	5,728	2,209	1,470	9,407	—
Canterbury	172	9	5	3	–	–	4	–	4	–	43	31	19	93	–	61	–	–	29	18	14	61	—
Deal	77	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	8	9	–	17	–	116	–	–	53	35	28	116	—
Dover	209	23	19	2	–	–	2	–	8	–	12	10	16	38	–	–	–	1,958	1,432	284	242	1,958	—
Faversham	37	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	1,327	900	350	77	1,327	—
Folkestone	72	7	8	1	–	–	9	–	3	–	2	–	2	4	–	455	–	–	299	90	66	455	—
Gravesend	88	11	54	8	–	–	7	–	16	–	141	104	70	315	1	–	–	6,075	2,881	1,919	1,275	6,075	—

* Those marked thus have furnished no returns.

the aid of the POLICE, and the state of CRIME in the SOUTH POLICE DISTRICT during the Year ended the 29th day of September 1867.

Return of Indictable Offences Committed during the Year ended 29th September 1867.							Return of Offences determined Summarily during the Year ended the 29th September 1867.									Salmon Fisheries Act.		Poaching Act, 1862.	
Crimes Committed.	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Bailed.	Bailed for Trial.	Committed for want of Sureties.	Committed for Trial	Persons proceeded against.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Committed, as under, to, viz., Prison.		Industrial Schools.	Reformatories.	Fined.	Otherwise Punished.	Given up to Army or Navy.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Cases obtaining Convictions.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Cases obtaining Convictions.
										Prison.	Also Whipped.									
140	117	11	1	3	1	101	1,539	349	1,190	388	4	–	3	744	14	10	–	–	2	1
10	10	1	–	–	–	9	69	24	45	30	–	–	–	11	3	1	–	–	–	–
5	5	–	–	–	–	5	138	35	103	–	–	–	–	44	59	–	–	–	–	–
13	13	–	–	–	–	13	99	20	79	45	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
46	43	10	–	13	–	20	536	220	316	142	–	–	–	146	16	12	–	–	2	2
7	7	2	–	–	–	5	379	223	156	67	1	–	–	77	9	2	–	–	–	–
194	232	48	–	9	–	175	3,123	798	2,325	343	5	1	4	1,629	321	22	5	3	17	13
6	6	–	–	–	–	6	255	42	213	125	1	–	–	87	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	7	4	–	–	–	3	43	6	37	12	4	–	–	19	–	2	–	–	–	–
2	1	–	–	–	–	1	62	17	45	3	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	3	–	–	–	–	3	261	41	220	59	4	–	–	153	4	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	–	–	–	–	1	99	29	70	13	–	–	–	54	3	–	–	–	–	–
17	25	9	–	1	–	15	220	82	138	53	–	–	2	84	–	–	–	–	–	–
482	367	101	–	29	–	237	5,369	1,116	4,253	770	24	2	12	3,292	71	35	46	41	19	16
9	9	2	–	–	–	7	138	30	108	37	–	–	1	70	–	1	–	–	–	–
8	8	1	–	3	4	–	32	18	14	11	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	29	10	–	–	–	19	519	114	405	125	–	1	7	259	13	–	–	–	–	–
40	30	2	–	4	–	24	191	33	158	77	–	2	1	73	–	5	–	–	–	–
74	89	27	–	3	–	59	1,286	507	779	299	–	–	–	477	2	1	–	–	–	–
5	4	–	–	2	–	2	38	8	30	5	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	2	–	–	–	–	2	121	56	65	41	3	–	1	33	28	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	2	–	–	–	1	1	25	8	17	6	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
94	105	29	–	22	–	54	2,530	475	2,055	373	1	5	4	1,526	111	35	1	1	28	23
6	7	1	–	–	–	6	89	10	79	25	–	–	–	53	1	–	–	–	–	–
11	11	–	–	–	–	11	95	20	75	44	–	–	4	15	5	2	–	–	–	–
11	11	2	–	5	–	4	233	77	156	31	–	–	–	94	28	3	–	–	–	–
8	7	3	–	–	–	4	206	54	152	82	1	–	1	63	5	1	–	–	–	–
405	395	62	1	76	–	256	3,914	1,086	2,828	811	8	7	19	1,881	91	11	12	12	9	8
310	214	61	1	-	–	152	5,418	2,871	2,547	663	–	49	24	1,742	61	8	–	–	1	–
563	513	193	3	33	–	284	4,505	1,124	3,381	1,106	13	–	1	2,076	81	104	2	–	26	21
2	2	–	–	–	–	2	137	39	98	27	–	–	–	63	–	8	–	–	–	–
41	41	7	–	2	–	32	149	47	102	12	–	–	–	84	–	4	–	–	–	–
326	140	46	–	4	–	90	1,763	592	1,171	798	–	–	9	344	17	3	–	–	–	–
36	49	6	–	8	–	35	1,213	371	842	429	–	–	3	323	54	33	–	–	–	–
21	23	3	–	5	–	15	145	24	121	84	4	–	–	34	3	–	–	–	–	–
180	135	35	–	14	–	86	1,892	582	1,310	233	1	1	4	777	292	2	19	12	13	10
79	53	23	–	1	–	29	578	274	304	–	–	2	–	228	71	1	–	–	2	2
8	7	2	–	1	–	4	226	112	114	53	–	–	–	60	12	–	–	–	–	–
612	445	63	1	43	1	337	3,967	944	3,023	1,161	11	–	15	1,397	231	208	–	–	10	5
22	22	2	–	–	–	20	164	73	91	–	–	–	–	–	2	18	–	–	–	–
13	11	3	–	3	–	5	215	102	113	62	–	–	–	33	10	2	–	–	–	–
24	29	8	–	1	–	20	542	176	366	171	–	–	–	159	–	23	–	–	–	–
4	4	1	–	–	–	3	62	26	36	34	–	–	–	31	–	1	–	–	–	–
6	6	–	–	1	–	5	168	52	116	29	5	–	–	75	2	5	–	–	–	–
69	19	11	–	–	–	8	935	306	629	265	2	–	–	307	8	49	–	–	–	–

RETURN of Public, Beer, Cider, and Refreshment Houses, with other Information as to the Number of Vagrants relieved through

COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Public Houses.		Beer Houses.		Cider Houses only.		Refreshment Houses with Wine Licences.		Tramp or Low Lodging Houses.		Number of Tramps found in the Low Lodging Houses on the Government Return Night.				Number of Unions in which the Police act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants.	Number of Vagrants Sheltered or Provided with Lodgings through the instrumentality of the Police during the Year.							Number of Counties and Boroughs in which the Police grant Food as well as Shelter.
	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.		At Places in charge of the Police.	Sent to Lodging Houses.	Sent to the Unions.	Total Men.	Total Women.	Total Children.	GROSS TOTAL.	
ENGLAND—*continued.*																							
KENT—*continued.*																							
Hythe	16	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maidstone	75	2	117	2	–	–	3	1	10	–	26	14	9	49	–	322	–	–	200	75	47	322	–
Margate	59	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	7	3	8	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ramsgate	70	–	24	1	–	–	5	–	4	–	31	11	7	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rochester	82	8	37	4	–	–	4	–	5	–	26	17	15	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Sandwich	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tenterden	6	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	978	631	170	177	978	–
Tunbridge Wells	34	2	38	7	–	–	2	1	5	–	68	27	20	115	1	14	–	1,273	935	192	160	1,287	–
MONMOUTHSHIRE	565	43	422	78	17	–	4	–	45	4	94	43	–	137	3	–	4,644	2,906	6,508	659	383	7,550	Food granted
Monmouth	63	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	10	1	26	12	–	38	1	–	–	2,420	2,085	213	122	2,420	–
Newport	91	9	118	46	–	–	5	–	13	–	99	38	28	165	1	–	–	6,121	4,985	598	538	6,121	Food granted.
SOMERSETSHIRE	948	26	827	76	38	–	9	–	53	–	209	115	112	436	3	–	24	1,628	1,344	195	113	1,652	–
Bath	179	9	98	10	–	–	10	–	11	–	15	4	5	24	1	4,843	1,121	–	5,285	499	180	5.964	Food granted.
Bridgwater	62	–	44	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	81	9	9	99	1	15	8	717	532	129	79	740	–
*Chard	12	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SURREY	510	23	252	25	–	–	4	–	15	–	201	136	91	428	3	–	324	1,067	605	425	361	1,391	–
Godalming	13	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guildford	41	5	24	4	–	–	2	–	3	–	26	20	6	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reigate	37	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	270	200	40	30	270	–
SUSSEX, EAST	372	4	279	13	–	–	7	–	22	–	183	101	146	430	4	438	111	2,996	2,374	617	554	3,545	Food granted.
Brighton	257	1	255	13	–	–	20	–	36	–	81	45	41	167	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hastings	80	2	63	3	–	–	7	–	4	–	25	17	19	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hove	19	1	18	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rye	25	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	10	6	8	24	1	305	24	6	219	72	44	335	Food granted.
SUSSEX, WEST	350	5	200	4	–	–	17	–	12	–	152	49	30	231	7	–	–	2,922	2,324	383	215	2,922	–
Arundel	12	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	30	10	16	56	–	1,861	137	2	1,618	182	200	2,000	–
Chichester	49	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	15	7	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WILTSHIRE	684	7	389	4	–	–	9	–	29	–	125	62	54	241	12	2,557	3,277	3,510	7,084	1,315	945	9,344	Food granted.
Salisbury	60	–	9	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	1,620	1,432	80	168	1,680	–
WALES:																							
BRECONSHIRE	348	41	133	29	–	–	–	–	32	–	12	7	5	24	–	–	1,282	186	1,106	173	189	1,468	–
Brecon	61	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,194	1,093	49	52	1,194	–
CARDIGANSHIRE	365	4	25	1	–	–	–	–	39	2	52	18	19	89	2	448	63	1,392	1,707	94	102	1,903	Food granted.
CARMARTHENSHIRE	758	21	43	4	–	–	3	–	39	–	72	29	19	120	2	–	273	1,936	1,981	152	76	2,209	Food granted.
Carmarthen	110	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	28	10	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GLAMORGANSHIRE	1,023	78	909	184	–	–	–	–	80	1	210	198	53	461	1	–	11,387	2,912	12,417	1,069	813	14,299	Food granted.
Cardiff	119	2	160	28	–	–	4	–	29	–	95	72	44	211	–	11,798	–	–	11,798	–	–	11,798	Food granted.
Neath	50	2	38	6	–	–	1	–	6	–	28	13	18	59	1	–	1,98[illegible]	–	1,591	214	184	1,989	Food granted.
Swansea	319	16	134	13	–	–	5	–	33	7	107	23	26	156	1	–	–	1,434	1,248	164	22	1,434	–
PEMBROKESHIRE	482	–	45	–	–	–	2	–	32	1	47	16	14	77	3	–	644	396	863	93	84	1,040	Food granted.
Haverfordwest	67	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	1	16	9	2	27	1	–	586	–	439	102	45	586	Food granted.
Tenby	33	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	130	–	–	69	32	29	130	–
RADNORSHIRE	112	2	31	4	7	–	–	–	25	–	19	4	–	23	3	–	1,276	–	921	189	166	1,276	–
TOTAL	18,482	689	11,789	1,166	213	3	405	10	1,088	22	4,437	2,260	1,671	8,368	–	28,036	35,729	104,259	133,312	20,994	13,718	168,024	–

* Those marked thus have furnished no returns.

the aid of the Police, and the state of Crime in the SOUTH POLICE DISTRICT during the Year ended the 29th day of September 1867—*continued.*

Return of Indictable Offences Committed during the Year ended the 29th September 1867.							Return of Offences determined Summarily during the Year ended the 29th September 1867.									Salmon Fisheries Act.		Poaching Act, 1862.	
Crimes Committed.	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Bailed.	Bailed for Trial.	Committed for want of Sureties.	Committed for Trial.	Persons proceeded against.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Committed, as under, to, viz., Prison.		Industrial Schools.	Reformatories.	Fined.	Otherwise Punished.	Given up to Army or Navy.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Cases obtaining Convictions.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Cases obtaining Convictions.
										Prison.	Also Whipped.									
3	3	–	–	–	–	3	29	11	18	3	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
96	53	19	–	4	–	30	195	51	144	79	–	–	–	55	–	10	–	–	–	–
7	6	2	–	1	–	3	181	66	115	46	–	–	–	69	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	23	7	–	6	–	10	183	30	153	83	–	–	–	65	4	1	–	–	–	–
20	20	1	–	2	–	17	331	126	205	113	–	–	–	54	–	38	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	2	–	–	–	–	2	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	10	2	–	–	–	–	–
25	22	1	–	7	–	14	248	41	207	87	–	–	2	108	9	1	–	–	–	–
295	243	54	–	38	–	151	3,302	619	2,683	465	–	–	4	2,081	122	11	21	17	12	10
18	13	2	–	–	–	11	190	46	144	26	–	–	–	110	5	3	–	–	–	–
81	63	22	–	4	–	37	1,700	417	1,283	309	–	–	4	822	142	6	–	–	–	–
350	354	85	–	49	–	220	6,133	1,228	4,905	789	14	5	13	3,765	301	18	–	–	36	29
225	106	29	–	7	–	70	1,196	361	835	537	–	6	8	236	44	4	–	–	–	–
15	12	8	–	–	–	4	229	64	165	29	–	1	–	128	10	1	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
162	155	59	–	18	–	78	1,763	597	1,166	342	4	2	9	738	10	61	–	–	11	9
8	8	2	–	–	–	6	20	4	16	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	13	5	–	–	–	8	290	94	196	53	1	–	1	117	1	23	–	–	–	–
15	17	1	–	–	–	16	151	64	87	41	–	–	–	42	3	1	–	–	–	–
223	143	31	–	8	–	104	1,471	323	1,148	364	4	–	7	694	70	9	–	–	4	3
249	116	19	–	15	4	78	909	155	754	349	–	2	–	340	52	11	–	–	–	–
25	25	8	–	–	–	17	326	99	227	95	–	–	2	121	9	–	–	–	–	–
7	2	–	–	–	–	2	67	14	53	21	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	3	2	–	–	–	1	57	29	28	15	–	–	–	10	2	1	–	–	–	–
144	134	31	–	10	–	93	1,086	222	864	439	–	–	1	401	16	7	–	–	7	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	12	28	–	–	–	–	7	20	1	–	–	3	3
16	16	4	–	2	–	10	108	45	63	27	–	–	–	31	2	3	–	–	–	–
163	147	30	4	15	2	96	2,209	672	1,537	569	6	–	7	862	91	2	–	–	8	8
18	18	10	–	1	–	7	172	88	84	19	–	–	3	53	12	–	–	–	–	–
82	82	24	–	11	–	47	1,371	400	971	124	–	–	2	692	152	1	52	41	23	15
1	1	–	–	–	–	1	77	34	43	15	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	31	8	–	6	–	17	647	167	480	62	–	–	3	362	53	–	24	22	38	36
83	71	30	1	11	–	29	1,498	236	1,262	99	1	–	–	662	496	–	29	26	5	5
5	5	2	–	2	–	1	233	117	116	37	–	–	–	75	3	1	–	–	–	–
452	351	101	3	33	13	201	5,311	1,938	3,373	594	6	6	12	2,440	259	5	7	7	2	2
116	107	16	–	9	–	82	2,407	1,097	1,310	681	–	–	3	442	173	8	–	–	–	–
43	43	8	–	–	–	35	409	116	293	73	–	–	–	216	4	–	–	–	–	–
108	61	33	–	–	–	28	1,475	763	712	301	1	–	3	361	17	5	–	–	1	1
75	62	33	–	5	–	24	1,063	290	773	102	1	1	1	385	215	5	8	3	–	–
5	4	–	–	1	–	3	177	28	149	38	–	–	–	46	62	3	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	118	65	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	30	3	–	1	–	26	406	117	289	24	–	–	–	197	68	–	32	23	3	–
6,633	5,824	1,479	15	552	26	3,752	81,458	234,059	57,399	16,494	132	96	202	32,496	4,133	831	258	208	279	223

RETURN of Convicts on Licenses of Leave under the Provisions of the Penal Servitude

COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Number Resident in the District on 29 September 1866.		Number Resident in the District on 29 September 1867.		Number of those now Resident in the District who are In or Out of Work, or whose State of Employment is not known.						Number who have been Recommitted to Prison during the Year ended 29 September 1867.			
					In Work.		Out of Work.		State of Employment not known.		For Fresh Offences.		For Breach of License.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ENGLAND:														
Berkshire	6	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Abingdon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maidenhead	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newbury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reading	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Windsor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cornwall	4	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Falmouth	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Helston	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Launceston	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liskeard	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Penryn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Penzance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Ives	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Truro	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Devonshire	10	–	9	1	8	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Barnstable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bideford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Devonport	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exeter	7	–	5	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Plymouth	6	1	7	1	7	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–
South Molton	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tiverton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Torrington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totnes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dorsetshire	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Blandford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dorchester	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Poole	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Weymouth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gloucestershire	15	3	7	1	6	1	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	–
Bristol	10	1	7	–	4	–	1	–	2	–	5	–	–	1
Hampshire	4	1	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Basingstoke	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport, Isle of Wight.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Portsmouth	3	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southampton	2	–	6	2	4	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Winchester	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Herefordshire	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hereford	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leominster	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kent	8	–	19	1	15	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	–
Canterbury	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dover	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Faversham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Folkestone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gravesend	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–

* Those marked thus have furnished no returns.

Amendment Act, 27 and 28 Vict. c. 28.

BREACHES of CATTLE PLAGUE PREVENTION REGULATIONS during the Year ended 29th September 1867.

Number who have Reported themselves Regularly during the Year.		Number whose Licenses have Expired during the Year.		Number who have left the District without Notice, and who cannot be accounted for.		Number of others whose Licenses have Expired, who are Residing in the District.		Number of Cases Reported and Persons Apprehended and Summoned, and how disposed of.						
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number of Cases of Breach of Regulation Reported.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Number of Persons Summoned.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons sent to Prison.	Number of Persons otherwise Punished.	Number of Persons Discharged.
6	–	2	–	2	–	6	1	59	2	57	51	51	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	4	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
3	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	126	–	128	122	104	–	18	6
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	5	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	5	3	3	–	–	2
8	1	3	–	1	–	12	–	427	–	427	359	374	–	21	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	1	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	1	–	–	–	–	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	1	7	1	–	–	13	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	3	3	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	1	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	2	–	–	–	7	–	91	–	91	77	77	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	2	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	3	2	2	1	–	6	2	129	–	129	105	104	1	–	24
13	2	24	4	1	–	12	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	2	–	2	–	14	–	96	–	96	79	77	2	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	1	1	1	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	–	7	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	–	75	68	46	–	–	7
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	21	1	10	8	8	–	–	2
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	1	9	–	1	–	13	–	127	–	137	103	102	–	1	34
1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

RETURN of Convicts on Licenses of Leave under the Provisions of the Penal Servitude

COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Number Resident in the District on 29 September 1866.		Number Resident in the District on 29 September 1867.		Number of those Resident in the District who are In or Out of Work, or whose State of Employment is not known.						Number who have been Recommitted to Prison during the Year ended 29 September 1867.			
					In Work.		Out of Work.		State of Employment not known.		For Fresh Offences.		For Breach of License.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ENGLAND—*continued.*														
KENT—*continued:*														
Hythe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maidstone	2	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Margate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ramsgate	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Rochester	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Sandwich	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tenterden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tunbridge Wells	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MONMOUTHSHIRE	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Monmouth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOMERSETSHIRE	15	4	14	1	10	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	1	–
Bath	9	1	7	2	6	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Bridgwater	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Chard	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SURREY	2	–	8	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Godalming	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guilford	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reigate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SUSSEX, EAST	2	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Brighton	13	–	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hastings	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hove	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rye	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SUSSEX, WEST	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arundel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chichester	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WILTSHIRE	10	–	5	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Salisbury	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WALES:														
BRECONSHIRE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brecon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARDIGANSHIRE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARMARTHENSHIRE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carmarthen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GLAMORGANSHIRE	13	10	11	4	11	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cardiff	6	2	3	4	1	1	1	–	2	–	1	3	–	–
Neath	3	–	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Swansea	2	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PEMBROKESHIRE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Haverfordwest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tenby	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RADNORSHIRE	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	184	29	150	23	110	12	13	1	21	4	30	8	4	1

N.B.—Thoses marked thus (*) have furnished no returns.

Amendment Act, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 28—*continued.*

Number who have Reported themselves Regularly during the Year.		Number whose Licenses have Expired during the Year.		Number who have left the District without Notice, and who cannot be accounted for.		Number of others whose Licenses have Expired, who are Residing in the District.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fem s.	Males.	Females.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	–	1	–	2	–	3	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	1	–	–	–	No record.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–
13	1	6	–	1	1	19	1
5	2	5	1	1	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	2	–	1	–	2	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
8	–	8	–	–	–	9	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	7	–	–	–	20	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	2	6	–	–	–	–
3	1	6	1	3	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	3	1
2	–	1	–	–	–	15	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
153	15	122	17	24	1	199	35

Breaches of Cattle Plague Prevention Regulations during the Year ended 29th September 1867—*continued.*

Number of Cases Reported and Persons Apprehended and Summoned, and how disposed of.							
Number of Cases of Breach of Regulation Reported.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Number of Persons Summoned.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons sent to Prison.	Number of Persons otherwise Punished.	Number of Persons Discharged.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	–	7	7	7	–	–	–
97	–	97	83	82	1	–	14
11	–	11	11	11	–	–	–
16	–	16	15	14	1	–	1
240	–	240	200	197	1	2	40
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	–	11	10	10	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	–	37	28	28	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	2	2	2	–	–	–
66	1	42	35	35	–	–	7
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	2	2	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	1	16	12	12	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	–	10	1	1	–	–	8
95	–	113	77	76	1	–	36
4	–	4	3	3	–	–	1
44	–	44	29	29	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
110	–	110	101	98	–	3	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
174	–	174	136	130	–	6	38
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
13	–	13	11	11	–	–	2
7	–	7	5	5	–	–	2
4	–	4	4	3	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	–	8	8	7	–	1	–
2,146	5	2,138	1,802	1,720	7	75	336

REPORTS of the INSPECTORS OF CONSTABULARY for the Year ended 29th September 1867, made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, under the Provisions of the Statute 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69.

(Presented in Pursuance of Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *March* 1868.

[*Price* 2 *s.*]

132.

Under 20 *oz.*

POLICE (SCOTLAND).

TENTH REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTOR OF CONSTABULARY OF SCOTLAND;

For the Year ended 15th March 1868.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *May* 1868.

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TENTH REPORT of Colonel *John Kinloch*, Her Majesty's Inspector of the Constabulary of *Scotland*, for the Year ending 15th March 1868.

GENERAL REPORT.

To the Right Honourable *Gathorne Hardy*, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, Logie, Kirriemuir, N. B., 25 April 1868.

General Report

I HAVE the honour to lay before you this, my Tenth Annual Report, on the state and efficiency of the Police Forces of the counties and burghs in Scotland.

The increase to the pay of the police last year has been attended with satisfactory results; there has been a diminution in the number of resignations and dismissals, and there are more applications from candidates as vacancies occur.

Most forces, both of counties and burghs, are divided into two or more classes, but in some the number in the first and second is so much limited that promotion is too slow to induce many good men to continue in the service for the length of time necessary to obtain a step to a higher class, when, after all, the additional pay is not above from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per week. If no limit were put on the number allowed to be in the first or second class, when duly qualified, good men on attaining that position would be more willing to remain, and the public would have the advantage of the services of experienced men instead of the recruits who take their places.

I have been told that if there were no limit, the force might soon consist of first-class constables only, and thus increase the expense. It is the interest of the chief officers at the head of forces, as well as of the ratepayers, to have really experienced and efficient men under their command, and they would not promote men into the first class unless duly qualified.

An intelligent and experienced constable is in reality a cheaper servant to the ratepayer, at first-class pay of 20*s.* to 21*s.* per week, than the recruit who takes his place at 17*s.* 6*d.* per week, and who cannot in general be considered thoroughly to know his duties under a year's service.

In Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire the upper classes of constables are not limited, but open to any who prove themselves fit for promotion.

I have in my reports for the last 10 years recommended the establishment of a superannuation and retiring fund for officers and constables of county and burgh forces, and every year convinces me more strongly that it is essentially necessary to preserve the efficiency of the police. Such a measure is most anxiously looked for by every officer and constable in the country, and I beg leave to urge this, most earnestly, to be taken into consideration, and carried into effect as early as possible.

Superannuation fund.

The only superannuation fund in the burghs is that at Greenock.

In Kincardineshire, as I have formerly reported, the lives of the constables are insured for the sum of 70*l.*, to be paid to them on attaining the age of 55, or at their death, if it should take place before that time.

General Report.

The expense of insurance is divided equally between the county and the constable; the rate, of course, depends on the age of the insured.

During last year a constable died at 32 years of age, and of only four years' service, and his widow and family immediately received 70*l.* His annual premium of insurance was 2*l.* 4*s.* a year, or less than 6*d.* a week to himself and the county.

Counties.

I have been able to report all the county forces efficient, with the exception of Stirlingshire.

Supernumeraries.

The vacancies that still take place show the disadvantage of not having a few supernumerary constables at head quarters in training, to qualify them to take charge of vacant beats, instead of, as at present, sending recruits entirely ignorant of their duties as police constables; indeed, a force is never kept up to its authorised strength, where frequent vacancies take place.

Police stations.

A number of new stations with lock-ups have been erected in Lanarkshire; one in Fife; one in Dumfriesshire; one in Linlithgowshire; and one at Stornoway in Ross-shire.

Extra duties.

In a few counties the constabulary act as inspectors of nuisances, sanitary improvements, and lodging-houses in towns and villages, but the forces are generally too weak to enable them to undertake these duties effectually, as they occupy much of their time.

Co-operation of county and burgh forces.

I regret to find that there is not such cordial co-operation between some of the county and burgh police forces as there ought to be for the public interest. The union of these forces, in terms of the 61st section of the Act, would remedy this fault, and would provide a more efficient police for all parties concerned.

Dismissed constables.

The rule of the Secretary of State, prohibiting any person who has been dismissed from any police force from being appointed in any other police force, is not so strictly observed as it ought to be; the heads of some police forces not making themselves sufficiently acquainted with the antecedents of candidates, particularly of those who have left other police forces. This rule requires to be rigidly enforced.

Burghs.

I regret to be unable to report the police force of the Burgh of Inverness as having been efficient during the last year, it having been too much reduced in numbers.

Nine small burghs, that I have for the last 10 years reported inefficient, continue in the same state as before.

Police stations.

In the City of Glasgow extensive additions and improvements have been made to the Cowcaddens and Gorbals stations; and a large and complete station is being built for the Calton district.

At Govan a good station has been erected, containing offices, cells, and accommodation for most of the men of the police force.

At Galashiels a good station has also been built, with cells, and providing lodgings for two men of the force.

The station at Dunfermline has been enlarged and improved.

Many of the stations in other burghs still require improvement, particularly at Falkirk, in the county of Stirling; the station there being too small, and the lock-ups very bad, as I have formerly reported.

The station and cells at Helensburgh are also bad; but it is proposed to erect a new police station.

The

The office and lock-ups at Leith have been enlarged.

During the Fenian alarm most of the county and burgh police forces were provided with arms (revolvers and cutlasses), and the officers and constables instructed, more or less, in the use of them; but, happily, they were not called into use.

Special constables.

Large bodies of special constables were enrolled in some of the counties and burghs, particularly in Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, Lanarkshire, and Renfrewshire, and in the city of Edinburgh, and burgh of Leith.

The chief constables of Ayrshire and Lanarkshire took an active part in the organisation of the special constables in their respective counties.

Vagrancy.

By the annexed Return of 62,076 cases of vagrancy reported by the police, there is an increase in 24 counties, and a slight decrease in seven. The increase amounts to 12,702 (3,009 children) above that of the year before. The number of children in the present Return (13,762) being 22 per cent. of the total number.

The "Trespass Act" is found to be very easily evaded, as vagrants find so many people ready to allow them to lodge on their premises.

The vagrants seem to come from all parts of the country; some are English, and a good many Irish; the latter, during the last year, in many instances denied their connection with Ireland, but their names and accent betrayed them.

The children, a new generation, are fast treading in the footsteps of their parents; most of them are without education of any kind, except in begging and pilfering.

The amount that is given to these people by farmers, cottagers, their wives and servants, in the country, in money, food, and other perquisites, and lodgings (from a mistaken feeling of charity), would keep more than double the number of the unfortunate paupers in their parish poorhouses. So long as this custom prevails the police are powerless, and vagrancy increases as a profitable occupation and trade. Some legislative measure is loudly called for, in all parts of the country, to suppress or diminish this crying evil. It is well described by Lieutenant General Cartwright in his last Report on the constabulary of the central district of England and North Wales:

"The question of vagrancy is one of very great importance, particularly as connected with crime; but until some regular system is adopted, indiscriminate relief withheld, and professional vagrants equally treated by the magistrates, the drone will live upon the bee, and mendicancy will thrive notwithstanding the partial efforts to suppress it."

The above quotation is equally applicable to vagrancy as it prevails at the present time in Scotland.

As some of the vagrants are reported by several constables in the same county, the actual number of vagrants may amount to above 20,000 persons, or one-third of the number of cases of vagrancy reported by the Police.

Salmon-fishing protection.

The convictions of breaches of the "Tweed" and other salmon-fishing Acts have exceeded those of the year before by 64, and the fines and expenses of prosecutions exceed those of last year by 799 *l.* 4 *s.* 1 *d.*

General Report.

Counties.	Rivers.	Persons Convicted.	Fines and Expenses.
			£. s. d.
1. Berwickshire -	Tweed and its tributaries.	47	151 16 6
2. Peeblesshire -		74	648 3 3
3. Roxburghshire -		98	531 18 3
4. Selkirkshire -		44	165 18 –
		263	£. 1,497 16 –
1866-67 -	- - - -	191	651 9 11
	Increase - - -	72	£. 846 6 1
5. Dumfriesshire -	Esk, Annan, and Solway.	50	£. 129 17 –
1866-67 - -	- - - -	58	176 19 –
	Decrease - - -	8	47 2 –
	Total Increase - -	64	£. 799 4 1

These results show, that while salmon poaching continues, the police have been active and successful in obtaining 313 convictions, and that the offenders were fined to the amount of 1,627 *l.* 13 *s.*, including expenses, and those who did not pay their fines were punished by imprisonment.

Detectives.

The employment of a staff of a few experienced detectives, to assist local detectives and police constables in the country, in cases of importance and difficulty, would be attended with valuable results.

Weights and measures.

The inspection of weights and measures is now very generally placed under the police in counties and in many of the burghs; the counties of Nairn, Renfrew, and Sutherland having recently followed the example of others.

Police Gazette.

I have again strongly to recommend that a "Police Gazette" for Scotland should be established for the use of the police, and all persons employed in the prevention and detection of crime, as information of crimes and offences are not, and cannot be circulated so quickly and extensively by the heads of police forces.

The number of officers and constables in counties amounts to 1,021 (being 18 more than the year before), or one to 1,801 inhabitants; in burghs to 1,861 (being an increase of 60), or one to 630. Total, 2,882, or one to 1,040, according to the Census of 1861 (excluding the county of Orkney and Shetland).

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Kinloch.*

LIST of BURGHS that have United with their respective Counties, in Terms of the 61st Section of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 72.

No.	BURGH.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.	REMARKS.
1	Burntisland	Fife	3,146	Royal Burgh.
2	Campbeltown	Argyle	6,042	- ditto.
3	Cupar	Fife	5,029	- ditto.
4	Dingwall	Ross	2,084	- ditto.
5	Dysart	Fife	8,067	- ditto.
6	Forres	Elgin	3,508	- ditto.
7	Fraserburgh	Aberdeen	3,130	Burgh of Barony.
8	Huntly	Ditto	3,000	- ditto.
9	Inverurie	Ditto	2,400	Royal Burgh.
10	Jedburgh	Roxburgh	3,429	- ditto.
11	Lanark	Lanark	5,384	- ditto.
12	Kirkcaldy	Fife	10,851	- ditto.
13	Maybole	Ayr	4,114	Burgh of Barony.
14	Musselburgh	Edinburgh	7,422	Royal Burgh.
15	Nairn	Nairn	3,437	- ditto.
16	Port Glasgow	Renfrew	7,214	- ditto.
17	Portobello	Edinburgh	4,366	Burgh of Barony.
18	Rutherglen	Lanark	8,474	Royal Burgh.
19	St. Andrews	Fife	5,176	- ditto.
20	Wishaw	Lanark	7,567	Burgh by adoption of Police Act.

LIST of BURGHS that have Merged into their respective Counties, and been formed into separate Police Districts, in Terms of the 58th Section of the Statute.

No.	BURGH.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.	REMARKS.
1	Peterhead	Aberdeen	7,519	Royal Burgh.
2	Thurso	Caithness	2,400	Burgh of Barony.

CITIES and BURGHS reported Efficient, above 5,000 Inhabitants.

No.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	No.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	62,000	17	Greenock	Renfrew	42,100
2	Airdrie	Lanark	12,918	18	Hamilton	Lanark	10,686
3	Alloa	Clackmannan	6,440	19	Hawick	Roxburgh	10,684
4	Arbroath	Forfar	17,657	20	Johnstone	Renfrew	7,007
5	Ayr	Ayr	8,210	21	Kilmarnock	Ayr	20,698
6	Brechin	Forfar	7,180	22	Kirkintilloch	Dumbarton	7,486
7	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	8,253	23	Leith	Edinburgh	33,628
8	Dumfries	Dumfries	10,440	24	Maryhill	Lanark	5,225
9	Dundee	Forfar	90,425	25	Montrose	Forfar	14,563
10	Dunfermline	Fife	13,504	26	Paisley	Renfrew	47,419
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	168,098	27	Partick	Lanark	10,917
12	Elgin	Elgin	7,543	28	Perth	Perth	23,000
13	Forfar	Forfar	9,258	29	Rothesay	Bute	7,122
14	Galashiels	Selkirk	6,424	30	Stirling	Stirling	13,714
15	Glasgow	Lanark	403,276	31	Stranraer	Wigtown	6,274
16	Govan	- ditto	12,092				

BURGH reported Inefficient, above 5,000 Inhabitants.

No.	BURGH.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.
1	Inverness	Inverness	12,499

BURGHS reported Efficient, under 5,000 Inhabitants.

No.	BURGHS.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.
1	Annan	Dumfries	3,473
2	Banff	Banff	3,939
3	Blairgowrie	Perth	3,600
4	Dunbar	Haddington	3,796
5	Haddington	Ditto	3,897
6	Helensburgh	Dumbarton	4,749
7	Renfrew	Renfrew	3,731

BURGHS reported Inefficient, under 5,000 Inhabitants.

No.	BURGH.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.
1	Ardrossan	Ayr	2,951
2	Cromarty	Cromarty	1,491
3	Kelso	Roxburgh	4,309
4	Kirriemuir	Forfar	3,425
5	Macduff	Banff	3,067
6	Maxwelltown	Kirkcudbright	3,646
7	Newburgh	Fife	2,300
8	Pulteneytown	Caithness	5,000
9	Wick	Caithness	2,000

RETURN of Vagrants, Tinkers, and Unlicensed Hawkers, reported by the Constabulary in their respective Counties during last Year, to 15th March 1868.

COUNTIES.	Number.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Increase Since last Year.	Decrease Since last Year.	REMARKS.
1. Aberdeen	638	226	205	207	3	–	
2. Argyle	2,252	469	570	1,213	386	–	
3. Ayr	12,527	7,140	4,972	415	938	–	
4. Banff	372	146	125	101	–	66	
5. Berwick	664	284	152	228	–	35	
6. Bute	45	14	19	12	14	–	
7. Caithness	632	399	130	103	11	–	
8. Clackmannan	470	140	135	195	–	110	
9. Cromarty	–	–	–	–	–	–	No police force.
10. Dumbarton	1,620	488	513	619	477	–	
11. Dumfries	8,677	3,862	2,053	2,762	2,602	–	
12. Edinburgh	1,742	776	595	371	431	–	
13. Elgin or Moray	710	298	220	192	–	17	
14. Fife	4,614	2,081	1,743	790	638	–	
15. Forfar	2,254	1,050	1,024	180	1,282	–	
16. Haddington	1,464	1,032	221	201	142	–	
17. Inverness	1,104	437	271	396	97	–	
18. Kincardine	448	155	166	127	–	4	
19. Kinross	485	235	140	110	75	–	
20. Kirkcudbright	1,819	1,223	453	143	145	–	
21. Lanark	3,200	1,304	1,046	850	199	–	
22. Linlithgow	976	541	229	206	–	17	
23. Nairn	279	112	81	86	41	–	
24. Peebles	2,037	1,021	225	791	754	–	
25. Perth	4,324	1,428	1,271	1,625	628	–	
26. Renfrew	1,132	238	674	220	206	–	
27. Ross	299	143	98	58	92	–	
28. Roxburgh	1,785	1,038	401	346	843	–	
29. Selkirk	956	466	390	100	540	–	
30. Stirling	3,644	1,499	1,176	969	2,742	–	
31. Sutherland	288	118	83	87	171	–	
32. Wigton	629	403	167	59	–	506	
TOTAL	62,076	28,766	19,548	13,762	13,457	755	
Total Increase	12,702	–	–	3,009	–	–	

John Kinloch.

Appendix (A).

Rate of Pay of Officers, Serjeants, and Constables in the County Police Forces in *Scotland*.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Area in Square Acres.	Strength of Police Force.	Population to One Constable.	Officers, Serjeants, and Constables.						Pay of Officers per Annum.			Pay of Constables per Week.								REMARKS.
					Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants.		Constables.					
															1st Class.	2nd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	
											£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1. Aberdeen -	159,569	1,270,740	79	2,019	1	1	7	–	6	64	[1] 350	143 – –	83 4 – 72 10 –	–	25 –	24 –	–	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	16 –	[1] And 50 *l.* for travelling expenses.
2. Argyle - -	79,724	2,083,126	46	1,733	1	2	2	1	3	37	[1] 200	91 5 – 82 2 6	73 – –	23 4	23 4	–	–	21 –	19 3	17 6	–	–	[1] And travelling expenses, and keep of horse.
3. Ayr - -	167,103	650,156	91	1,836	1	4	3	4	12	67	[1] 400	115 – – 95 – –	83 4 – 74 1 6	21 –	3 6	3 4	21 –	19 6	18 –	–	–	–	[1] And 50 *l.* for travelling expenses.
4. Banff - -	52,149	439,219	18	2,897	1	–	1	–	2	14	[1] 200	–	80 – –	–	25 –	23 4	–	19 6	18 6	17 6	–	–	[1] And 50 *l.* for horse and travelling expenses.
5. Berwick -	36,613	309,375	23	1,592	1	1	1	1	3	16	[1] 250	[2] 80 – –	70 – –	24 –	24 –	–	22 –	21 –	19 6	18 –	17 6	–	[1] Including 50 *l.* for travelling expenses; [2] and free house, coals, and gas.
6. Bute - -	9,209	109,375	7	1,315	1	–	–	–	1	5	[1] 120	–	–	–	24 –	–	–	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	[1] And travelling expenses.
7. Caithness -	42,000	455,708	18	2,333	1	–	–	–	3	14	[1] 200	–	–	–	25 –	23 4	–	18 6	17 6	–	–	–	[1] Including travelling expenses.
8. Clackmannan-	15,010	29,744	7	2,144	1	1	–	–	1	5	[1] 40	[1] 120 – –	–	–	23 4	–	–	21 –	19 –	17 6	–	–	[1] And 5 *l.* for travelling expenses.
9. Cromarty -	2,267	- -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No police force.
10. Dumbarton -	31,566	189,844	22	1,435	1	1	1	–	2	17	[1] 200	80 12 1	71 9 7	–	24 –	–	–	20 –	18 6	17 6	–	–	[1] And 28 *l.* for travelling expenses.
11. Dumfries -	61,983	722,813	32	1,936	1	1	1	1	4	24	400	110 – –	72 16 –	22 9	25 1	23 4	–	19 10	18 –	–	–	–	—
12. Edinburgh -	72,248	254,300	46	1,570	1	1	4	–	4	36	[1] 400	100 – –	75 – –	–	–	–	21 –	19 10	18 1	17 6	–	–	[1] Including 50*l.* for a horse.
13. Elgin or Moray	35,152	340,000	15	2,343	1	–	–	–	2	12	[1] 200	–	–	–	25 –	23 6	–	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	–	[1] And 10 *l.* for travelling expenses.
14. Fife - -	138,967	322,031	59	2,355	1	1	4	–	4	49	[1] 250	91 – –	72 16 –	–	23 4	–	–	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	–	[1] And 50 *l.* for travelling expenses.
15. Forfar - -	61,917	568,750	32	1,935	1	2	2	–	4	23	[1] 300	97 6 8 91 5 –	73 – –	–	24 6	–	22 2	21 –	19 10	18 8	17 6	–	[1] Including 50 . for a horse.
16. Haddington -	29,941	185,937	26	1,151	1	1	–	1	3	20	250	85 – –	–	24 –	24 –	–	22 –	21 –	19 6	18 –	17 6	–	—
17. Inverness -	76,389	2,723,501	37	2,064	1	1	3	–	2	30	250	82 3 6	73 – –	–	23 4	–	–	19 10	18 8	17 6	–	–	—
18. Kincardine -	34,466	252,250	16	2,152	1	–	–	–	3	12	165	–	–	–	24 6	23 4	–	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	–	—
19. Kinross -	7,977	49,531	5	1,595	1	1	–	–	–	4	[1] 30	[2] 80 12 –	–	–	–	–	–	18 6	17 6	–	–	–	[1] And 5*l.* for travelling expenses; [2] and free house.
20. Kirkcudbright	38,849	610,734	18	2,158	1	1	–	–	2	14	[1] 225	82 – –	–	–	[2] 23 6	–	–	[2] 20 –	18 6	–	–	–	[1] And expenses, [2] and free houses.
21. Lanark - -	176,452	593,680	157	1,123	1	5	8	–	16	127	[1] 450	[2] 190 – –	78 – –	–	24 –	–	21 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	–	[1] Including horse and 31 *l.* 10*s.* for travelling expenses; [2] including keep of a horse.
22. Linlithgow -	38,645	64,375	21	1,840	1	1	1	–	1	17	[1] 200	80 7 8	71 5 8	–	23 4	–	–	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	–	[1] Including 30 *l.* for a horse.
23. Nairn - -	10,065	137,500	6	1,677	1	–	–	–	1	4	125	–	–	–	23 4	–	–	18 –	17 6	–	–	–	—
24. Peebles -	11,408	226,488	8	1,426	1	–	–	–	1	6	200	–	–	–	24 –	–	–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	—
25. Perth - -	106,900	1,814,063	56	1,908	1	2	2	2	7	42	[1] 250	81 – –	71 10 –	23 –	25 –	23 4	–	21 –	19 –	17 6	–	–	[1] And 50 *l.* travelling expenses.
26. Renfrew -	77,304	150,000	43	1,797	1	1	4	1	7	29	250	80 7 8	72 16 –	33 –	25 –	23 4	–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	—
27. Ross - -	77,648	2,016,375	28	2,773	1	2	1	–	2	22	[1] 250	80 12 1	71 9 7	–	23 4	–	–	19 –	18 –	17 6	–	–	[1] And 30 *l.* for a horse and travelling expenses.
28. Roxburgh -	39,114	460,938	36	1,086	1	1	2	–	3	29	[1] 300	[2] 100 – –	71 9 7	–	23 4	–	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	16 –	–	[1] Including 40*l.* for a horse; [2] and 25*l.* for house rent, clothing.
29. Selkirk -	7,449	170,313	8	931	1	–	1	–	–	7	100	–	71 5 8	–	–	–	–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	—
30. Stirling -	78,212	295,875	35	2,120	1	2	–	–	5	27	215	85 – –	–	–	23 4	–	–	19 6	18 –	17 6	–	–	—
31. Sutherland -	25,246	1,207,188	9	2,805	1	–	–	–	1	7	[1] 210	–	–	–	25 –	–	–	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	–	[1] Including horse.
32. Wigton -	38,115	327,815	16	2,382	1	1	–	–	1	13	[1] 150	[2] 65 – –	–	–	[2] 22 –	–	–	[2] 20 –	[2] 17 –	–	–	–	[1] And 35 *l.* for horse and travelling expenses; [2] and free houses.
					1 constable between Fifeshire and Kinross-shire.																		
Total - - -	1,839,657	- -	1,021	1,801																			

John Kinloch.

Appendix (B).

Rate of Pay of Officers, Serjeants, and Constables in the Burgh Police Forces in *Scotland*.

No.	BURGHS.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.	Strength of Police Force.	Population to One Constable.	Officers and Constables.							Pay of Officers per Annum.				Pay of Constables per Week.										REMARKS.
						Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants.		Constables.							
																		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.		
													£.	£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s.	s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	62,000	89	696	–	1	2	–	2	8	76	–	200 – –	85 – / 75 –	–	24 –	23 –	21 –	–	19 –	17 6	16 –	–	–		
2	Airdrie	Lanark	12,918	11	1,174	–	1	–	1	–	1	8	–	140 – –	–	67 12	–	23 –	–	–	19 6	18 –	17 –	–	–		[1] And free houses, coals, and gas.
3	Alloa	Clackmannan	6,440	4	1,610	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	[1] 54 12 –	–	–	–	[1] 17 6	–	–	[1] 17 –	–	–	–	–		
4	Annan	Dumfries	3,473	2	1,736	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	52 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	17 6	–	–	–	–		
5	Arbroath	Forfar	17,657	16	1,103	–	1	–	–	–	3	12	–	175 – –	–	–	–	23 6	22 6	–	19 6	18 6	17 6	–	–		
6	Ardrossan	Ayr	2,951	1	2,951	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
7	Ayr	Ayr	8,219	10	821	–	1	–	–	–	2	7	–	100 – –	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	17 6	16 6	–	–	–		
8	Banff	Banff	3,939	3	1,313	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	75 18 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	–	–	–	–		
9	Blairgowrie	Perth	3,600	2	1,800	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	52 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 6	–	–	–	–		
10	Brechin	Forfar	7,180	6	1,196	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	75 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 6	18 –	17 –	–	–		
11	Cromarty	Cromarty	1,491	1	1,491	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13 –	–	–		
12	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	8,253	7	1,179	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	125 – –	–	–	–	22 –	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–		
13	Dumfries	Dumfries	10,440	10	1,044	–	1	–	–	–	1	8	–	115 – –	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	19 –	18 –	17 –	–	–		
14	Dunbar	Haddington	3,796	3	1,265	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	65 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–		
15	Dundee	Forfar	90,425	123	735	–	1	2	5	4	8	103	–	[1] 325 – –	115 – / 85 –	78 – / 73 – / 67 12	25 – / 18 6	24 –	23 –	–	20 –	18 6	17 –	–	–		[1] And free house.
16	Dunfermline	Fife	13,504	9	1,500	–	1	–	–	–	1	7	–	140 – –	–	–	–	23 –	–	–	19 –	18 –	–	–	–		
17	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	168,098	337	498	–	1	4	3	10	19	286	–	[1] 400 – –	[1] 175 – / 120 – / 140 – / 130 –	160 – / 140 – / 110 –	38 – / 36 – / 31 –	25 –	–	–	22 –	21 –	19 –	18 –	–		[1] And free houses.
18	Elgin	Elgin	7,543	6	1,257	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	75 – –	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	18 –	16 –	–	–	–		
19	Forfar	Forfar	9,258	7	1,322	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	100 – –	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	18 –	17 –	–	–	–		

Appendix (B).—Rate of Pay of Officers, Serjeants, and Constables in the Burgh Police Forces in *Scotland*—continued.

No.	BURGHS.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.	Strength of Police Force.	Population to One Constable.	Officers and Constables.							Pay of Officers per Annum.				Pay of Constables per Week.									REMARKS.
						Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants.		Constables.						
																		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	
													£.	£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
20	Galashiels	Selkirk	6,944	6	1,157	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	91 6 –	–	–	–	22 6	–	–	19 6	18 6	–	–	–	
21	Glasgow	Lanark	403,276	805	501	1	7	21	26	24	50	676	600	300 – – 220 – – 180 – –	120 – – 70 – –	100 – – 60 – –	[1] 37 23	25 –	24 23	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	18 –	16 –	[1] And 6 *l.* per annum for clothing.
22	Govan	Lanark	12,092	14	863	–	1	–	1	–	1	11	–	160 – –	–	72 16 –	–	25 –	–	–	21 –	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	
23	Greenock	Renfrew	42,100	104	404	–	1	4	3	2	9	85	–	250 – –	95 – 90 – 80 –	72 16 –	25	24 –	23 –	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	17 –	–	
24	Haddington	Haddington	3,897	3	1,299	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	70 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	19 6	17 –	–	–	–	
25	Hamilton	Lanark	10,686	9	1,187	–	1	–	–	–	2	6	–	100 – –	–	–	–	21 6	–	–	18 6	16 6	–	–	–	
26	Hawick	Roxburgh	10,684	9	1,187	–	1	–	–	–	2	6	–	120 – –	–	–	–	24 –	22 –	–	18 –	17 6	–	–	–	
27	Helensburgh	Dumbarton	4,749	7	678	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	120 – –	–	–	–	23 –	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	
28	Inverness	Inverness	12,499	13	961	–	1	–	–	–	3	9	–	[1] 100 – –	–	–	–	21 –	20, 19	–	18 –	16 –	–	–	–	[1] And free house.
29	Johnstone	Renfrew	7,007	6	1,168	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	90 – –	–	–	–	22 6	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	
30	Kelso	Roxburgh	4,309	3	1,436	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	62 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 16 –	–	–	–	–	[1] And 5 *l.* for house-rent.
31	Kilmarnock	Ayr	20,698	18	1,150	–	1	–	1	–	2	14	–	145 – –	–	[1] 63 14 –	–	[1] 24 –	[1] 22	–	[1] 21 –	[1] 20 –	[1] 18 –	[1] 16 –	–	[1] And 1 *l.* each boot money.
32	Kirkintilloch	Dumbarton	7,486	4	1,871	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	71 6 –	–	–	–	20 6	–	–	17 6	–	–	–	–	
33	Kirriemuir	Forfar	3,425	1	3,425	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	80 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
34	Leith	Edinburgh	33,628	64	525	–	1	–	1	3	8	51	–	250 – –	–	90 –	32	25 –	–	–	22 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	
35	Macduff	Banff	3,067	2	1,533	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 –	–	–	
36	Maryhill	Lanark	5,225	7	746	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	140 – –	–	–	–	23 –	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	17 6	–	
37	Maxwelltown	Kirkcudbright	3,646	1	3,646	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 20 –	–	–	–	–	[1] And free house, &c.
38	Montrose	Forfar	14,563	15	970	–	1	–	–	–	3	11	–	120 – –	–	–	–	22 –	21 –	–	19 –	18 –	16 –	–	–	
39	Newburgh	Fife	2,300	1	2,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 –	–	–	
40	Paisley	Renfrew	47,419	44	1,078	–	1	1	1	–	4	37	–	200 – –	85 –	70 –	–	23 –	–	–	20 –	18 –	16 6	–	–	
41	Partick	Lanark	10,917	17	642	–	1	–	–	–	3	13	–	160 – –	–	–	–	24 –	23 –	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	
42	Perth	Perth	23,000	27	851	–	1	–	2	2	3	19	–	200 – –	–	65 –	22	22 –	–	–	19 –	17 6	16 –	–	–	
43	Pulteneytown	Caithness	5,000	3	1,666	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	50 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 –	–	–	–	–	
44	Renfrew	Renfrew	3,731	4	932	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	100 – –	–	–	–	[1] 21 6	–	–	[1] 16 9	[1] 16 6	–	–	–	[1] And free houses.
45	Rothesay	Bute	7,122	6	1,187	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	62 8 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 6	18 –	17 6	–	–	
46	Stirling	Stirling	13,714	14	979	–	1	–	–	–	2	11	–	[1] 70 – –	–	–	–	21 –	19 –	–	18 6	16 –	–	–	–	[1] And 5 *l.* for house-rent.
47	Stranraer	Wigtown	6,274	5	1,254	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	76 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	–	–	–	–	
48	Wick	Caithness	2,000	2	1,000	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	50 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	–	–	–	–	
		Total	1,172,643	1,861	630																					

John Kinloch.

COUNTIES.

No. 1.—ABERDEENSHIRE.

Population in 1861	159,569
Area in acres	1,270,740
Strength of force	79
Population to each constable	2,019

One chief constable, one superintendent, seven inspectors, six serjeants, and 64 constables in three classes.

Seven constables have been added during the year; two in Peterhead, for night duty, and five for the new "Aberdeen District."

A constable is stationed at Balmoral, and paid by Her Majesty.

The burgh of Peterhead forms a separate police district of the county.

The burghs of Fraserburgh, Huntly, and Inverurie are united with the county under the 61st section of the Act.

A new district has been formed of some of the suburbs of Aberdeen, lying within the Parliamentary burgh, containing above 12,000 inhabitants, and is called the "Aberdeen District;" for which a serjeant and nine constables are appointed, half of whom are on duty at night; thus affording a protection to the residents that was much required.

The new station at Lumsden is finished and occupied.

Twenty-one of the officers, serjeants, and constables are appointed sheriff's officers.

Four constables resigned during the year, three of them to obtain other situations.

638 vagrants, 207 of them children, were reported by the police, being three more than the year before.

The "Trespass Act" appears to have been more effective here than in other counties.

The force has been maintained in a good state of efficiency and discipline.

No. 2.—ARGYLESHIRE.

Population in 1861	79,724
Area in acres	2,083,126
Strength of force	46
Population to each constable	1,733

One chief constable, two superintendents, two inspectors, one detective, three serjeants, and 37 constables in three classes.

One constable has been added to the force, and is stationed at Tighnabruach, in the Kyles of Bute. Three constables resigned.

The force for the protection of herring fishing in Loch Fyne has now been reduced to one man, a serjeant, "trawling" for herrings having recently been legalised.

A new station with office has been erected for the head quarters' staff at Lochgilphead, but is not yet quite finished.

A station at Inverary, the capital town of the county, is much required; and the station at Dunoon is much in need of enlargement and improvement for the resident inspector and the six constables of that district, which includes Inellan, Kirn, and Sandbank—populous places, particularly in summer and autumn.

2,252 vagrants, 1,213 of them children, were reported by the police, being 386 more than last year.

The force is efficient.

Counties.

No. 3.—Ayrshire.

Ayrshire.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	167,103
Area in acres - - - - - - -	650,156
Strength of force - - - - - -	91
Population to each constable - - - -	1,836

One chief constable, four superintendents in two classes, three inspectors in two classes, 12 serjeants in two classes, four detectives, and 67 constables in three classes.

One inspector has been added to the force during last year.

A constable is employed by the Girvan Salmon Fishing Association, and two on railways in course of formation in the county.

The burgh of Maybole is united with the county, in terms of the 61st section of the Act, and pays for two constables.

The continued and rapid increase of mines and manufactories, and the consequent increase both of population and crime, necessitate an increase in this force, which has been recommended by the Police Committee to be submitted to the next county meeting.

The merit class, and "good service" pay after five years of good conduct, are wise and just rewards to deserving officers and constables.

The alarm that prevailed during part of the past year called into existence a large force of special constables; about 6,500 were enrolled and organised by the chief constable, Captain Young, in a very efficient manner.

A good and complete station-house has been erected at Troon for a married serjeant and a single constable, with office, guard room, and three cells for prisoners, with wash-house and other out-buildings.

There were 14 vacancies during the year, 11 resignations, two dismissals, and one discharged as inefficient.

12,527 vagrants were reported by the police, 415 of them children, being 938 more than last year.

The force has been maintained in a good state of efficiency and discipline.

No. 4.—Banffshire.

Banffshire.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	52,149
Area in acres - - - - - - -	439,219
Strength of force - - - - - -	18
Population to each constable - - - -	2,897

One chief constable, one inspector, two serjeants in two classes, and 14 constables in three classes.

The same as last year as to number and rate of pay.

Ten of the serjeants and constables are provided with station-houses rent free.

372 vagrants were reported by the police, of whom 101 were children, being 66 less than the year before.

This force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency for the last year.

No. 5.—Berwickshire.

Berwickshire.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	36,613
Area in acres - - - - - - -	309,375
Strength of force - - - - - -	23
Population to each constable - - - -	1,592

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, one detective, three serjeants, and 16 constables in five classes.

This force is the same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

Three constables resigned.

Counties.

Twenty-one men (one inspector, two serjeants, and 18 constables) were employed to protect salmon fishings in the Tweed, including its mouth and the sea coast.

Six constables were employed to enforce the game laws, from August to February.

Forty persons were convicted of salmon poaching, and fined 151 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.*; one boat and 197 nets were seized and forfeited.

A new police station is to be erected at Coldstream, for four consables, with two cells.

664 vagrants, 228 of them children, were reported by the police, being 35 less than last year.

The force is efficient.

No. 6.—Buteshire.

Buteshire.

Population in 1861	9,209
Area in acres	109,375
Strength of force	7
Population to each constable	1,315

One chief constable, one serjeant, and five constables in three classes.

This force continues the same, as to number and rate of pay, as the year before.

The serjeant is stationed in Arran.

The chief constable has now been provided with a room for an office at Rothesay.

A station with lock-up is much required at Millport in the island of Cumbrae, where a house for the constable can only be obtained at a very high rent.

Forty-five vagrants, 12 of them children, were reported by the police, being 14 more than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 7.—Caithness-shire.

Caithness-shire.

Population in 1861 (about)	42,000
Area in acres	455,708
Strength of force	18
Population to each constable	2,333

One chief constable, three serjeants, and 14 constables in two classes.

Three constables have been added to the force to do duty in the burghs of Wick and Pulteneytown.

There were four vacancies during the year, three resignations, and one dismissal.

The serjeant at Thurso is allowed 30 *l.* a year for a horse, and providedwith a stable for keeping a horse, and dogcart, and outlay of expenses when on duty from home.

No station or lock-up has yet been erected at Lybster, although authorised by the county for several years past.

Tinkers inhabit caves on the sea coast; being "uninclosed places," they cannot be interfered with by the "Trespass Act."

632 vagrants, 103 of them children, were reported by the police, being 11 more than the year before.

The burghs of Wick and Pulteneytown are now patrolled by eight constables, belonging to three different police establishments, not working cordially together, but each independently, under their own separate authorities. It is time this dispute were settled, as the result is most unsatisfactory.

The force is efficient.

Counties.

No. 8.—Clackmannanshire.

Clackmannanshire.

Population in 1861	15,010
Area in acres	29,744
Strength of force	7
Population to each constable	2,144

One superintendent, one serjeant, and five constables in two classes.

There is also a constable employed by the railway company.

One constable has been promoted to be serjeant, and one has been dismissed.

470 vagrants, were reported by the police, of whom 195 were children, being 110 less than last year.

The force is efficient.

No. 9.—Cromartyshire.

Cromartyshire.

Population in 1861	2,267
Strength of force	None.

No police force has yet been established in this county, and no return of vagrants has been kept.

No. 10.—Dumbartonshire.

Dumbartonshire.

Population in 1861	31,566
Area in acres	189,844
Strength of force	22
Population to each constable	1,435

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, two serjeants, and 17 constables in two classes.

This force is the same as last year, as to numbers and rate of pay.

Eleven married men, including the inspector, two serjeants, and eight constables, have houses provided by the county, and pay 1*s.* per week; the others receive 1*s.* per week for lodging money.

There were seven vacancies, three resigned on getting better situations, two were recommended to resign, being unfit for the service, and two were dismissed.

1,620 vagrants were reported by the police, 619 of them children, being 477 more than last year.

The force is efficient.

No. 11.—Dumfries-shire.

Dumfries-shire.

Population in 1861	61,983
Area in acres	722,813
Strength of force	32
Population to each constable	1,936

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, four serjeants in two classes, one detective, and 24 constables in two classes.

The strength of this force and the rate of pay are the same as for the year before.

There are seven constables employed for the protection of fishings in the county.

There have been nine vacancies during the year, three deaths, four resignations, and two dismissals.

The superintendent, inspector, and 19 serjeants and constables are provided with

with stations or houses; the others have 2 *s.* per week, if married, and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* if single, for lodging money, in addition to their pay.

A new station has been erected at Gretna, and one is to be built at Moffat, and a house is to be provided at Dunscore.

There were 50 convictions under the different Fishing Acts in the county, for which fines were imposed to the amount of 129 *l.* 17 *s.*

There were also 26 convictions under Poaching Acts, and 13 under the Trespass Act.

8,677 vagrants were reported by the police, 2,762 of them children, being 2,602 more than the year before.

A merit class has been established; five receive 1 *s.* per week after five years' service.

The force is efficient.

No. 12.—County of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian.

Population in 1861	72,248
Area in acres	254,300
Strength of force	46
Population to each constable	1,570

One chief constable, one superintendent, four inspectors, four serjeants, and 36 constables in four classes.

This force is the same as to numbers and rate of pay as the year before.

An extra constable is stationed at Portobello during the summer.

There are also two constables employed at Granton Harbour, and one by the Edinburgh Water Company, three on railways in course of formation in the county, and two extra constables watching the powder magazine.

The burghs of Musselburgh and Portobello continue to be united to the county for police purposes.

The station in the new buildings at Portobello is now occupied by the police, instead of the one temporarily used for the last two or three years.

There were 13 vacancies in the force, three dismissals, and nine resignations, the latter for other employments.

The progressive rates of pay continue in force; two constables were added to the merit class, and two promoted to the first and second class.

The chief constable is employed as procurator fiscal to the justices of peace, and to the magistrates of the burghs of Musselburgh and Portobello.

1,742 vagrants, 371 of them children, were reported by the police, being 431 more than the year before.

No station has yet been provided at Duddingston, and the one at Jockslodge is in the same state as formerly reported.

The force is efficient.

No. 13.—Elgin, or Morayshire.

Population in 1861	35,152
Area in acres	340,000
Strength of force	15
Population to each constable	2,343

One chief constable, two serjeants, and 12 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

The burgh of Forres is united with the county for police purposes.

A good station has been erected at Knockanda, for which the lord of the manor, Mr. Grant, of Elchies, gave the site, a good large garden, and contributed 50 *l.* to the expense of the building.

A station and lock-up is very much required at Fochabers.

710 vagrants were reported by the police, 192 of them children, being 17 less than the year before.

The force is efficient.

Counties.

No. 14.—Fifeshire.

Fifeshire.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	138,967
Area in acres - - - - - - -	322,031
Strength of force - - - - - -	59
Population to each constable - - - -	2,355

One chief constable, one superintendent, four inspectors, four serjeants, and 49 constables in three classes.

This force continues the same as to numbers and rate of pay as the year before.

There is also a constable at Kingsbarns paid by landed proprietors in the neighbourhood, and another at Kelty, in a mining district, who is paid half by this county, and partly by the county of Kinross, and partly by private parties in the neighbourhood.

I have already reported this force as weak in numbers for the extent and amount of population, particularly for a mining and manufacturing population, and the great amount of crimes and offences that the police have to deal with.

The chief constable's criminal return of last year shows these to have been, as usual, very numerous. Simple thefts alone have increased 50 per cent. above the year before.

The detection of offences against property is high, being 92 per cent.

This result effected by a force so weak in numbers is very creditable to it, and appears to show that a stronger force might prevent some of the crimes that are committed; prevention is better, and less expensive, than detection and conviction.

The burghs are especially weak in the number of constables appointed 10 years ago on their uniting with the county for police purposes, and I consider the time has arrived for a rearrangement of the agreements made with the burghs by the county, and that they should, like others with police forces of their own, have a sufficient number of men to provide a night watch or patrol. This is particularly necessary in the burghs of Kirkcaldy and St. Andrew's.

There have also been a great number of fatal and other accidents, suicides, fires, and shipwrecks, all of which are investigated by the police.

Cholera raged to a serious extent in some parts of the county, 197 cases of which were fatal. The police were employed in carrying out sanitary measures during the period of its existence in the county.

There were 12 changes in this force, seven resignations, and five dismissals; of the former, one was from bad health, and five obtained better situations.

A new police station for a serjeant and constable has been erected at Newport, but no provision has been made for warming the cells in winter.

A new station is to be provided at Leuchars, where it has long been much required, and another at Ferryport on Craig, in place of the former one, which is now out of lease.

The general distribution of the force requires to be reorganised, and the weak points strengthened.

In addition to an increase in the burghs of Kirkcaldy and St. Andrew's, the Denhead beat is too extensive for one man to protect efficiently; there is no resident constable at the populous fishing village of Buckhaven, and the mining districts in the west are still weakly protected.

The constable at Kelty might with advantage to that district be wholly employed in the county of Fife alone, and withdrawn entirely from Kinross-shire.

A considerable increase appears also in the number of vagrants, there having been 4,898 (790 of them children), being 638 more than the year before.

Notwithstanding the numerous and responsible police duties that devolve on the chief constable in this great county and the united burghs, he is also required to act as procurator-fiscal to the justices of peace, and attend petty session courts, prosecuting road offences, public-houses, and shebeens and poachers; these are not the duties of a chief constable or other police officer, and occupy his time and attention that ought to be devoted to police duties.

The force appears to have been efficient during the past year, but I consider it my duty most strongly to recommend it to be increased in numbers during the present year.

Counties.

No 15.—Forfarshire.

Population in 1861	61,917
Area in acres	568,750
Strength of force	32
Population to each constable	1,935

Forfarshire.

One chief constable, two superintendents, two inspectors, four serjeants, and 23 constables in five classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

There were three resignations during the year.

There is a constable at Brechin Castle, paid by the Earl of Dalhousie, and one is employed on the Forfar and Dundee Railway.

A superintendent and inspector are stationed in Dundee, the head-quarters of the Dundee division, which consists of 16 parishes.

There is a great amount of crimes and offences committed in this populous district, in some years as much as in the 39 parishes in the Forfar district, and the force is particularly weak in the Dundee division.

Broughtyferry, a populous newly-created burgh, is in this division, for which only two constables are appointed, and there is no police station or lock-up; persons taken into custody require to be conveyed to Dundee, a distance of four miles, thus depriving the burgh of one of its already too weak force, and at times when the whole of them are required there. Prisoners can be conveyed by railway during the day, but at night the constable must march his prisoner to Dundee on foot, or hire a carriage. There is no office or room at Dundee for the superintendent, inspector, and constables of the division who may require to go there on duty, to transact the police business in, which has long been found to be very inconvenient.

The ferry from Fife is not so regularly attended on the arrival and departure of steamers as it ought to be, and was formerly the case; and there is no night watch or patrol in the streets.

The station and lock-up at Newtyle are very indifferent, and require to be enlarged and improved.

2,254 vagrants, 180 of them children, are reported by the police, being 1,282 more than the year before.

The force appears to have been efficient during last year, but I consider an increase is now necessary at Broughtyferry, to provide some protection at night, and also an office or room at Dundee for the police business to be transacted in, and with lock-ups for persons taken into custody by the constables of that division.

No. 16.—Haddingtonshire, or East Lothian.

Population in 1861	29,941
Area in acres	185,937
Strength of force	26
Population to each constable	1,151

Haddingtonshire, or East Lothian.

One chief constable, one superintendent, one detective, three serjeants, and 20 constables in five classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

One detective and three constables resigned.

Two constables are employed as inspectors of nuisances and lodging-houses and cleaning in towns and villages in the county.

1,454 vagrants were reported by the police, 201 of them children, being 142 more than the year before.

This force is maintained in a good state of efficiency and discipline.

Counties.

No. 17.—Inverness-shire.

Inverness-shire.

Population in 1861	76,389
Area in acres	2,723,501
Strength of force	37
Population to each constable	2,064

One chief constable, one superintendent, three inspectors, two serjeants, and 30 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and pay as the year before.

A new superintendent has been appointed in place of the one who was obliged to resign from bad health.

One constable resigned, and one was dismissed.

A new station, with lock-ups, has been built at Portree, in the Isle of Skye.

Stations with lock-ups are much required for the use of the constables in the west and north of the county, at wide distances from each other and from head-quarters at Inverness, and where suitable accommodation for the men and their families cannot be found.

1,104 vagrants, 396 of them children, were reported by the police, being 97 more than the year before.

The force is efficient, but there does not appear to be such cordial co-operation between the police of this county and that of the burgh as there ought to be.

No. 18.—Kincardineshire.

Kincardineshire.

Population in 1861	34,466
Area in acres	252,250
Strength of force	16
Population to each constable	2,152

One chief constable, three serjeants, and 12 constables in three classes.

There have been three vacancies in the force; one by death, one superannuated, and one resigned.

The advantage of the insurance on the lives, and providing a retiring allowance at 55 years of age for the constables, as is done in this county, was proved on the death of one who had been only four years in the force; his life was insured, at the age of 27, for the sum of 70 *l.*, to be paid to himself if he lived to the age of 55, and to his widow or heirs on his death. His widow immediately received the 70 *l.* on his death.

The annual amount paid for this constable was only 2 *l.* 4 *s.* a year, half by the county, which was therefore less than sixpence a week to each party.

The station at Laurencekirk has been improved.

448 vagrants, 127 of them children, were reported by the police, being four less than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 19.—Kinross-shire.

Kinross-shire.

Population in 1861	7,977
Area in acres	49,531
Strength of force	5
Population to each constable	1,595

One superintendent, and four constables in two classes.

Two vacancies were caused by transferring two constables to Perthshire.

A constable is stationed at Kelty, in Fife, who also does police duty in this county, being paid 5 *l.* by the county, and the rest by subscription from private parties.

This force was under the chief constable of Perthshire, but the superintendent is to be promoted to this place next year.

The weights and measures have not been placed under the constables, as was proposed

proposed last year, but under an inspector who is not connected with the police force.

The police constables of this county do not visit the public-houses, as those of other forces, both of counties and burghs.

485 vagrants, 110 of them children, were reported by the police, being 75 more than last year.

The force is efficient.

No. 20.—Kirkcudbrightshire.

Population in 1861	38,849
Area in acres	610,734
Strength of force	18
Population to each constable	2,158

One chief constable, one superintendent, two serjeants, and 14 constables in two classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

Two constables resigned last year.

Nine men of the force occupy station-houses rent free.

1,819 vagrants, 143 of them children, were reported by the police, being 145 more than the year before.

There were four convictions of the Trespass Act during the year.

The force is efficient.

No. 21.—Lanarkshire.

Population in 1861	176,452
Area in acres	593,680
Strength of force	157
Population to each constable	1,123

One chief constable, five superintendents, eight inspectors, 16 serjeants, and 127 constables in three classes.

Four constables have been added to the force during last year: one in the Airdrie, one in the Lanark, and two in the Wishaw districts.

There are also four constables employed on the railway in course of formation between Holytown and West Calder.

There were 22 vacancies during the year: three deaths, six resignations, and 13 dismissals.

The rate of pay continues the same as the year before.

The superintendents of divisions are provided with horses and spring-carts for conveying prisoners and the weights and measures.

40 *l.* a year is allowed to each superintendent for the keep of the horse, in addition to his salary of 150 *l.* a year.

The weights and measures continue to be under the charge and inspection of the county police.

Thirteen new police stations are being built, and expected to be finished and occupied in spring: in the Airdrie district, at Bellshill, Chapelhall, and Whifflet, for two constables each; in Hamilton district, at Cambuslang, Carfin, and Strathaven, for two constables in each; in the Lower Ward district, at Bishopsbriggs, Millarston, Moodiesburn, and Shettleston, for two constables each; in the upper ward, or Lanark district, at Carnworth, for two; and at Crossford and Leadhills, for one constable each; being 13 stations for 24 married men.

3,000 special constables have been enrolled in the county; the chief constable assisted in their organisation.

3,200 vagrants, 850 of them children, were reported by the police, being 199 more than the year before.

The force has been maintained in a good state of efficiency and discipline.

Counties.

No. 22.—Linlithgowshire.

Linlithgowshire.

Population in 1861	38,645
Area in acres	64,375
Strength of force	21
Population to each constable	1,840

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, one serjeant, and 17 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as the year before.

There were seven resignations in the force during the year, one being the superintendent, on being appointed governor of the Linlithgowshire poor-house.

Bathgate and neighbourhood form a separate police district.

There are five constables employed on the railways: three by the Caledonian and two by the North British.

There are nine stations, accommodating 10 constables. One is in course of erection at Broxburn, and a new one is to be built at Whitburn.

The men occupying station-houses pay 1 *s.* per week for rent; those not provided with houses receive 1 *s.* per week for lodging money.

976 vagrants, 206 of them children, were reported by the police, being 17 less than the year before.

The force has been maintained in a good state of efficiency and discipline.

No. 23.—Nairnshire.

Nairnshire.

Population in 1861	10,065
Area in acres	137,500
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,677

One chief constable, one serjeant, and four constables in two classes.

One man resigned for a better situation.

The burgh of Nairn is united with the county, and pays for two constables.

A police station is to be erected in Nairn, with office, room for weights and measures, and accommodation for the serjeant and one constable, and cells for prisoners.

279 vagrants, 86 of them children, were reported by the police, being 41 more than last year.

The force is efficient.

No. 24.—Peebles-shire.

Peebles-shire.

Population in 1861	11,408
Area in acres	226,488
Strength of force	8
Population to each constable	1,426

One chief constable, one serjeant, and six constables in two classes.

The same as to number and rate of pay as the year before.

There were three resignations: one by a constable, appointed town officer of Peebles, and two others, elderly men, obtained other less active employment.

Four constables are employed permanently, and eight temporarily, by the Tweed Commissioners for the protection of salmon in the River Tweed and its tributaries; they receive 20 *s.* per week, and are provided with the county police uniform.

Seventy-four persons were convicted of salmon poaching under the Tweed Fishing Acts," and fined to the amount of 648 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.*, including 91 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d.* of expenses. Fifty-four paid the fines, five absconded, and 15 were imprisoned in default of payment.

A number

A number of leisters, nets, and other articles for the destruction of salmon were seized by the police.

The police station, containing office, and good accommodation for the serjeant and one constable, and four cells, is now occupied.

Five vagrants were convicted under the Trespass Act.

2,037 vagrants, 791 of them children, were reported by the police, being 754 more than the year before. Of these 964 were Irish, few of whom admitted they had any connection with Ireland; but their names and accent betrayed them.

The force is efficient.

No. 25.—Perthshire.

Population in 1861	106,900
Area in acres	1,814,063
Strength of force	56
Population to each constable	1,908

One chief constable, two superintendents, two inspectors, seven serjeants in two classes, two detectives, and 42 constables in three classes.

An additional constable has been appointed and stationed at Alyth.

There were six vacancies during the year; a detective and constable dismissed, three resigned, and one reported as "discharged."

The pay of the first class constables has been raised to 21 *s.* per week, limited to seven; second class to 19 *s.*, limited to 14; while 21 remain in the third class at 17 *s.* 6 *d.* a week.

Officers, serjeants, and constables occupying station-houses, pay 1 *s.* per week for rent.

There is still a great need of stations in the western part of the county, where houses for the police can with difficulty be obtained.

5,324 vagrants, 1,625 of them children, were reported by the police, being 628 more than last year.

The Trespass Act is much evaded in this county by persons giving vagrants leave to lodge in or on their premises.

This force is efficient.

No. 26.—Renfrewshire.

Population in 1861	77,304
Area in acres	150,000
Strength of force	43
Population to each constable	1,797

One chief constable, one superintendent, four inspectors, seven serjeants, one detective, and 29 constables in two classes.

A detective has been added to the force and stationed in the eastern district, where an officer of this description was much required.

Two constables are to be added to the burgh of Port Glasgow, which is united with the county for police purposes.

The force in the eastern, or Pollockshaws district is still weak in numbers for the great and increasing population.

There were nine vacancies: one death, five resignations, and three dismissals.

1,132 vagrants, 220 of them children, were reported by the police, being 206 more than last year.

The force is efficient.

Counties.

No. 27.—Ross-shire.

Ross-shire.

Population in 1861	77,648
Area in acres	2,016,375
Strength of force	28
Population to each constable	2,773

One chief constable, two superintendents, one inspector, two serjeants, and 22 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as the year before.

There were three resignations and two dismissals.

An additional constable might with advantage be stationed in the Lochalsh and Kintail district.

A superintendent and five constables are stationed at Stornoway and other places in the Island of Lewes.

A new station has been built at Stornoway, and is nearly finished.

There were 17 less crimes and offences reported by the police in the mainland, and 25 more in the Island of Lewes, than last year.

There were 299 vagrants, 58 of them children, reported by the police, being 92 more than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 28.—Roxburghshire.

Roxburghshire.

Population in 1861	39,114
Area in acres	460,938
Strength of force	36
Population to each constable	1,086

One chief constable, one superintendent, two inspectors, three serjeants, and 29 constables in four classes.

The same as to number and pay as last year.

There were seven resignations and two dismissals.

There are eight constables employed permanently by the "Tweed Commissioners," and by the "Esk and Liddesdale Fishery Association," for the protection of salmon.

Ninety-eight persons were convicted under the Tweed Acts, and fined to the amount of 531 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d.* including expenses, 24 of whom were sent to gaol in default of payment.

1,785 vagrants, 346 of them children, were reported by the police, being 843 more than the year before.

Twelve vagrants were convicted under the Trespass Act.

The force has been maintained in a good state of efficiency and discipline.

There is no limit to the number of constables in the first and second classes, they are open to all who are properly qualified and deserving of promotion.

No. 29.—Selkirkshire.

Selkirkshire

Population in 1861	7,449
Area in acres	170,313
Strength of force	8
Population to each constable	931

One inspector, and seven constables in three classes.

The chief constable of Roxburghshire is also chief constable of this county.

Three constables resigned during the year.

Five constables were employed permanently, and five temporarily by the "Tweed Commissioners," for the protection of salmon.

Forty-four persons were convicted under the "Tweed Acts," and fined to the amount

amount of 165 *l.* 18 *s.*, including expenses, nine of whom were sent to prison in default of payment.

956 vagrants, 100 of them children, were reported by the police, being 540 more than last year.

The force is efficient.

There is no limit to the number of constables in the 1st and 2nd classes; as in Roxburghshire, they are open to all who are properly qualified and deserving of promotion.

No. 30.—Stirlingshire.

Population in 1861	78,212
Area in acres	295,875
Strength of force	35
Population to each constable	2,120

One chief constable, two superintendents, five serjeants, and 27 constables in three classes.

This force is the same as to numbers and rate of pay as the year before.

Two constables have been appointed by the "Carron Company," for their iron works at Carron.

There were six vacancies: four resignations, one dismissal, and a superintendent died.

I reported last year the necessity of increasing the force for the burgh of Falkirk, and to provide a night watch and patrol, the three constables being insufficient in number. I also stated "that it was with considerable hesitation I could on that occasion report the force of the county as efficient in numbers, while Falkirk and its vicinity continued without more police protection."

I regret to find that no addition has been made by this county, and I am therefore unable to report this force as having been efficient during the last year.

I also reported the want of more lock-ups being provided in the eastern or Falkirk division, and the unfitness of those in the burgh for the purpose, and which I had also stated to the Police Committee for several years past, but nothing has been done to enlarge and improve them.

The want of more accommodation for persons taken into custody is shown by the number of persons locked up in this district during last year, and compared with the Stirling or western division. There were 135 in the Alva, Denny, and Kilsyth stations in the Stirling division, and 509 in the eastern, with only the two small cells at Falkirk to accommodate whatever number there might be imprisoned at a time.

In addition to more accommodation for prisoners being required at the station in Falkirk, the (head-quarters of the eastern division) lock-ups are much required at Grangemouth and Slamannan; and at Bridge of Allan and Lennoxtown, in the Stirling division.

3,644 vagrants, 969 of them children, were reported by the police, being 2,742 more than the year before.

No. 31.—Sutherlandshire.

Population in 1861	25,246
Area in acres	1,207,188
Strength of force	9
Population to each constable	2,805

One chief constable, one serjeant, and seven constables in three classes.

The same as to number as the year before.

The salary of the chief constable has been raised from 200 *l.* to 210 *l.* a year.

Constables occupy station houses rent free. Two constables, without houses, were allowed 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per week for lodging money.

There was one resignation.

Counties.

An extra constable is appointed at Helmsdale during the herring fishing season.

Three constables were employed on the railway to Golspie during its formation.

New stations have been provided at Golspie and Helmsdale.

288 vagrants, 87 of them children, were reported by the police, being 171 more than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 32.—Wigtownshire.

Wigtownshire.

Population in 1861 - - - - - - -	38,115
Area in acres - - - - - - - -	327,815
Strength of force - - - - - - -	16
Population to each constable - - - -	2,382

One chief constable, one superintendent, one serjeant, and 13 constables.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as the year before.

There were three resignations and two dismissals.

There is still only one constable at Newton Stewart, an important station, including a populous town and a considerable extent of country to patrol and protect.

A police station with a lock-up is much required at Stranraer, it being the head-quarters of the western division of the county. The station and lock-up at Port Patrick are bad, and the one at Newton Stewart is much in need of improvement.

629 vagrants, 59 of them children, were reported by the police, being 506 less than the year before.

The force is efficient, but I consider it is now necessary to appoint an additional constable at Newton Stewart.

CITIES AND BURGHS.

No. 1.—City of Aberdeen (County of Aberdeen).

Aberdeen.

Population in 1861 (about)	62,000
Strength of force	89
Population to each constable	696

One superintendent, two lieutenants, two detectives, eight serjeants in two classes, and 76 constables in three classes.

There is one constable less than last year.

There were 14 vacancies: four deaths (a lieutenant and three constables), and 10 constables resigned.

No increase has been made to the pay of this force.

Five constables are lodged in the temporary police station now occupied until the new one is erected; it has been found very convenient having these men lodged in the station, and immediately available for duty when suddenly required.

I have recommended the authorities to provide lodgings for a greater number of the men in future.

The force is efficient.

No. 2.—Airdrie (County of Lanark).

Airdrie.

Population in 1861	12,918
Strength of force	11
Population to each constable	1,174

One superintendent, one inspector, one serjeant, and eight constables in three classes.

This force remains the same, as to numbers and rate of pay, as the year before.

There was one vacancy in the force.

The superintendent is inspector of the weights and measures, common lodging houses, and of sanitary measures of the burgh.

The police force acts as a fire brigade, and takes charge of the fire engines.

The force is efficient.

No. 3.—Alloa (County of Clackmannan).

Alloa.

Population in 1861	6,440
Strength of force	4
Population to each constable	1,610

One superintendent, one serjeant, and two constables in two classes.

Two constables resigned.

The pay of the constables has been raised 1 *s.* per week, and they are allowed free lodgings, coals, and gas.

The force is efficient.

No. 4.—Annan (County of Dumfries).

Annan.

Population in 1861	3,473
Strength of force	2
Population to each constable	1,736

One superintendent and one constable.

The same as last year, and is efficient.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 5.—Arbroath (County of Forfar).

Arbroath.

Population in 1861	17,657
Strength of force	16
Population to each constable	1,103

One superintendent, three serjeants, in two classes, and 12 constables in three classes.

One constable has been added to the force, one resigned, and one was dismissed. The third class are promoted to the second, after a year's good conduct service.

The force is efficient.

No. 6.—Ardrossan (County of Ayr).

Ardrossan.

Population in 1861	2,951
Strength of force	1
Population to each constable	2,951

The police force of this burgh consists of the "burgh officer," and is inefficient.

No. 7.—Ayr (County of Ayr).

Ayr.

Population in 1861	8,219
Strength of force	10
Population to each constable	821

One superintendent, two serjeants, and seven constables in two classes.

The police cells still afford "protection" to many vagrants and others who apply for a night's lodging in them.

The force appears to be efficient.

No. 8.—Banff (County of Banff).

Banff.

Population in 1861	3,939
Strength of force	3
Population to each constable	1,313

One superintendent and two constables.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as the year before, and is efficient.

No. 9.—Blairgowrie (County of Perth).

Blairgowrie.

Population in 1861	3,600
Strength of force	2
Population to each constable	1,800

One superintendent and one constable.

A new superintendent and a constable have been appointed.

This is a small force for so populous a manufacturing town; but the police duties appear to have been efficiently performed during the year. An additional constable will probably be required ere long.

The cells, as reported last year, have been improved, and are now sufficient for the purposes intended.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 10.—Brechin (County of Forfar).

Population in 1861	7,180
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,196

Brechin.

One superintendent, one serjeant, and four constables in two classes.

There has been one vacancy in the force during the year.
The same as to numbers and rate of pay as the year before, and is efficient.

No. 11.—Cromarty (County of Cromarty).

Population in 1861	1,491
Strength of force	1
Population to each constable	1,491

Cromarty.

This burgh continues to employ one constable, and is inefficient.

No. 12.—Dumbarton (County of Dumbarton).

Population in 1861	8,253
Strength of force	7
Population to each constable	1,179

Dumbarton.

One superintendent, one serjeant, and five constables in three classes.

A serjeant has been appointed during the last year. There were two resignations.
The force is efficient.

No. 13.—Dumfries (County of Dumfries).

Population in 1861	10,440
Strength of force	10
Population to each constable	1,044

Dumfries.

One superintendent, one serjeant, and eight constables in three classes.

There were three resignations and two dismissals in the force during the year.
The office and cells are now in good order, and the force is efficient.

No. 14.—Dunbar (County of Haddington).

Population in 1861	3,796
Strength of force	3
Population to each constable	1,265

Dunbar.

One superintendent, and two constables in one class.

This force is the same as last year, and is efficient.

No. 15.—Dundee (County of Forfar).

Population in 1861	90,425
Strength of force	123
Population to each constable	735

Dundee.

One superintendent, two lieutenants, five inspectors, eight serjeants in two classes, four detectives, and 103 constables in three classes

The same as to organization, number, and rate of pay, as the year before.
There were 30 vacancies during the year, being three less than the year before: 15 resignations, and 15 dismissals.

Cities and Burghs.

There is only one sub-station, that at Lochee, in this large burgh, with now more than 100,000 inhabitants. I have before reported the great want of sub-stations, with lock-ups, in the eastern and western parts of the town, which are inconveniently distant from the central office, but none have yet been provided. I consider the efficiency of the police would be much increased by sub-stations erected as above mentioned, and with some of the constables lodged in them, as at Lochee.

Three married and two unmarried constables are lodged in the Lochee sub-station, and 14 single men in the central station.

The force is efficient.

No. 16.—Dunfermline (County of Fife).

Dunfermline.

Population in 1861	13,504
Strength of force	9
Population to each constable	1,500

One superintendent, one serjeant, and seven constables.

The bounds of the burgh of Dunfermline now include that part of the Parliamentary burgh that has hitherto been a separate police district of the county, containing 5,103 inhabitants. Three constables have been added to the burgh force, in consequence of this augmentation.

The pay of the superintendent has been raised from 115 *l.* to 140 *l.*, and a serjeant has been appointed. These changes took place on 1st January 1868.

There were two resignations and one dismissal.

The police station has been enlarged and improved, with good cells.

The force is efficient.

No. 17.—City of Edinburgh (County of Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian).

Edinburgh.

Population in 1861	168,098
Strength of force	337
Population to each constable	498

One superintendent, four lieutenants, three inspectors, 10 detectives, 19 serjeants, and 286 constables in five classes; also two superintendents' clerks, one court officer, three main office keepers, and eight station-house keepers=337 effectives.

There are also maintained on the police establishment of the city, one assistant criminal officer, one assistant serjeant, six constables (elderly men), and 11 assistant constables, making 356 persons in all.

Twenty-four constables are also employed by the Government, banks, and other public offices, and paid by them.

The force has been increased by two constables during the year.

There have been 51 vacancies in the force, being 21 less than the year before: four deaths, 30 resignations, and 17 dismissals.

Sixteen men were absent from my inspection, from sickness.

The superintendent and two lieutenants have houses rent free. None of the serjeants or constables are provided with lodgings at any of the stations, or elsewhere.

Of the six constables (elderly men) who receive 13*s.* per week, the average age is 64 years; the average length of service 29½ years.

Of the assistant criminal officer, assistant serjeant, and the 11 assistant constables who receive 7 *s.* per week, the average age is 69⅓, and average length of service 32⅔ years.

These elderly men, who have served the best part of their lives in the police service, have no pension, superannuation, or retiring allowance to look forward to when quite unfit for further duty. In the meantime they are employed in the lightest duties in the police offices. A superannuation fund is most urgently called for in this force, still more so than in any other police force in Scotland.

I have in former reports pointed out the want of sub-stations in those parts of the city situated far from the central office in High-street. The neighbourhood of the new station of the Caledonian Railway, in Lothian-road, or at Fountain Bridge,

Bridge, would be a most convenient locality for a police station, and to provide accommodation for some of the force. Another sub-station appears also to be required in the southern part of the city, near Grange or Morningside. Fire engines might also be kept at the stations, under charge of the police, as there are none at present within a convenient distance of these districts, where the population is increasing. Cities and Burghs.

The authorities have now under consideration the employment of a few mounted constables to patrol round the suburbs and outskirts of the city, and who would certainly be very useful.

The pay of the superintendents' clerks are 37*s.* and 29*s.* per week; court officer, 33*s.*; main office keepers, 28*s.* and 25*s.*; and station-house keepers, 25*s.* per week.

The force is efficient.

No. 18.—City of Elgin (County of Elgin).

Population in 1861	7,543
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,257

Elgin.

One superintendent, one serjeant, and four constables in two classes.

The same, as to numbers and rate of pay, as the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 19.—Forfar (County of Forfar).

Population in 1861	9,258
Strength of force	7
Population to each constable	1,322

Forfar.

One superintendent, one serjeant, and five constables.

A constable has been added to the force; one died; there were no resignations or dismissals.

The force is efficient.

No. 20.—Galashiels (County of Selkirk).

Population in 1861	6,944
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,157

Galashiels.

One superintendent, one serjeant, and four constables in two classes.

There were three resignations during the year.

A good office and cells have been erected, with accommodation for two of the constables; and the force has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

No. 21.—City of Glasgow (County of Lanark).

Population in 1861	403,276
Strength of force	805
Population to each constable	501

Glasgow.

One chief constable, seven superintendents, 21 lieutenants, 26 inspectors, 24 detectives, 50 serjeants in three classes, and 676 constables in five classes, =805 effectives.

There are also maintained in the police establishment of the city, one surgeon, five district surgeons, two powder-magazine keepers, three storekeepers and tailors, four lamp-trimmers, 11 waiters, and six female turnkeys—in all 837 persons.

Cities and Burghs.

There have been 50 added to the city force during last year, 46 of the Clyde, or marine division, and four extra constables.

Nineteen men were absent from the inspection: 15 sick, three on leave, one suspended.

There were 154 vacancies during the year, being 35 less than last year: 10 deaths, 45 dismissals, 92 resignations (of which 10 emigrated), five desertions, and two superannuations.

The increase to the pay has tended to diminish the number of resignations and dismissals.

The marine division, formerly under the "Clyde Trustees," now forms part of the city of Glasgow police force, and consists of 46 officers, serjeants, and constables.

The Southern or Gorbals station has been considerably enlarged, and extensive additions have been made to the Cowcaddens station. A house adjoining the latter affords good accommodation for eight officers and constables.

A new station is in course of being erected for the Calton district, containing ample accommodation for offices, and cells for prisoners. This is estimated to cost 14,000 *l.*

Ninety-five married and 109 unmarried officers, serjeants, and constables, 204 in all, are provided with lodgings in the stations, or in houses in the immediate neighbourhood.

Detectives receive 6*l.* a year in lieu of clothing.

This force has been maintained in a good state of efficiency and discipline.

No. 22.—Govan (County of Lanark).

Govan.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	12,092
Strength of force - - - - - -	14
Population to each constable - - - -	863

One superintendent, one inspector, one serjeant, and 11 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers as last year.

The pay of the superintendent has been raised from 140 *l.* to 160 *l.* a year.

There were four resignations and four dismissals.

A new police station has been erected, with offices and good accommodation for most of the men of the force, and cells for prisoners.

The population of Govan increases rapidly, owing to the number of public works in full employment.

The force is efficient.

No. 23.—Greenock (County of Renfrew).

Greenock.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	42,100
Strength of force - - - - - -	104
Population to each constable - - - -	404

One superintendent, four lieutenants, three inspectors, two detectives, nine serjeants in two classes, and 85 constables in four classes, being an addition of four constables, in consequence of the extended area of the burgh requiring police protection.

There were 29 changes in the force, being 20 less than the year before: one death, 23 resignations, and five dismissals.

There are always a great number of changes in this force, particularly by resignations, which I understand is owing to the very high price of lodgings in this overcrowded burgh, and shows the necessity of providing lodgings for the men at a moderate rent, which could easily be done by the authorities renting or building houses for them, and sub-letting them at a moderate rent, which would still pay the expense, and not incur more to the ratepayers.

The population of this burgh has greatly increased since 1861.

The

The superannuation fund, the only one established in any burgh in Scotland, continues to give general satisfaction. The magistrates have power to grant gratuities out of the fund to the widows and children of any members dying in the service, but this can only be done to a limited extent. Cities and Burghs.

The force is efficient in numbers and discipline.

No. 24.—Haddington (County of Haddington).

Haddington.

Population in 1861	3,897
Strength of force	3
Population to each constable	1,299

This force now consists of a superintendent and two constables, and appears to have been efficient during the last year.

No. 25.—Hamilton (County of Lanark).

Hamilton.

Population in 1861	10,686
Strength of force	9
Population to each constable	1,187

One superintendent, two serjeants, and six constables in two classes.

There were two resignations and one dismissal.

This force is the same as to number and rate of pay as the year before, and is efficient.

No. 26.—Hawick (County of Roxburgh).

Hawick.

Population in 1861	10,684
Strength of force	9
Population to each constable	1,187

One superintendent, two serjeants, and six constables in two classes.

A new superintendent has been appointed, and a second serjeant.

There were two resignations, and one discharged on account of ill-health.

The station, office, and cells are kept in good order, and the force is efficient.

No. 27.—Helensburgh (County of Dumbarton).

Helensburgh.

Population in 1861	4,749
Strength of force	7
Population to each constable	678

One superintendent, one serjeant, and five constables in two classes. The same as the year before.

There were three resignations and one dismissal.

The cells are, as formerly reported, in a very bad state, but I am informed new town buildings are to be erected, and a police office and cells provided.

The force appears to have been efficient during the year.

No. 28.—Inverness (County of Inverness).

Inverness.

Population in 1861	12,499
Strength of force	13
Population to each constable	961

One superintendent, three serjeants, and 9 constables in three classes.

At my inspection on the 6th of March last, I found that three constables had been struck off the strength of the force on the 1st July last year.

Cities and Burghs.

I consider that this was too sudden and too great a reduction; and the efficieney of the force was still further weakened by the superintendent being prevented from incurring expenses for the pursuit and capture of criminal offenders.

I regret, therefore, that I can only report this force as having been efficient from the 16th March to 30th June 1867, and inefficient from 1st July 1867 to 15th March 1868.

The railway company employ and pay for a constable in charge of the station.

The town of Inverness is long and straggling, and extends to the locks of the Caledonian canal. The town is divided by the river Ness into nearly two equal parts, being, it may be said, two towns for the police to patrol and protect.

The population has considerably increased since 1861; there are public works connected with the railways, and they (the railways) bring great numbers of tourists and visitors during a considerable part of the year; so the population in the town greatly exceeds the number of the census of 1861.

The criminal return of the last six months, since the reduction of the force, shows an increase beyond that for the same period of the year before, the majority of the cases being theft, and some of them of an aggravated nature.

The superintendent is inspector of weights and measures, of lodging houses, and the sanitary measures in the burgh.

There does not appear to be so cordial a co-operation between the police force of this burgh and that of the county as there ught to be.

No. 29.—Johnstone (County of Renfrew).

Johnstone.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	7,007
Strength of force - - - - - - -	6
Population to each constable - - - - -	1,168

One superintendent, one serjeant, and four constables in three classes.

There were eight vacancies in this force during the year.

Five resigned for other appointments, and three were dismissed.

The fire-engines are in charge of the police; and the force appears to have been efficient, notwithstanding the numerous changes.

No. 30.—Kelso (County of Roxburgh).

Kelso.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	4,309
Strength of force - - - - - -	3
Population to each constable - - - -	1,436

One superintendent and two constables.

No changes have been made in this force, either in nnmber or rate of pay, and I consider it is not efficient in number for so large and important a burgh.

No. 31.—Kilmarnock (County of Ayr).

Kilmarnock.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	20,698
Strength of force - - - - - -	18
Population to each constable - - - -	1,150

One superintendent, one inspector and detective, two serjeants in two classes, and 14 constables in four classes.

The inspector, serjeant, and constables have 1 *l.* a year for boot money in addition to their pay.

There were two resignations, and two dismissals.

The cells are not yet provided with means for warming them in winter.

The force is efficient.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 32.—Kirkintilloch (County of Dumbarton).

Population in 1861	7,486	Kirkintilloch.
Strength of force	4	
Population to each constable	1,871	

One superintendent, one serjeant, and two constables.

The same as to number and rate of pay as the year before, and is efficient.

No. 33.—Kirriemuir (County of Forfar).

Population in 1861	3,425	Kirriemuir.
Strength of force	1	
Population to constable	3,425	

There is a superintendent, assisted by three men, who light the lamps, and clean the streets when required.

The superintendent is an active, intelligent, police officer, but I cannot report this as an efficient force.

An office and two cells have been provided during last year.

The superintendent's salary has been raised from 67 *l.* to 80 *l.* a year.

No. 34.—Leith (County of Edinburgh).

Population in 1861	33,628	Leith.
Strength of force	64	
Population to each constable	525	

One superintendent, one inspector, three detectives, eight serjeants, and 51 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

There were 23 vacancies during the year, one detective died, eight constables resigned, and 14 were dismissed.

Additional accommodation for cells has been provided, which was very much required.

The force is maintained in a good state of efficiency and discipline.

No. 35.—Macduff (County of Banff).

Population in 1861	3,067	Macduff.
Strength of force	2	
Population to each constable	1,533	

This force consists of two constables, but I cannot report it as an efficient force.

No. 36.—Maryhill (County of Lanark).

Population in 1861	5,225	Maryhill.
Strength of force	7	
Population to each constable	746	

One superintendent, one serjeant, and five constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 37.—Maxwelltown (County of Kirkcudbright).

Population in 1861	3,646	Maxwelltown.
Strength of force	1	
Population to constable	3,646	

This force consists of one constable, assisted by a man who "watches at night," and is inefficient.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 38.—Montrose (County of Forfar).

Montrose.

Population in 1861	14,563
Strength of force	15
Population to each constable	970

One superintendent, three serjeants in two classes, and 11 constables in three classes.

A serjeant and constable resigned during the year.

Third class constables are promoted to the second class after a year's good service.

The force is efficient.

No. 39.—Newburgh (County of Fife).

Newburgh.

Population in 1861	2,300
Strength of force	1
Population to constable	2,300

No addition has been made to this force; there is still only one constable, an inefficient force.

No. 40.—Paisley (County of Renfrew).

Paisley.

Population in 1861	47,419
Strength of force	44
Population to each constable	1,078

One superintendent, one lieutenant, one inspector, four serjeants, and 37 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as the year before.

There were 10 vacancies, one death, and nine resignations.

The force is efficient.

No. 41.—Partick (County of Lanark).

Partick.

Population in 1861	10,917
Strength of force	17
Population to each constable	642

One superintendent, three serjeants, and 13 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers as the year before.

The superintendent's pay has been increased from 140*l.* to 160*l.*, and the serjeants have been increased 1*s.* per week.

There were five resignations and one dismissal.

A constable is employed at the new college buildings at Gilmorehill, and paid by the contractor.

The force is efficient.

No. 42.—City of Perth (County of Perth).

Perth.

Population in 1861	23,000
Strength of force	27
Population to each constable	851

One superintendent, two inspectors, three serjeants, two detectives, and 19 constables in three classes.

This force is the same as to numbers and rate of pay as the year before.

There were two resignations and one dismissal.

I have already, in former reports, described the want of proper accommodation for

for prisoners, the cells being small, dark, and badly ventilated, and too few for the number of persons that are from time to time confined in them. Cities and Burgh

A new police station with office, charge-room and cells is much required.

Vagrants are still permitted to claim "protection" or lodgings in the cells, already too limited for the purpose for which they are intended.

The force appears to have been efficient during the past year.

No. 43.—Pulteneytown (County of Caithness).

Population in 1861 - - - - - about	5,000	Pulteneytown.
Strength of force - - - - - - -	3	
Population to each constable - - - -	1,666	

One chief officer and two constables.

This force, consisting of one "chief officer" with 50 *l.* a year and two constables with 15 *s.* per week, is maintained by the Commissioners of Pulteneytown.

The Commissioners of Supply claim the right to assess this burgh for police purposes, and there are now two different police forces employed.

The Pulteneytown force is inefficient.

No. 44.—Renfrew (County of Renfrew).

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	3,731	Renfrew
Strength of force - - - - - -	4	
Population to each constable - - - - -	932	

One superintendent, one serjeant, and two constables in two classes.

The same as to numbers as the year before.

The serjeant and constables have houses rent free.

The force is efficient.

No. 45.—Rothesay (County of Bute).

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	7,122	Rothesay.
Strength of force - - - - - -	6	
Population to each constable - - - - -	1,187	

One superintendent, and five constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as the year before.

The new office and cells are kept in good order, and the force appears to have been efficient during the last year.

No. 46.—Stirling (County of Stirling).

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	13,714	Stirling.
Strength of force - - - - - -	14	
Population to each constable - - - -	979	

One superintendent, two serjeants, and 11 constables in two classes.

This force is the same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

There were two resignations and two dismissals.

The force is efficient.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 47.—Stranraer (County of Wigtown).

Stranraer.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	6,274
Strength of force - - - - - -	5
Population to each constable - - - -	1,254

One superintendent and four constables.

The same as the year before.

The force appears to have been efficient during the last year.

No. 48.—Wick (County of Caithness).

Wick.

Population in 1861 - - - - about	2,000
Strength of force - - - - - -	2
Population to each constable - - - -	1,000

One superintendent and one constable.

An additional constable is appointed during the herring fishing season, for about two months.

The Commissioners of Supply of the county claim the right to provide a police for the burgh, so both forces are employed at present.

The Wick force is inefficient.

POLICE (SCOTLAND).

REPORT of the INSPECTOR of CONSTABULARY for the Year ended 15th March 1868, made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State under the Provisions of the Statute 20 & 21 Vict. c. 72.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

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